



# **Report of Survey on Care Homes in Kerala**

**Department of Economics & Statistics  
Thiruvananthapuram  
2009**



## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

Kerala, known as ‘God’s own country’ invites the attention of the whole world by its rich and varied cultural heritage. Kerala, with its high literacy rate and improved health standards and comparatively better socio-economic situations is at par with the developed countries of the world in several development indicators.

Our state with all these graces has another vicious face too. A large number of people are still devoid of the deserving care and shelter. There are a large number of orphans and destitutes living on the mercy of others. They include infants who are abandoned by their parents, children whose parents are lost, people who are abandoned by their dear ones due to diseases and various other reasons and old people who are not taken care of by the family due to poverty and other reasons.

There are various care institutions in the state owned by the government and private individuals and institutions. Some are voluntarily organized and others are owned by private individuals. Social welfare department has been formulating different plans to rehabilitate or to render assistance to these destitutes. It has implemented various schemes in this regard to better the condition of these destitutes.

The transition of the social structure from joint family system to nuclear families has catalysed the insecurity feeling among the members. In a joint family system, one could rely upon the other members of the family during hard times. But in a nuclear family, the entire burden is on the shoulders of the head and spouse of the family.

In order to make both ends meet, the husband and wife of the family have to work, giving it the priority second to none. Hence the responsibility to look after the children, aged parents, disabled members of the family etc are entrusted with day care centers, old age homes or other similar institutions in several cases. There are other institutions like those for destitutes, orphanages and juvenile homes for abandoned and poor children functioning in our state. The number of these care homes are on the rise day by day. Hence the department conducted a detailed survey (census) to know the magnitude of the problem.

#### **Objectives of the survey**

1)	To ascertain the number of orphanages, old age homes and institutions for destitutes and other types of carehomes.
2)	To ascertain the number of inmates in these institutions.
3)	To find out the infrastructure facilities, fee structure, the various assistances these institutions received from the government.
4)	To study the details of employees of these institutions.
5)	To study the assistance they receive from within and outside the state and from foreign countries.
6)	To know the conditions for admission to these institutions, the financial or other helps expected from these inmates by these institutions.
7)	To study the various problems faced by these institutions.
8)	To study the recreation facilities these institutions provide to their inmates.
9)	To collect details regarding the rehabilitation measures taken by these institutions
10)	To prepare a directory of these institutions.

### **Conduct of the Survey**

The fieldwork of the survey was done in all the 14 districts in the state by the investigators of this department in addition to their normal duties under the guidance and instructions of the Directorate. The Deputy Directors and other District Level Officers in the districts and Taluk Statistical Officers and Statistical Inspectors at the taluks supervised the field works and other works connected with the survey.

The investigators visited all the offices of the Social Welfare Department, Municipalities/ Municipal Corporations/Panchayaths and other institutions and persons and listed the registered and unregistered care homes in the state. The details of unregistered institutions were collected by local enquiry. All these institutions were visited in person and details collected.

\*\*\*\*\*



## **CHAPTER II**

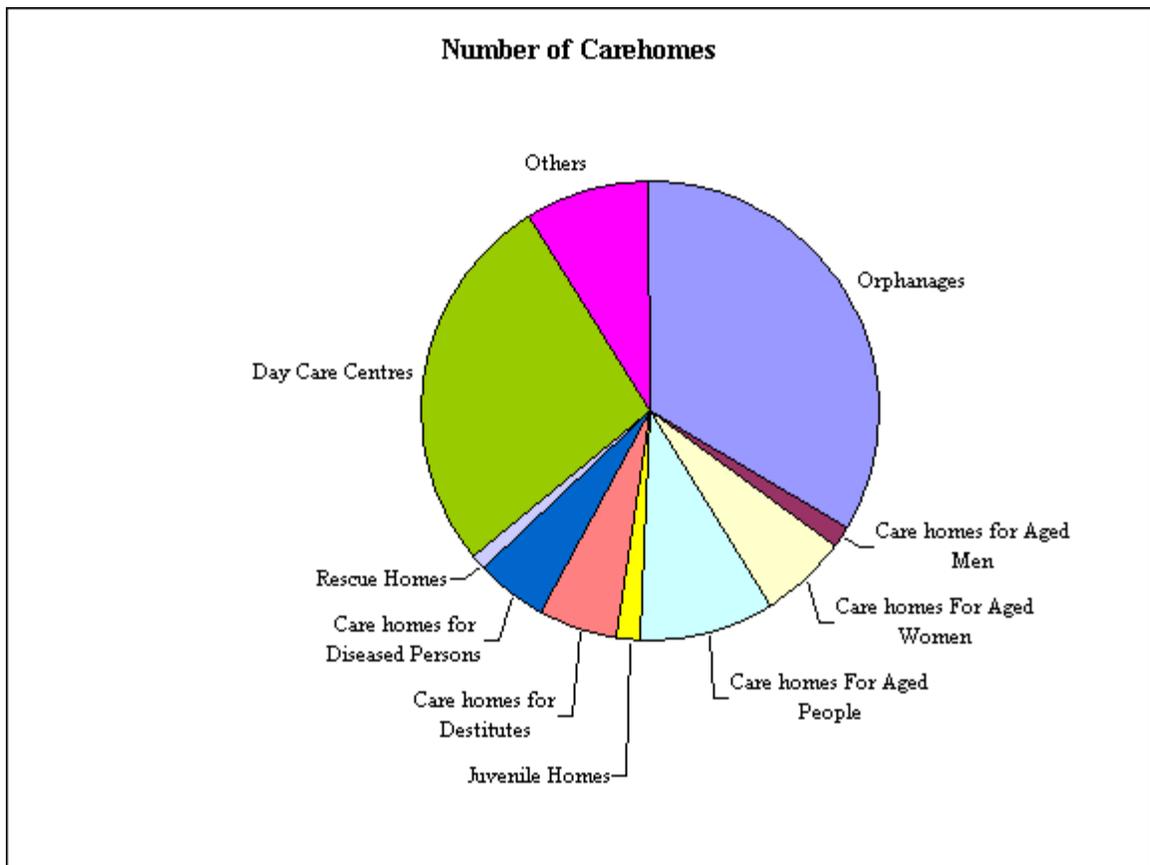
### **Results of the Survey**

The survey revealed that a total of 1828 care homes are functioning in the state for various categories of people in the society. It is seen that majority of these institutions are orphanages with 613 such institutions. Malappuram district ranks first with a total of 90 orphanages, followed by Kottayam with 64 and Ernakulam with 62. There are 91 institutions functioning for those who are suffering and crippled due to diseases, 105 catering to destitutes, 31 juvenile homes, 169 for aged people, 114 for aged women,, 26 for aged men, 19 rescue homes, 496 day care centres and 164 other institutions.

Regarding the ownership of the care homes, it is seen that majority of these institutions are functioning as charitable societies with a total strength of 988 numbers.

Institutions under proprietorship numbering 278. 267 under trusteeship, 107 in the corporate sector, 35 under partnership, 6 in the co-operative sector and 75 institutions in other set up are functioning. 68 such institutions are run by state and local government as on date.

A comparative analysis of the care homes right from the year 1990 to 2005 shows that the care homes for aged people and day care centers show a remarkable soaring up in the graph. This can be attributed to the metamorphosis in the social behaviour of Keralites towards the aged people, their caring and their welfare. In other words it can be construed as their shedding of responsibilities towards aged parents. In 1990, the care homes for aged people were 98, 37 more started during 1991-95, 79 during 1996-2000 and 95 during 2001-2005. The day care centers recorded a steady increase from 95 in 1990 to 496 in 2005.



With regard to Government approval and registration, it is seen that most of the care homes are registered with some agencies but only minority institutions have got Government approval. This may be due to the fact that the majority of registered institutions do not conform to the standards as prescribed by the Government. But these institutions are also functioning satisfactorily. There are 1004 Government approved institutions, 824 not approved institutions, 1331 registered ones and 497 non-registered institutions. In the case of orphanages, there are 539 registered ones, and 447 Government approved institutions.

There are 917 care homes accommodating inmates permanently followed by the day care for children with 539 numbers. Institutions accommodating inmates for short period numbered to 108 and for few days numbered to 32. There were 70 daycare centers for aged and 292 care homes for the other category. By virtue of the nature of admission, it is analysed that the orphanages account for 467 permanent inmates and 125 aged people have been accommodated in the care homes for aged people. The other categories such as juvenile homes, rescue homes etc are far behind.

The fact that the institutions accommodating permanent inmates accounts to 50.16% of the entire care homes throws a vehement question on the plight of our elder generation and for a more philanthropic consideration, they expect from the younger generation, who wilfully or not, are away in their crest fallen weaning years of their lives. The sweetness of the old grandpa fables, which still reverberates on each of our tongue, turns an unknown oblivion to our young generation. This will be a

crumbling of our once good old values inculcated by our old generation in each individual from the past.

When the compound area of these institutions is taken into account, 527 institutions have area above 4000sqm, 498 below 1000 sqm, 396 between 1000 and 2000 sqm, 242 between 2001-3000sqm and 165 between 3000-4000 sqm.

1127 institutions have their plinth area below 1000sqm, 402 between 1000-2000, 136 between 2001-3000, 89 between 3001-4000 and 74 above 4000sqm.

Out of the 1828 care homes, 1276 function free of cost. Only 262 institutions work on charging full fees from the inmates. The majority of these institutions working on full fees are day care centers, numbering 203. 216 institutions charge a nominal fee and those admit inmates on other considerations numbers to 186. Out of the 1276 institutions functioning free of cost, 595 are orphanages.

The type of structure of these institutions can be classified Pucca, Semi pucca, katcha and mixed type of buildings. 1538 of these care homes have pucca buildings, 238 have semi pucca 15 have kutch buildings and 37 mixed type buildings. 282 homes function in rented buildings whereas 1546 function in own buildings.

Nowadays almost all these institutions are provided with all the basic facilities as well as modern amenities. 96.88% of these institutions are electrified, 76.9% with telecommunication facilities and 96.72% with arrangements for safe drinking water. Hygienic toilet facilities for men and women have been provided in these institutions. 58.4% of these institutions have television facility, 67.1% have amenities for recreation and 53% have radio facility. 73.35% provide arrangements for reading newspapers. 66.79% of these institutions provide facility to read other publications. These institutions also pay attention to the health of their inmates. About 64.71% of them have facilities for exercise. 80.69% of these institutions provide medical aid for their inmates. Only 29.4% of these institutions provide vehicle for transportation needs of their inmates. 37.2% of these institutions provide uniform for their inmates.

On carefully analyzing the reason for people seeking admission to these institutions, it is noticeable that the lion's share of those who sought admission is due to poverty, i.e. 19058 numbers. 17039 members sought shelter in these institutions, as they are orphans. About 10821 members who are left alone in this world are also admitted in these institutions. These people are abandoned by their near and dear ones. 6957 people find shelter in these care homes due to lack of facilities at home and 6066 due to illness. Relatives of 528 members are abroad and hence there is no one to look after them at home and 855 members had parted from their relatives as they are away from home. 4032 members sought shelter in these institutions due to family problems, which they could not withstand, and 16341 inmates sought haven in these institutions due to various reasons other than those mentioned above.

During the survey, it was noticed that a small percentage of inmates also left the care homes due

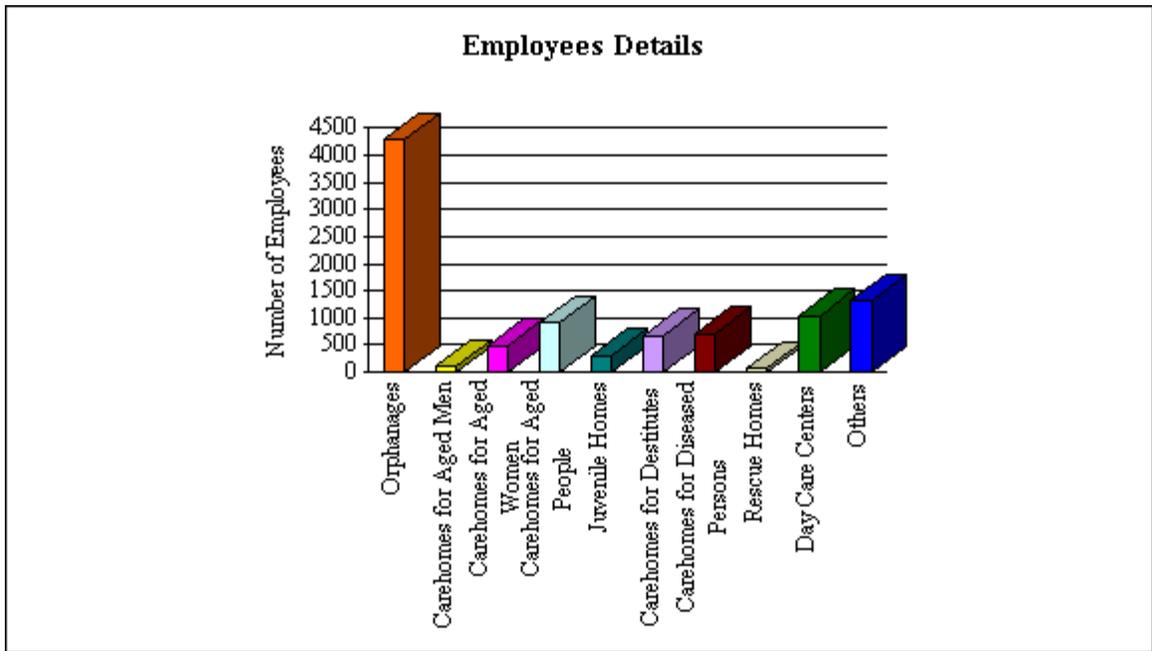
to several reasons. When the details of the inmates who left these institutions for the last one year due to various reasons preceding the survey were analysed, it is noticed that about 550 members bid adieu to these institutions since they got employment. About 325 members got married and hence left these institutions with the blessings of a newly wedded life. 335 inmates were adopted and those dropped out of these institutions due to other reasons numbered to 5880. The number of inmates who left these institutions on their own due to various reasons i.e. 2934 numbers and most of these are from the orphanages.

The number of inmates who migrated from these institutions to other countries is very meagre compared to those who left for several reasons within the country. 105 inmates left the care homes as they received employment abroad. The number of inmates who migrated to other countries due to adoption is 56 and as a result of marriage 26 inmates migrated abroad. 280 inmates left these institutions for other countries due to other non-specified reasons.

There are 237 institutions in which manufacturing units are functioning. 121 institutions utilize the services of their inmates for agricultural purposes. 1390 inmates are indulged in these agricultural operations. 48 care homes run industries and 13 institutions run repair units with the help of 817 and 153 members respectively. 24 institutions undertake trade with the help of 319 inmates. 110 such institutions function with 1971 workers.

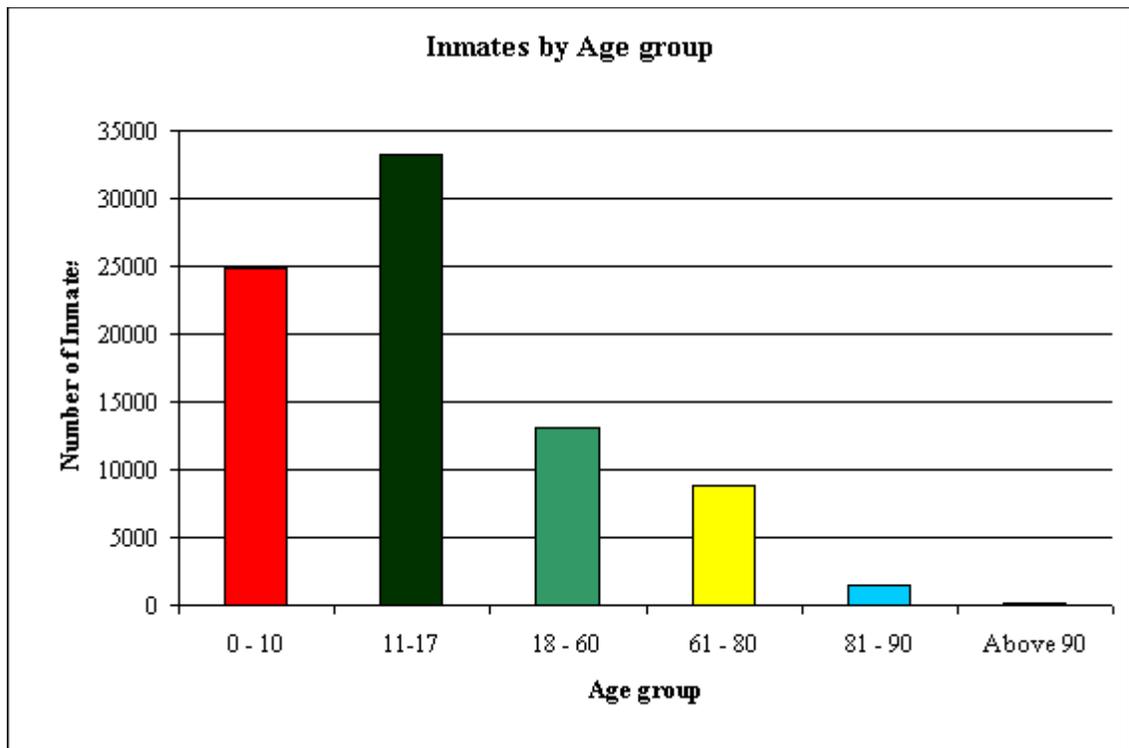
Apart from the 1828 care homes they run, the managements of these care homes do also run other institutions such as 1489 educational institutions, 568 health institutions and 469 other institutions.

The survey also shows that there are various hurdles in the path of running care homes. The most prominent problem faced by these institutions is financial problem i.e. 970 institutions face acute financial deficit to feed the inmates and also to keep up with the specific standards, which an institution is to conform with. 107 care homes are reported to have some problems from Government/local bodies due to various reasons. About 40 care homes find difficulties due to intervention of natives in their functioning and 55 of them face various other problems.



For the effective functioning of the care homes, the co-operation of various staff including office staff, security staff, teachers, medical and para-medical staff and other supporting staff have been employed. Out of the total 9882 staff, 25.76 % are office staff, 15.56% are watchmen, peons and attenders, 17.36 % are teachers, 4.75 % are medical staff, 2.81% are para medical staff and 33.75% other staff.

The religion wise details of inmates revealed that out of the 81697 inmates 26.99% are Hindus, 34.85% are Muslims, 29.34 % are Christians, 1.26% belong to other religions and 7.56% of the inmates are unaware of the religion to which they belong. Of the total inmates, 50.24 % are male and 49.76% are female.



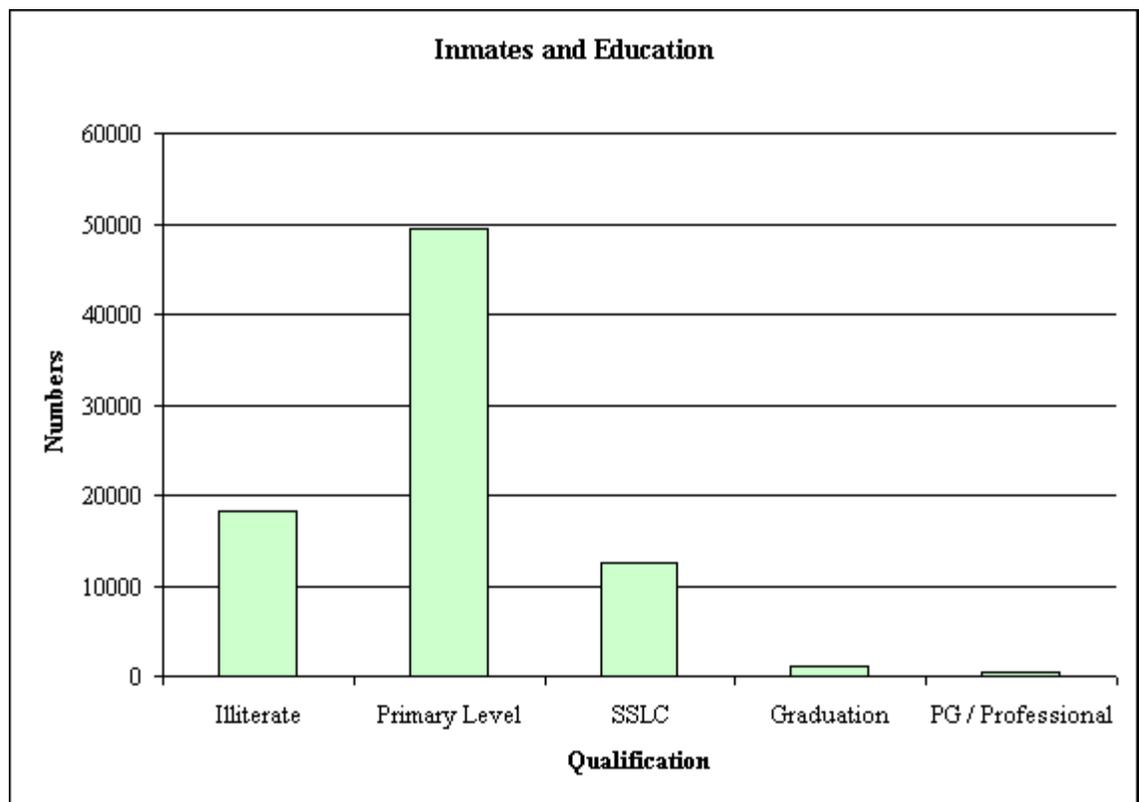
While considering the age group of these inmates, it can be seen that the majority are in the age group 11 to 17 i.e. 40.79%. 30.46% are in the age group 0-10. 16.04% are in the age group 18-60, 10.79% are in the age group 61-80 and 1.83% are in the age group 81-90. Only 0.17% is in the age group above 90.

Among the 81697 inmates, 4.75% belong to the SC community. 2.56 % are ST and 50.06% OBC. 30.89% constitutes other communities and 11.74% of the inmates are those whose social group is not known.

The majority of inmates belonging to the SC community are in the age group 11-17, i.e. 40.71% followed by those in the age group of 0-10 i.e. about 30.46% and in the age group of 18 and above together constitute 28.83%.

The inmates of these institutions can be classified based on their educational qualifications. 22.24% of the inmates are illiterates whereas 60.55% are educated upto the primary level. Those who are educated to the matriculation level are only 15.33%. Graduates constitute only 1.35% of the inmates and those having post graduation/ professional qualification is only a meagre 0.54% in the age group between 11 and 80.

On verifying the age group of the inmates based on their educational qualification, it is seen that out of the 12584 male in the age group 0-10, 5532 are illiterates. 7052 have primary level education. Similarly the female of the above age group numbers to 12297, of which 5360 are illiterates and 6937 have primary level education.



For the sake of study, the inmates were classified in the age group of 0-10, 11-17, 18-60, 61-80, 81-90 and above 90. One of the significant findings is that the maximum number of male and female in these age groups is possessing only primary level education. There are 12754 male and 9984 female in the age group 11-17 who have acquired only primary education. In the age group of 18-60, there are 3281 male and 3313 female and age group of 61-80 consists of 2379 male and 2890 female. The number of inmates in the age group of 11-17 who have even upto matriculation /SSLC level education is predominantly low when compared with the basic primary level education they have.

A vertical study of all the age group under study reveals that the majorities have only primary level education, and it is presumable that their lives have gone upside down, which eventually forced them to accept a carehome life.

Of the 1828 care homes under study, it is revealed that 17609 male and 13887 female inmates who dwell in the orphanages have someone to point in this world that they have their relatives and hence not bereft of all the relations in this world they are born in. Of all the inmates of the various care homes, it is seen that those have relatives' numbers to 31435 male and 31616 female and are the most luckiest.

But there are also the unluckiest people dwelling in these homes. A total of 4963 male and 5130 female among the inmates do not have anyone to claim as a relative in this world and 4648 male and 3905 female do not know where their relatives are. A more paradigm shift and more philanthropic approach of our society, rulers and others will help a long way in wiping out the tears of these people

who were left alone in this world for no fault of theirs.

These institutions also receive assistance from various agencies inside the state and abroad. It can be seen that out of these institutions, 900 receive regular assistance and 701 get only occasional assistance. The amount of assistance is the highest for orphanages whereas it is the least for rescue homes.

Among the care homes, there are 613 orphanages of which 369 numbers receive a regular assistance of Rs 125747761 whereas 307 receive an occasional assistance of Rs 1238016554. Orphanages are the highest among the types of care homes. A total number of 496 daycare centers stand next behind, of which 159 received a regular assistance of Rs.12044204 and 22 received Rs 801277 as occasional assistance as on the date of the survey.

The type of care homes, which provide accommodation for diseased persons are 91, of which 44 received a regular assistance of Rs. 11578717 and 40 received an occasional assistance of Rs 11388336.

Out of the total of 169 care homes for aged people as on date, 74 received a regular assistance (Rs. 8537831/-) and 87 received occasional assistance (Rs. 15628039).

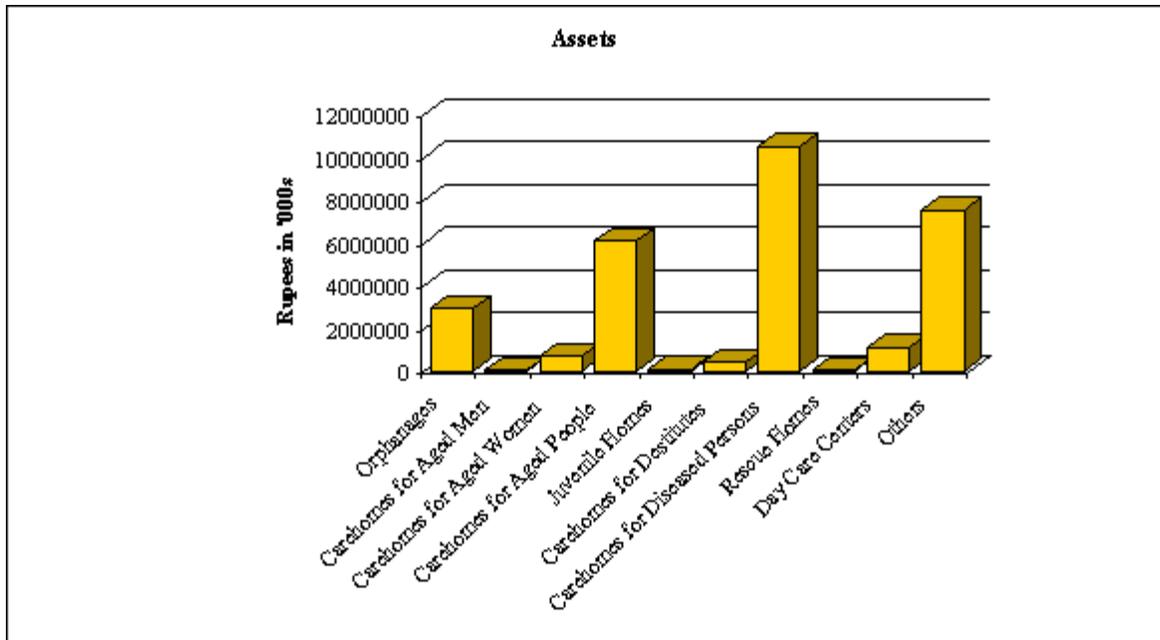
There are only 19 rescue homes of which 9 received Rs 27.17 lakhs as on date as regular assistance and 9 received occasional assistance of Rs 11.94 lakhs. These institutions also received assistance from various agencies inside the state and abroad.

The main source of income for these institutions is donation received from individuals and institutions. 1004 institutions received Rs 41.55 crores as donation. The next source is the grants they received. 561 care homes got 13.25 crores as grant from different sources. 457 institutions received 4.77 crores as fee from their inmates. 132 of these institutions received 1.54 crores in the form of receipt from enterprises. 856 institutions got 19.98 crores as income from other sources. A total of Rs 81.08 crores was received as income from all sources.

The expenditure details of the care homes collected during the survey show that 1638 institutions spent Rs 16.04 crores for salary, rent and wages. 1705 institutions have an expenditure of Rs 1.87 crores as electricity charges, 1314 care homes incurred an amount of Rs 1.25 crores as telephone charges, 1455 homes spent Rs 39.1 crores for food items, 1168 homes have an expenditure of Rs 4.08 crores for the dress items of their inmates, 1288 homes spent an amount of Rs 3.8 crores as medical expenses, 135 homes spent Rs 38.36 lakh rupees for entrepreneurial expenses and 266 institutions had a net expenditure of Rs 20 lakhs as registration and licensee fee and the other 1223 homes incurred an expenditure aggregating to Rs 9.46 crores.

A total amount of Rs 76.18 crores is seen on the expenditure side of all the care homes.

The asset details of the care homes were also analysed during the survey. It has been revealed that 1606 care homes have their land and building estimated to Rs 2629.58 crores on the asset side. 1727 institutions have their furniture and fixtures to a tune of Rs 126.98 crores and 768 homes have tools and equipments to an amount of Rs 26.16 crores.



The transport equipments possessed by 399 homes is estimated to an asset worth Rs 120.27 crores and other equipments possessed by 910 care homes carries an asset value of Rs 42.69 crores.

The total asset value of all the care homes has been estimated to the tune of 2945.68 crores of rupees.

\*\*\*\*\*



## **CHAPTER III**

### **Orphanages**

On analysing the district wise number of orphanages according to ownership, it is seen that the majority of these institutions, i.e., 442, are registered as charitable societies with Malappuram in the forefront with 65 charitable societies, Kottayam ranking second with 51 and Kannur in the third place with 45 numbers. There are no orphanages registered in the cooperative sector, which is one of the prominent movements in Kerala. It is seen that there are 13 institutions under proprietorship, 117 as trustees, 12 in the Government sector, 7 under the corporate sector, 2 as partnership and 20 functioning under other categories. It is significant that out of the 613 orphanages, Malappuram district is in the first position with 90 orphanages followed by Kottayam with 64 and Ernakulam with 62.

It can be seen that it is during the period upto 1990, 277 orphanages were started. 81 were started during 1991-95, 116 during the period 1996-2000 and 139 during the period 2001-2005.

Out of the 613 orphanages, there are 447 government approved orphanages, with Malappuram district on the top with 63 orphanages, Kottayam with 60 and Kannur with 49. The remaining 166 orphanages are not approved by the Government. Out of the 613 orphanages 539 are registered and 74 are not registered.

The nature of admission to these institutions are as follows. 467 institutions offer permanent admission to inmates, 31 for short period, 16 provide day care for children, five offers day care for aged and 5 of these orphanages offer admission for few days also. 118 institutions offer other types of admission. Some of these orphanages follow more than one type of admission.

95 orphanages have compound area below 1000 sq.m, 128 have area between 1000-2000 sq.m., 90 between 2001-3000 sq.m, 81 between 3001-4000 sq.m and 219 have compound area above 4000 sq.m.

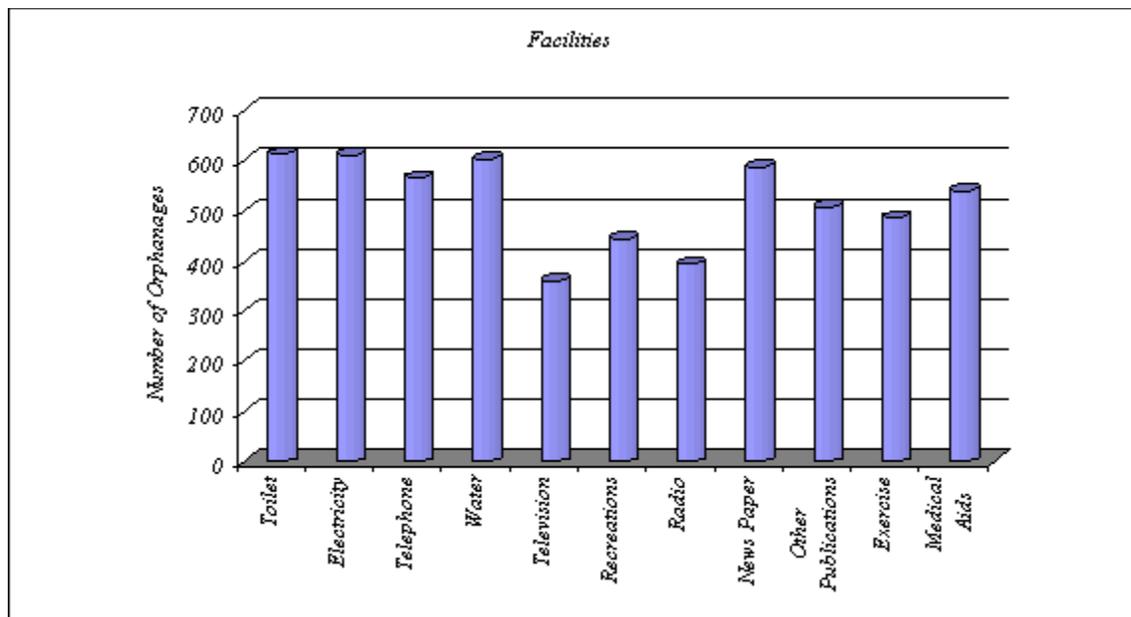
Orphanages having plinth area below 1000 sq.m is about 304 numbers whereas orphanages having 1001-2000 sq.m totals to 169 and institutions between 2001-3000 totals to 62 and institutions with 3001-4000 are 43 numbers. Orphanages having above 4000 plinth area is only 35. It is seen that majority of orphanages have their plinth area below 1000 sq.m.

595 out of 613 orphanages provide admission to them free of cost whereas 8 of these charge

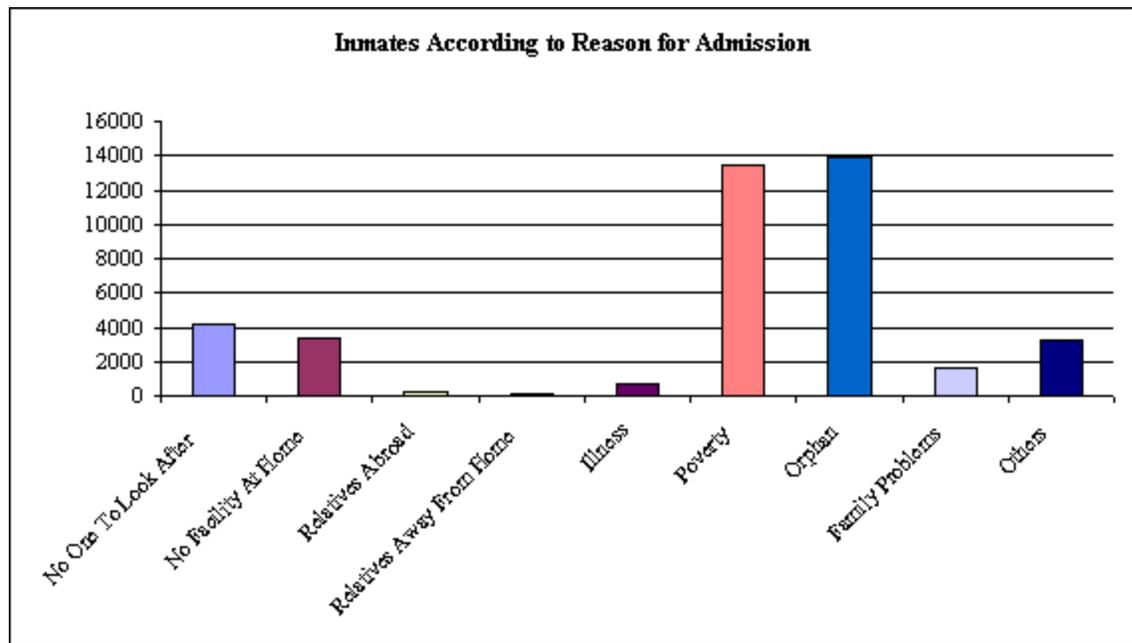
nominal fees and 3 charge full fees. The number of orphanages providing other types of admission is 28.

556 of the 613 orphanages are housed in Pucca houses, 40 in Semi Pucca buildings and 17 in mixed type buildings. 545 orphanages function in own buildings and 68 in rented buildings.

While examining the facilities available in these orphanages, it is seen that 610 of them are electrified, 566 have telephone facilities and 602 have water connection. Separate toilet facilities for male inmates are provided in 438 institutions and 403 provide toilet facilities for female inmates. There are 310 orphanages providing common toilet facilities. Television facilities were provided in 362 orphanages, recreations have been provided in 445 orphanages. The provision for listening to radio, reading newspaper and other publications has been provided in 395, 587 and 509 orphanages respectively. Exercise facilities and medical aid facilities have been provided in 487 and 540 orphanages respectively. 246 orphanages have transportation facility and uniforms have been supplied in 350 orphanages.



On analysing the reason for admission to these orphanages, it can be seen that the majority of inmates are orphans, ie., 13932 of them, followed by those who seek abode in these homes due to poverty, ie., 13395 numbers. There are about 4122 inmates who have no one to look after them or abandoned by their families. 3314 inmates have sought admission since they find no way to live due to absence of living facilities at home, 661 inmates seek asylum due to illness and 206 inmates reach these homes since their relatives are abroad, 130 inmates are admitted in these homes since their relatives are away from home. Family problems forced 1671 inmates to reach these orphanages and 3280 inmates find orphanages as their last resort due to reasons other than mentioned above.



As in the case of inflow of inmates to orphanages there is also the outflow of inmates from them. There are various reasons underlying the outflow of inmates from orphanages as due to employment, adoption, marriages etc. 358 inmates left the orphanages for employment, 220 have been recorded as adopted, 226 bid adieu to these institutions after marriage. There are 2934 inmates who left these orphanages due to other reasons. Similarly, there has been an outflow of inmates from orphanages to abroad. 83 left orphanages for employment abroad, 21 has been adopted abroad, 10 left orphanages having married abroad. There are also 131 inmates who have left orphanages to abroad due to various other reasons.

Many orphanages have provided job-based manufacturing units for their inmates. These manufacturing units spread over to different fields such as agricultural units, industrial units, repairing units, trading units etc. In fact these units not only cater to skills of inmates but also they provide their inmates the necessary avenues for their financial security to some extent. There are 34 institutions with 426 workers in agricultural units, 16 institutions with 392 workers in industrial units, 8 institutions with 130 workers running repairing units and 14 institutions with 197 workers indulged in trade units. There are also 44 institutions with 948 workers in similar other units. There are 87 manufacturing units functioning in the orphanages.

The management of orphanages simultaneously runs educational and health institutions also numbering to 479 and 48 respectively. The other institutions run by these managements is 203. There are 124 educational institutions run by the orphanage managements in Malappuram, which is the highest, and Kozhikkode ranking second with 113 institutions. In the case of health institutions, Ernakulam has 9 institutions, which is the highest.

The orphanages face financial problems, problems from Government/local bodies, problems

from people and also from other sources. 382 orphanages face financial problems whereas 48 have been recorded as facing hurdles from Government/local bodies. 11 institutions face problems from local people and 12 institutions face other problems.

For the effective functioning, the cooperation of various staff including office staff, security staff, teachers, medical and para-medical staff and other supporting staff have been employed. Out of the total 4289 staff, 27.86% are office staff, 14.57% watchmen, peons and attenders, 21.24% are teachers, 2.61% are medical staff, 1.45% are para medical staff and 32.27% other staff.

Among the total inmates of these orphanages, 2301 male and 4162 female belong to the Hindu community, 16902 male and 7293 female belong to Muslim community, 2377 male and 5476 female belong to Christian community, 112 male and 143 female belong to other communities and 1022 male and 923 female are unaware of their religion.

The study as per age group and religion reveals that there are 22714 male and 17997 female as inmates of these orphanages. The majority of inmates are in the age group 11-17 of which 12221 male belong to Muslim community and 4626 female also belong to same community. The inmates in the age group 0-10 ranks 2<sup>nd</sup> with 3455 male and 2081 female.

The study as per age group and social group of the inmates also reveals that the majority of inmates in the age group 11-17 belong to OBC community of which 12687 are male and 6439 are female. It has also been inferred that there are 3809 male and 2864 female in the age group 0-10, which also belong to Other Backward Cast category.

A study of the educational status of the inmates shows that the majority of inmates are having primary level education only with 16370 male and 12004 female in this category, followed by inmates having matriculation with 4686 male and 3766 female.

On cross-examining the age group and educational qualification of inmates, it is noticed that the majority of inmates with primary level education is in the age group 11-17 with 10260 male and 6614 female followed by those with SSLC qualification with 3989 male and 3257 female in the same age group. Those possessing graduation and Post graduation are highest in the age group 18-60.

A vertical study of all the age groups under study reveals that the majority have only primary level education, i.e., 16370 male and 12004 female and it is presumable that unforeseen events forced them to orphanages.

The details of inmates in the orphanages were also put under study, which revealed that those having relatives surpassed the number of inmates who have no relations outside the four walls of the orphanages. This is a striking social phenomenon, which need more study. There are 17609 male and 13887 female inmates in the orphanages who have relatives, whereas there is only 2952 male and 2452 female do not have any relatives in this world. Those who are unaware of their relatives totals to 2153

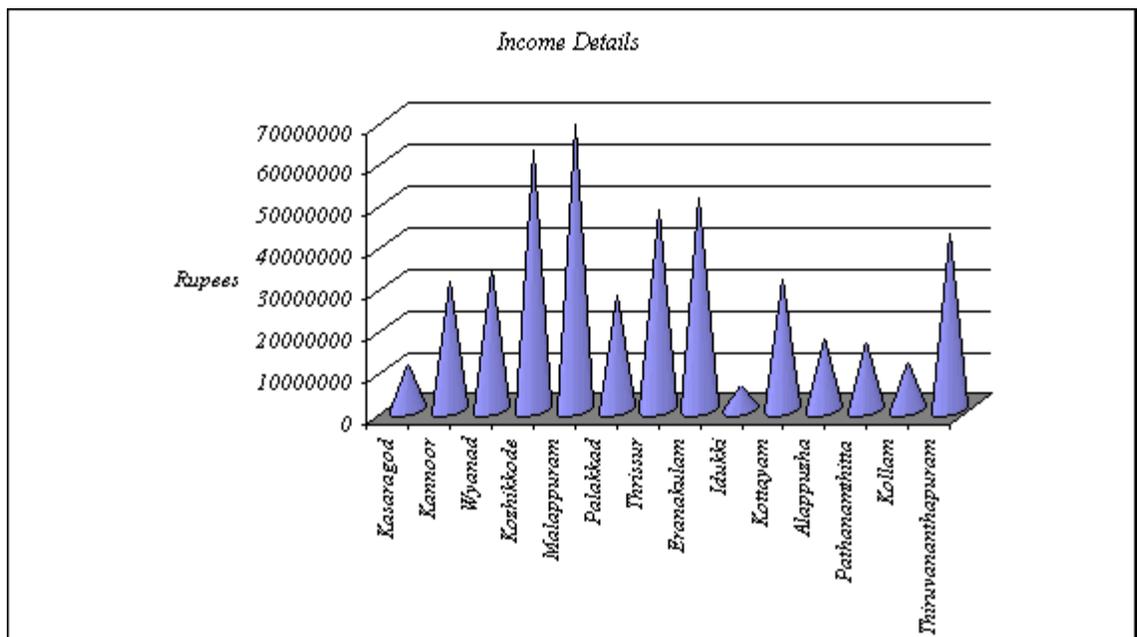
male and 1658 female. To be more precise the majority of inmates in the orphanages have been those left alone by their relatives. They live as ‘orphans’ in this world within the orphanages but they are not orphans outside the four walls of orphanages.

The study reveals that 12127 male and 8558 female in the age group 11-17 have relatives. Those having no relatives in this age group number to 1611 male and 1243 female.

A close study of the nature of assistance they received revealed that there are 369 orphanages, which receive regular assistance, and 307 institutions, which have been receiving an occasional assistance. The regular assistance received by the 369 orphanages amounts to Rs 12.57 crores and occasional assistance received by 307 orphanages amounts to Rs 123.80 crores.

The income details obtained from the orphanages on analysing reveal that there are 12 institutions, which have been receiving fee from inmates and these amounts to Rs 4.89 lakhs. 260 institutions receive grant amounting to Rs 7.47 crores. It is also seen that the grants received from the institutions at Malappuram is the highest amounting to Rs 1.66 crores, followed by Thrissur amounting to Rs 1.65 crores and Ernakulam receiving Rs 1.31 crores.

Another significant inference is that donations received by the 48 orphanages of Kozhikkode and 77 institutions of Malappuram are the highest with Rs 4.70 crores and Rs 4.19 crores respectively. 44 institutions of Thrissur and 43 institutions of Ernakulam receive a net donation of Rs 2.31 crores and Rs 2.54 crores respectively. All the orphanages in the state seem to have receiving the donation amount surpassing the grants they receive.



There are also income coming from the enterprises to 58 orphanages which amount to Rs 1.04 crores and 304 institutions have income from other sources amounting to Rs 9.31 crores.

The expenditure details of orphanages according to the study show that 569 institutions spent Rs 7.61 crores for salary, rent and wages, 601 institutions spent Rs 85.14 lakhs for electricity, 545 institutions spent Rs 53.22 lakhs for telephone, 602 institutions spent Rs 21.77 crores for food items, 547 institutions spent Rs 2.59 crores for dress materials, 562 institutions spent Rs 1.46 crores as medical expenses, 52 institutions spent Rs 16.31 lakhs as entrepreneurial expenses and 126 institutions spent Rs 8.54 lakhs as registration / license fee. 488 institutions spent Rs 5.69 crores for other expenses. The total expenditure of the orphanages amounts to Rs 40.75 crores of rupees.

The asset details of these orphanages were also assessed during the survey. 569 institutions possess land and building to the tune of Rs 223.76 crores, 595 orphanages has furniture and fixtures costing Rs 26.34 crores, 300 institutions possess tools and equipments worth Rs 13.83 crores and 191 institutions have transport equipments worth Rs 4.63 crores. There are 305 institutions possessing other assets worth Rs 22.34 crores. The total assets of these orphanages is to the tune of Rs 290.91crores.

\*\*\*\*\*

---

---



## **CHAPTER IV**

### **Care Homes For Aged Men**

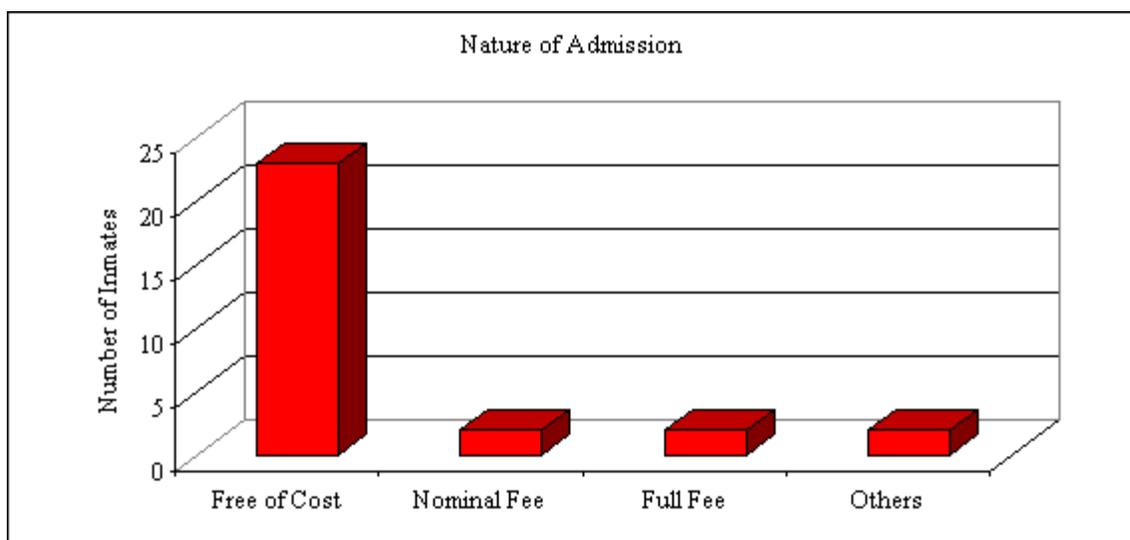
Among the 1828 care homes functioning in the state 1.4 % are homes for the aged men. The carehomes for aged men are spread in all the districts except Kozhikode, Malappuram, Palakkad and Alappuzha. The total number of these institutions is 26. Regarding the ownership of these carehomes, majority i.e., 17 of them are functioning as charitable societies. 6 under trusteeship and 1 each under Government, corporate sector and other category.

The majority of these institutions i.e. 9 numbers started functioning in the period 2001-2005. Out of the 26 carehomes for aged men, 15 are approved by Government. Likewise there are 23 registered care homes.

With regard to nature of admission, it is seen that all these institutions admit inmates on a permanent basis whereas 2 each of these institutions provide admission for a few days and for a short period. 2 of these institutions also run day care for the aged.

The compound area of these institutions was also analysed during the survey. In terms of space provided by each care home, it has been analysed that 11 institutions have compound area above 4000 sq.metre, 6 have area between 1000-2000 sq.m, 5 have area below 1000 sq.m, 3 between 2001-3000 sq.m and 1 between 3001-4000 sq.m.

While considering the plinth area, 10 of these institutions have area below 1000 sq.m, 9 between 1000-2000 sq.m, 2 between 2001-3000 sq.m, 4 between 3001-4000 and only 1 has area above 4000 sq.m



23 of these carehomes function free of cost, 2 charge nominal fees, whereas full fees have been charged by two of these institutions.

The buildings in which these institutions function can be classified as pucca, semi pucca, katcha and mixed type buildings .Of these there are 19 pucca buildings 6 semi pucca buildings and 1 mixed type of building. 21 institutions have been functioning in their own buildings.

All these care homes except one has been electrified, 21 of them have telephone facilities and 25 have safe drinking water facilities. All of them have separate toilet facilities for male. 14 carehomes have common toilet facility. 19 institutions provide television and radio facilities and arrangements to read publications. 16 of them arrange recreation facilities and 23 provide newspapers, 13 institutions cater to the general health of their inmates by providing facilities for exercises. 22 of them provide medical aids, 3 have vehicle facility and 3 of them provide uniforms to their inmates.

The majority of inmates, ie., 342 numbers are those who seek admission to these carehomes since there is no one to look after them. 41 inmates sought shelter in these institutions due to illness, 17 inmates reached these care homes since they lack basic facilities at home. 4 of the aged men have their relatives abroad and 6 have their relatives away from home. 23 sought admission due to poverty, 19 of the inmates were orphans and 20 persons were led to these homes due to some family problems. The number of persons who reached these homes for reasons other than those mentioned above is 61 numbers.

The number of inmates of these carehomes who left them since they have been married is 5 numbers and 37 inmates went out of the care homes for some or other reason. It is noticeable that no one has left these homes inorder to go abroad.

There are manufacturing units functioning in 5 of these homes for aged men. In all these 5 units, agricultural units are functioning with 33 workers in all and there is only one unit with 10 workers

functioning in other sector.

The management of carehomes for aged men also runs 112 educational institutions, 15 health institutions and 42 other institutions.

20 of these care homes are acquainted with financial problems and only 1 institution face problems of other sorts. They are reported to have no problems from Government/ local bodies and the public.

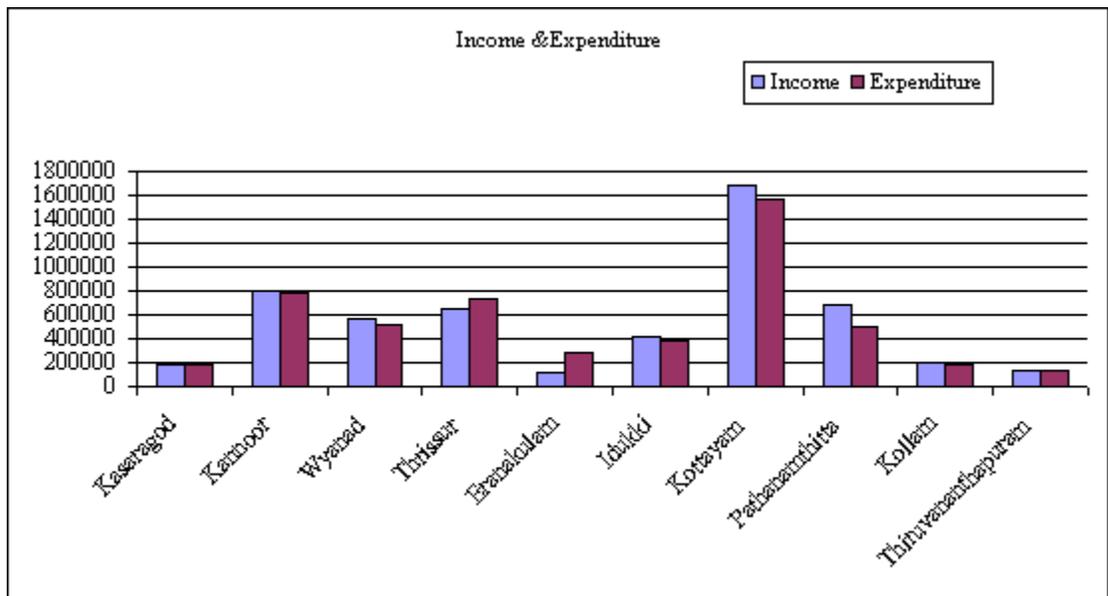
The staff pattern of these care homes is as follows. There were 20 male and 11 female as office staff, 9 male and 1 female as peon, watchmen and attenders, 3 male teachers, 3 male and 1 female medical staff, 1 male and 2 female paramedical and 19 male and 23 female other staff. The inmates of these homes belonged to different religions. 260 of the inmates were Hindus, 23 were Muslims, 241 Christians, 5 belonged to other religions and 4 were unaware of their religion. In total there were 533 inmates.

The majority of the inmates belonged to 61-80-age group followed by those in the age group 18-60. Also, 43.34% of the inmates belong to OBC community, 1.69% SC community, 0.56% ST and 36.77% belong to other communities. 17.64% are unaware about which community they belong. Majority of the inmates belonging to OBC and other communities, SC, ST and those unaware of their communities are in the age group 61-80 (353 Nos) followed by those in the age group 18-60 (161 Nos) 12 belong to the 81-90 age group and 5 in the above 90 group.

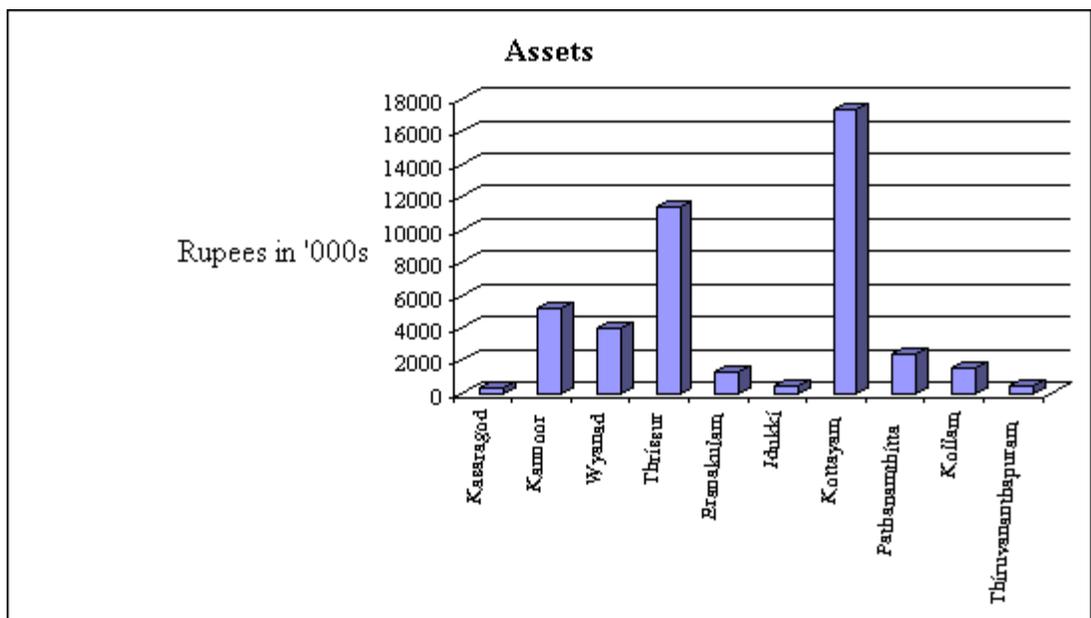
As far as the educational status of the inmates are taken into account, 64.92% of them possess primary level education only. 18.95% of the inmates are illiterates, 11.8% are matriculates, 3.75% graduates and 0.56% Postgraduates.

68.3% of the occupants have someone or other as their relative whereas 10.3% does not possess any relatives in this world. 21.4% have no idea at all about any of their relatives.

These institutions receive regular and occasional assistance from various agencies. 15 of these homes receive regular assistance worth Rs 13.34 lakhs and 15 of them get occasional assistance worth Rs 16.34 lakhs.



While assessing the details of source of income of these homes, donation is the prominent source of income. 19 institutions received Rs 26.36 lakhs as donation, 11 received Rs 8.68 lakhs as grant, 3 received Rs 2.4 lakhs as fee from inmates, 4 get Rs 1.57 lakhs as receipt from enterprises and 13 receive Rs 15.27 lakhs as income from other sources.



The expenditure details were also analysed during the survey. 18 carehomes expended Rs 8.98 lakhs as salary, rent and wages, 25 institutions spent Rs 1.8 lakhs for electricity charges and 21 homes spend Rs 1.76 lakhs for telephone charges, 25 institutions spent Rs 24.21 lakhs on food items. 24 institutions spent Rs 2.94 lakhs for dress items, 22 homes spent Rs 5.65 lakhs for medical needs, 4 homes incur Rs 76543 as entrepreneurial expenses, 6 institutions spent Rs 2603 as registration /license fee. 21 homes spent Rs 6.4 lakhs for other items than mentioned above. The total expenditure of these

homes is to the tune of Rs 4.42 crores.

These care homes possess assets worth Rs 4.49 crores.

\*\*\*\*\*

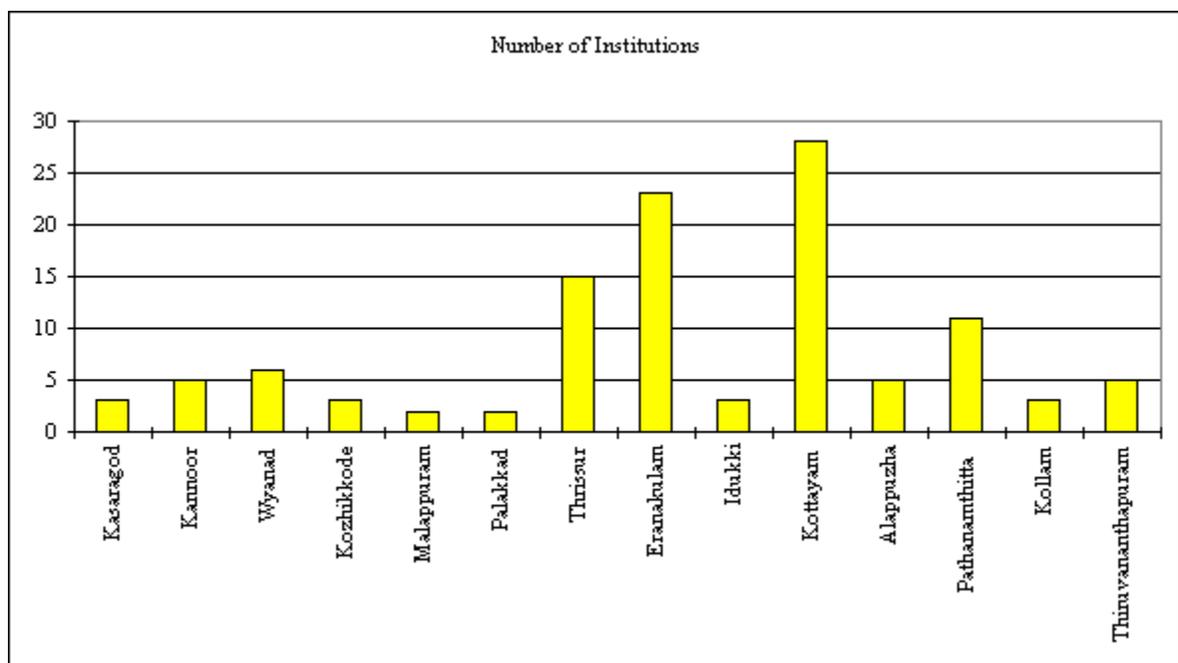




## CHAPTER V

### Carehomes for aged women

It was found out from the survey that there are 114 carehomes for aged women. 87 of them are registered as charitable societies, 15 under trusteeship, 2 each under proprietorship and Government, 3 in the corporate sector and 5 in the other group. These types of care homes are highest in Kottayam district, ie, 28 numbers followed by Ernakulam with 23 nos and Thrissur with 15 nos. 29 of these homes were started during the period between 1996-2000, 51 upto 1990, 16 between 1991-95 and 18 between 2001 and 2005. 59 of these care homes are approved by the Government and 55 are not. There are 84 registered care homes for aged women.



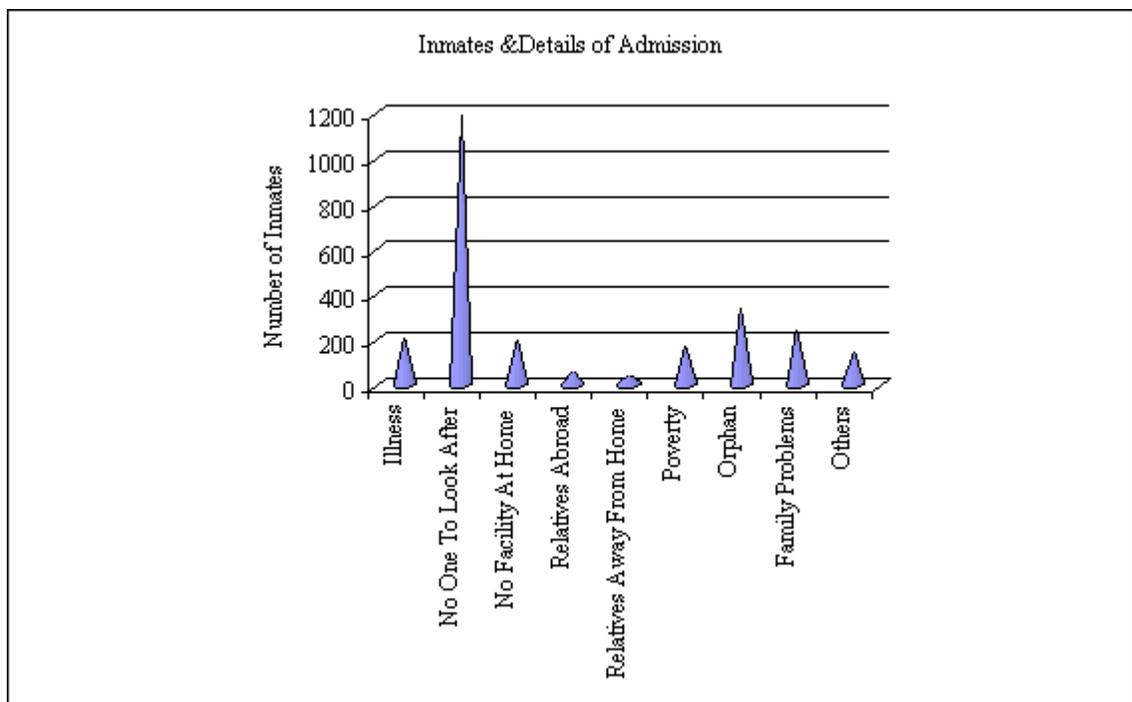
The admission to these homes is mostly done permanently. 97 of them take inmates permanently, 3 admit inmates for few days and 5 for short period. There are 9 day care centres for these aged women. 9 belong to other category.

On considering the compound area and plinth area of these homes, majority of these institutions have compound area above 4000 sq.m, ie., (38 Nos) and between 1000-2000 and 2001-3000 sq.m with 25 each whereas the plinth area of many of the institutions are below 1000 sq.m (48 Nos) and between 1000-2000 sq.m (42 Nos).

97 of these homes accommodate inmates free of cost. 13 each charge nominal fees/full fees. There are 8 institutions, which follow other types of admission. 101 of these carehomes function in pucca buildings, 9 in semi pucca and there are no katcha buildings. 4 of these homes function in mixed type of buildings. 106 of them function in their own buildings.

These homes also provide all modern amenities to their inmates. 99% of the institutions are electrified, 93% have telecommunication facilities, 94% have safe drinking water facilities, 100% have toilet facility for women and 42.98% have common toilet facilities. 87% provide television facility and facility to read publications. 68.4% provide recreation to inmates, 58% provide radio facility and 89.5% provides newspaper. 55.3% also cater to the physical well being of their inmates by providing facility for exercises, 92.1% provide medical aids, and 18.4% has transportation facility and 12.3% supply uniform to their inmates.

A close study of the reasons for admission to these homes reveals that majority of the inmates (1198 numbers) sought admission since there is no one to look after them in this world. 342 of the inmates are orphans, 216 got admission due to illness, 208 nos due to lack of basic facilities at home and 62 inmates had their relatives abroad and 50 had their relatives away from home. Poverty was the driving force for 181 of the inmates which led them to these homes. Family problems forced 252 of the inmates to these institutions and 152 reached here for other reasons.

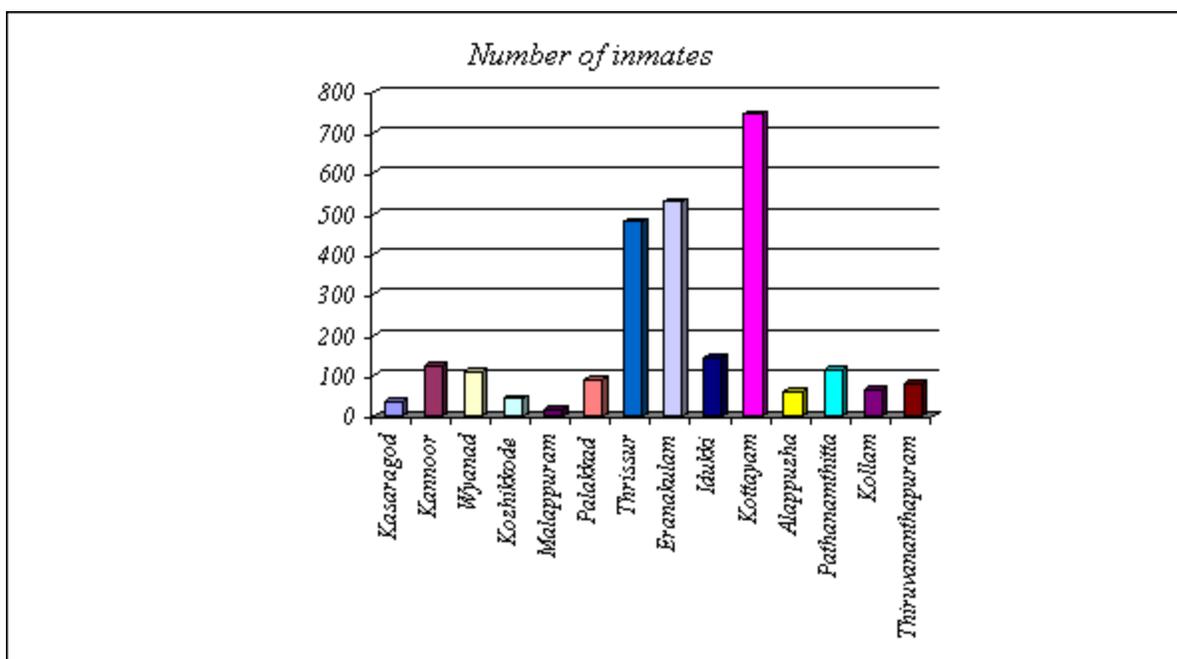


Some of the inmates of these homes also bid farewell to these homes for various reasons. 6 of the inmates left these homes since they got employment, 6 got married and 2 were adopted. 141 inmates went out of these homes due to various other reasons. It can be seen that only one of the inmates left these homes for employment abroad, 56 inmates left these homes to abroad for some other reasons.

Out of the 114 institutions there are 13 care homes in which manufacturing units are functioning. In 9 carehomes agriculture units are functioning with 89 workers, 2 industrial units are functioning with 3 workers and 5 other units with 29 workers. There are 16 educational institutions, 6 health organisations and 44 other institutions run by the management of care homes for aged women.

73 of these care homes face financial problems, 12 face problems from Government/local bodies, 4 are confronted with problems from local people and 7 face some other problems.

The office staff of these institutions consist of 10 male and 142 female. There are 8 male attenders and 35 female, 21 female teachers/draftsman, 5 male and 48 female medical staff, 34 female paramedical staff, 9 male and 174 female other staff.



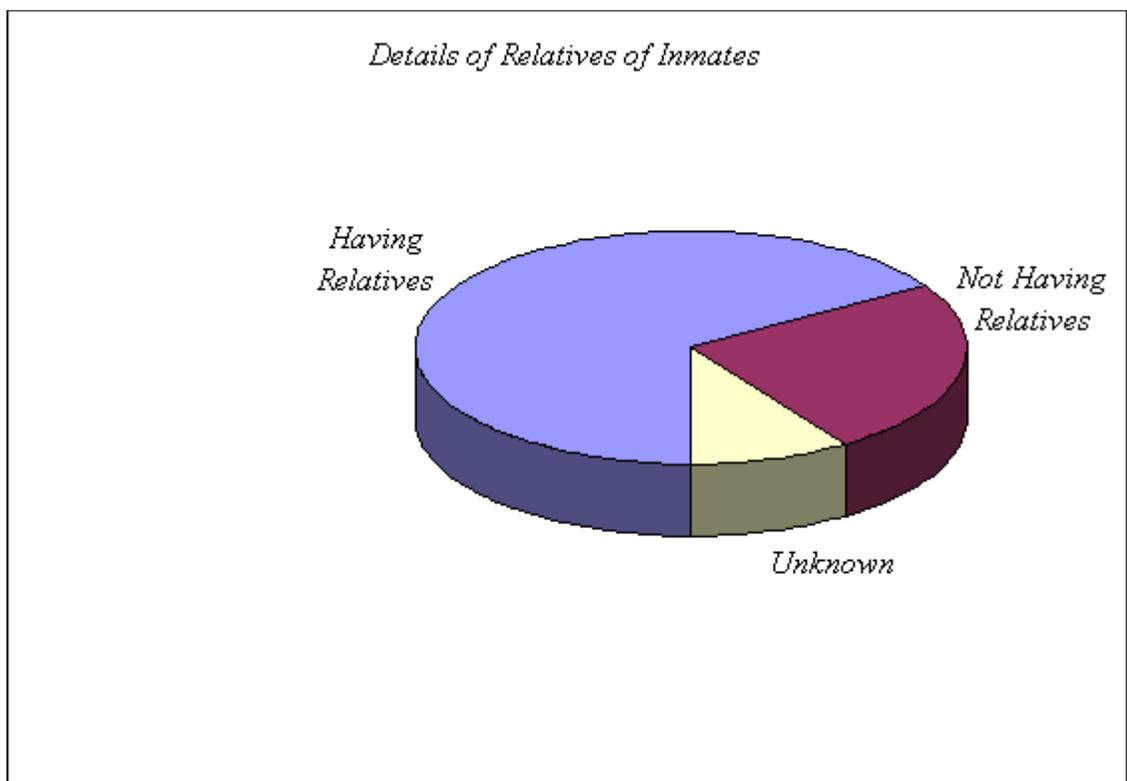
The majority of inmates of these care homes are Christians, ie, 1903 nos, followed by Hindus, ie, 633 nos. There are 37 inmates belonging to Muslim community and 29 inmates belonging to other communities. 55 of them are unaware of their religion.

There are 2657 inmates altogether in these homes. Most of the inmates are in the age group 61-80 (1669 nos) followed by those in the age group 18-60 (581 nos).

3.68% of the inmates belong to SC community, 1.01% to ST community and 22.54% to OBC community. The majority belonged to other communities, ie, 65.68%. 7% were ignorant of the community to which they belong.

53.7% of the inmates were educated upto the primary level. 9.7% upto matriculation, 3% graduates and only 0.3% Post graduates. 33.2% of the inmates were illiterates.

66% of the inmates have relatives, 24.5% do not have any relative and 9.37% do not have any idea about their relatives. 62 of these homes get regular assistance to the tune of Rs 81.9 lakhs and 57 receive occasional assistance to the tune of Rs 44.04 lakhs.



The income of these homes amounts to Rs 2.97 crores and their expenditure amounts to the tune of Rs 3.65 crores. The total asset of these carehomes according to the survey is Rs 68.45 crores.

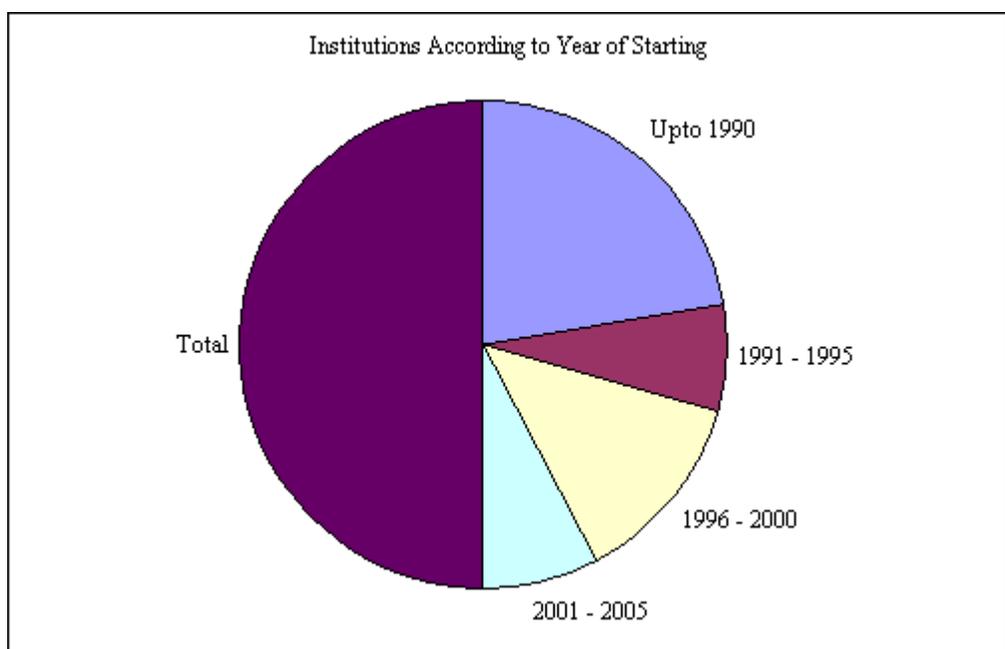
\*\*\*\*\*



## CHAPTER VI

### Care homes for Aged People

In the previous two chapters we had a close view of the separate care homes for men and women. During the study, the carehomes commonly for all aged people were also surveyed. As per the survey, there were 169 care homes for aged people in the state. Of which 14 were under proprietorship and 33 under trusteeship. The highest number of such institutions was registered as charitable societies, ie, 95 Nos. There are 16 such care homes in the government sector, 3 in the corporate sector, 1 under partnership and 7 under other type of ownerships. None of these types of care homes were reported in the co-operative sector.



The larger number of such institutions are reported to have started during the period 2001-2005, ie, 68 nos followed by 43 nos in 1996-2000, 18 during 1991-95. There were 40 institutions upto 1990. There are 101 government approved care homes for aged people and 142 registered ones.

With regard to the nature of admission, 125 admit inmates permanently, whereas 8 admit inmates for few days and 16 for short period. 4 of these institutions also run day care for children, 44 day care centres for aged and 7 institutions follow other type of admission.

The compound area of 55 of these institutions is above 4000 sq.m, 42 between 1000-2000 sq.m, 30

below 1000, 25 between 2001-3000 and 17 between 3001-4000. But only 7 institutions have plinth area above 4000 sq.m. The majority is having plinth area below 1000 sq.m, ie, 101 nos followed by those in the range between 1000-2000 sq.m (39 nos). 16 and 6 institutions have plinth area in the range 2001-3000 and 3001-4000 sq.m respectively.

129 care homes admit inmates free of cost where as nominal fee is charged by 29 institutions. 28 care homes charge full fees and 9 institutions follow other types of admission.

152 of these care homes are functioning in pucca buildings. Only 8 are functioning in semipucca buildings, 5 in katcha buildings and 4 in mixed type of buildings. 129 care homes have their own buildings.

95.3% of these care homes are electrified, 78% have telecommunication facilities and 97.6% have safe drinking water facility. Separate toilet facilities for men are available in 87.6% of these care homes and the same for women in 89.3% and common toilet facilities were provided in 66.8%. Television, recreation and radio facilities were provided in 81%, 62% and 61% of care homes respectively. The facilities to read newspaper and other publications were made available in 90% and 70% of care homes respectively. 59.2% were provided with exercise facilities, 88.8% with medical aids and 32% with transportation facility and 10% of the care homes also provided uniforms to their inmates.

When the reason for admission to these homes were inquired, 1925 inmates reported that they reached here since there was no one to look after them. Poverty was the driving force behind 582 inmates which led them here and 489 of the inmates were orphans. 440 inmates sought shelter in these homes due to illness and 462 due to several family problems. 346 inmates chose these homes since they were provided with basic facilities here which they lacked at their homes. 1147 of the inmates were admitted for some other reasons not mentioned.

A small portion of the inmates leave these homes after a few period due to several reasons. 12 of the inmates left these homes since they got job, 9 were adopted and 7 inmates were married and taken out of these homes. 323 inmates left these care homes for other unspecified reasons. Only 2 of the inmates left abroad for employment and 8 went abroad for various other reasons.

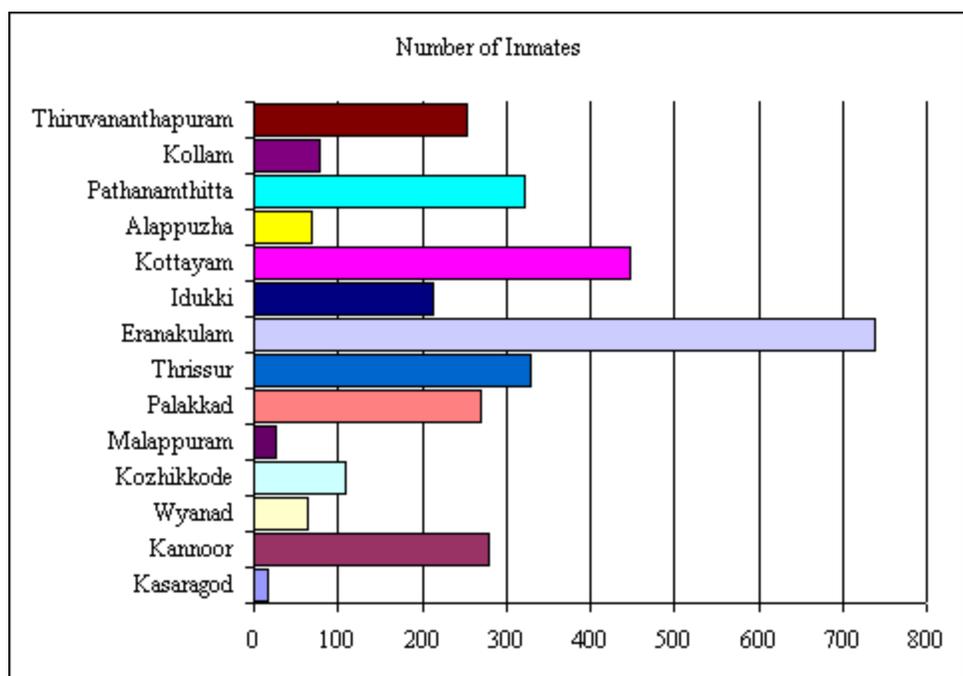
29 care homes run manufacturing units also concurrently. 27 institutions employ 212 workers in agricultural units, 3 institutions run industrial units with the help of 11 employees. There is 1 repairing unit and trade unit with 1 and 20 workers respectively. 6 institutions run other manufacturing units with 59 workers.

The care home management also simultaneously run 20 educational institutions, 24 health institutions and 36 other institutions.

These care homes are also faced with several hurdles from different agencies. 103 of them face financial difficulties, 11 face hardships from Government/local bodies and 7 face problems from public. 5 of these institutions face other problems than those mentioned above.

The employees in these homes consist of 105 male office staff and 150 female office staff, 103 male attenders and 78 female attenders, 4 male teachers and 12 female teachers, 19 male and 88 female medical staff , 9 male and 36 female paramedical staff, 63 male and 238 female other staff. There were 303 male and 602 female staff altogether in these care homes.

The total number of male inmates is 2512 and 3208 female . The maximum number of male inmates (1205) belong to Hinduism whereas the maximum number of female inmates belonged to Christianity. The total number of male and female inmates are in Ernakulam district ie; 422 and 738 respectively. The majority of these inmates of all religions belong to the age group 61-80.



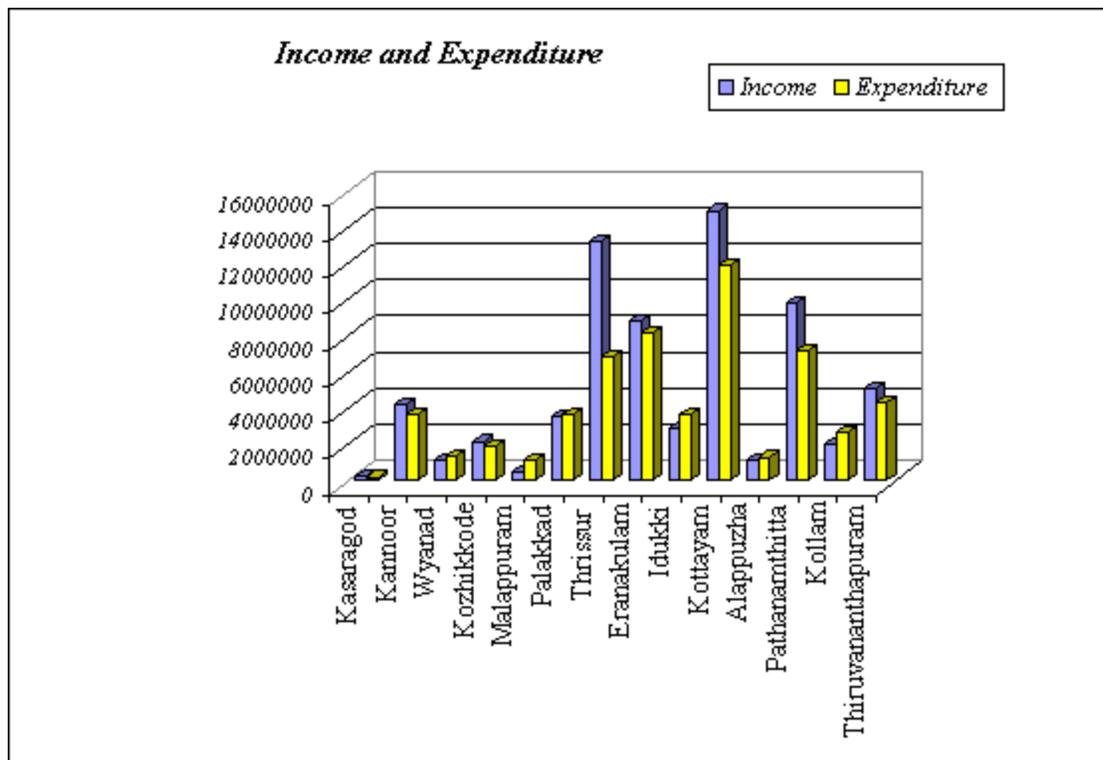
The social groups to which the inmates belong were also studied. 146 male and 199 female belong to the SC community, 40 male and 95 female belong to the ST community, 810 male and 952 female belong to OBC and 1219 male and 1574 female belong to other communities .297 male and 388 female are ignorant of the community to which they belong.

Majority of the inmates in the age group 61-80 belong to other communities, ie, 839 male and 1074 female, followed by those in the OBC community, ie.; 620 male and 706 female.

As in the case of other types of care homes, bulk of the inmates are educated only to the primary level (1612 male and 1909 female). 560 of the male and 843 of the female inmates are illiterates, 273 male and 325 female inmates are matriculates, 45 male and 95 female inmates are graduates and 22 male and 36 female inmates are post graduates.

60.6% male and 68.3% female inmates have relatives, 21.7% male and 16.6% female do not have any relative and 17.7% male and 15.14% female do not have any idea about their relatives.

74 institutions receive regular assistance from various agencies to the tune of Rs 85.38 lakhs and 87 receive occasional assistance to the tune of Rs 1.56 crores. The institutions of Thrissur district receives the larger amount as regular assistance, ie, Rs 15 lakhs followed by Kannur with Rs 10.8 lakhs and Thiruvananthapuram with Rs 9.55 lakhs. The occasional assistance received is highest for Pathanamthitta district, ie, Rs 51.6 lakhs followed by Thiruvananthapuram (Rs 17.52 lakhs ) and Kottayam with Rs 16.93 lakhs.



These carehomes receive Rs 6.98 crores as income form various sources. 48 institutions receive Rs 1.96 crores as fee from their inmates, 61 get Rs 92.18 lakhs as grant, 113 get Rs 2.38 crores as donation and 10 get Rs 3.88 lakhs as receipt from other enterprises. 84 institutions receive Rs 1.68 crores from other sources as income. Kottayam district has the highest income, ie, Rs 1.49 crores followed by Thrissur with Rs 1.32 crores and Pathanamthitta Rs 97.75 lakhs.

The income they receive is spent in many ways 139 institutions spent Rs 1.25 crores as salary, rent and wages of their employees, 157 institutions spent Rs 22.46 lakhs as electricity charges, 128 institutions spent Rs 13.65 lakhs as telephone charges, 159 institutions spent Rs 2.71 crores on food items, 107 institutions spent Rs 18.39 lakhs on dress materials and 143 institutions spent Rs 54.95 lakhs as medical expenses. 14 institutions spent Rs 3.59 lakhs as entrepreneurial expenses and 38 institutions spent Rs 81234 as registration / license fee. 117 institutions spent Rs 69.09 lakhs on other items. The total expenditure of these care homes amounts to Rs 5.79 crores.

The total asset of these homes amounts to Rs 609.81 crores. 90.3% of the assets are land and building, 3.7% are furniture and fixtures, 0.06% tools and equipments, 5.74% transport equipments and 0.23% other assets.



## **CHAPTER VII**

### **Juvenile Homes**

Juvenile homes are place where adolescent criminals are rehabilitated and trained to be good citizens. According to the survey, there are 31 such juvenile homes in our state. 19 of these homes are registered as charitable societies, 9 in the government sector and 3 under trusteeship.

Most of these homes (11 numbers) were started during the period upto 1990, 4 during 1991-95, 7 during 1996-2000 and 9 between 2001 and 2005. 23 of these homes are approved by the Government and 27 are registered.

14 of these homes provide admission permanently to their inmates, 3 admit inmates for a few days and 6 for a short period.

Majority of these juvenile homes (12 numbers) have compound area above 4000 sq. m, 5 below 1000sq.m, 9 between 1000-2000 sq. m, 4 between 2001-3000 and 1 between 3001-4000 sq.m. 21 of these homes have plinth area below 1000 sq.m.

27 of the juvenile homes admit inmates free of cost, 1 charges nominal fee and 5 others follow other types of admission. Some of these juvenile homes provide more than one type of admission to their inmates.

28 homes function in pucca buildings, 3 in semi pucca buildings, 28 homes function in their own building.

All these homes are electrified, 27 have telephone facility, 30 have drinking water facility, 23 have separate toilet facility for male and 18 for female and 17 have common toilet facility. 24 of these provide arrangements to watch TV for their inmates, 25 arrange recreation facilities and 20 provide facility to listen to radio. Newspaper is provided by all these homes and 24 provide facility to read other publications. 25 care homes provide facilities to do exercises and 29 provide medical aids to inmates. Transportation facilities and uniforms are provided by 12 and 21 of these homes respectively.

13 of the inmates left these homes since they found employment, 12 left these homes due to marriage and 20 of the inmates were adopted. 197 of the inmates left these homes due to several other reasons.

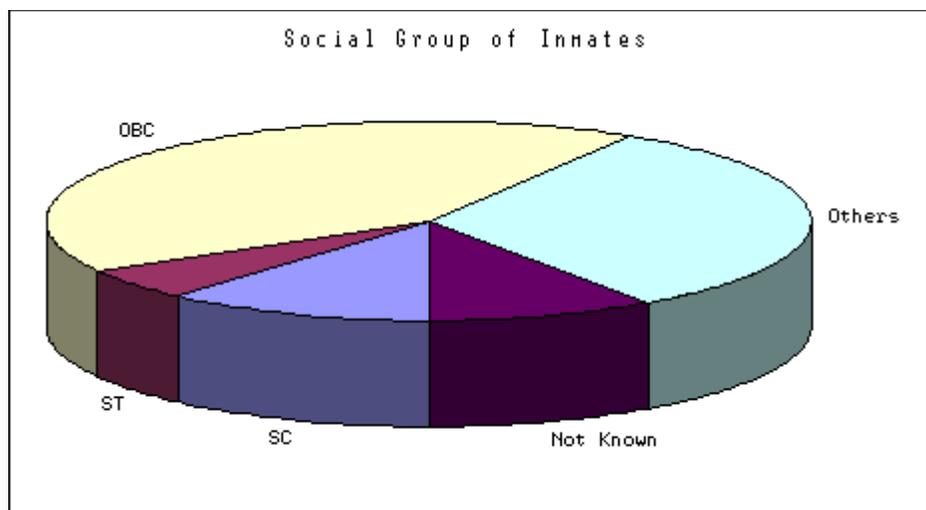
When the number of inmates who left these homes to go abroad is taken, it is seen that 4 persons got employment abroad, 12 were adopted and 12 were married abroad.

6 of these juvenile homes also simultaneously run manufacturing units. 3 agricultural units functioning with 74 workers. There are 5 other manufacturing units with 132 workers. These juvenile homes also run 1 health institution, 7 educational institutions and 1 other institution.

19 of these homes face financial problems, 1 each face problem from Government/ local body and 1 from others.

There are 32 male and 42 female office staff, 36 male and 12 female peon/attenders, 23 male and 26 female teachers/draftsmen, 6 male and 5 female medical staff, 7 male and 19 female paramedical staff, 33 male and 54 female other staff.

The majority of male and female inmates belong to Hindu religion. The majority of male and female inmates are in Thrissur district, ie, 392 (male) and 302 (female) numbers respectively.



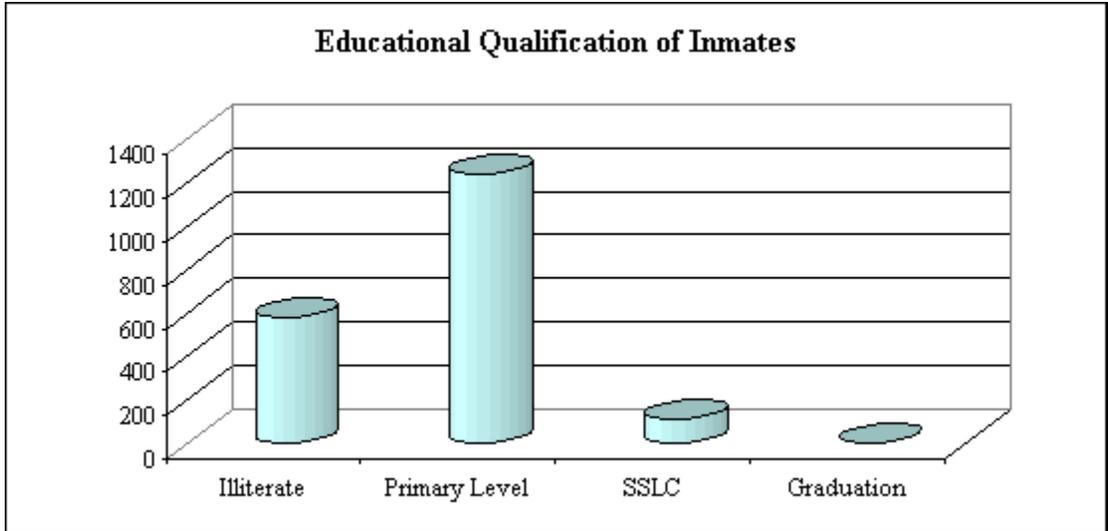
Most of the inmates belong to the age groups 0-10 and 11-17, ie, 418 male and 362 female and 377 male and 451 female respectively. There are 1939 inmates altogether in these homes of which 979 are male and 960 female. Majority of male inmates (403 nos) belong to other category whereas most of the female inmates belong to OBC category (515 nos). SC and ST category together constitute 11.35% and 5.42% respectively.

As in the case of other care homes majority of the inmates are educated upto the primary level, ie, 661 male and 581 female followed by 245 male and 332 female illiterates.

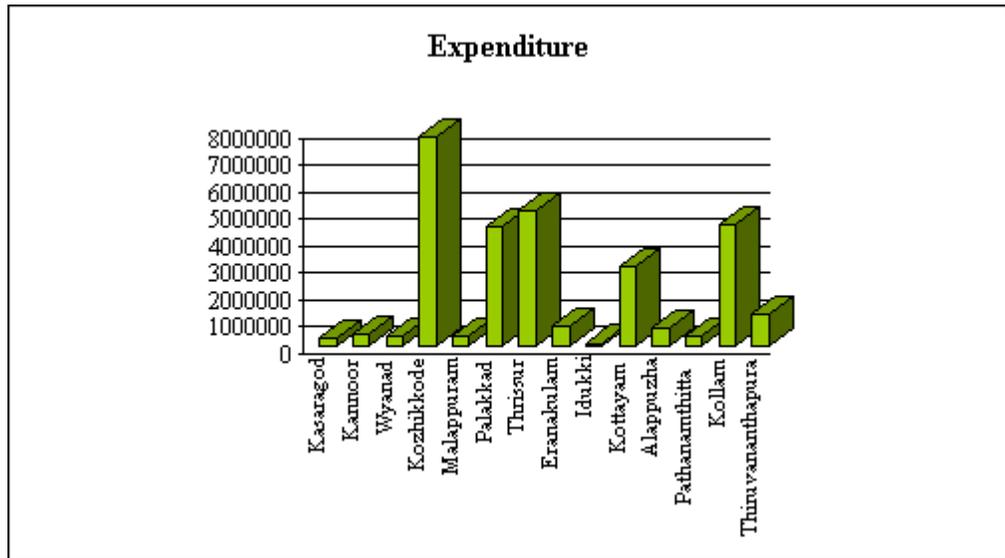
710 male and 787 female inmates of these homes have their relatives, 181 male and 117 female donot have relatives, 88 male and 56 female are unaware of their relatives.

16 of these juvenile homes receive regular assistance to an amount of Rs 88.32 lakhs whereas

occasional assistance to the tune of Rs 21.12 crores.



The major source of income of these homes is from grant. 14 of these homes receive Rs 1.13 crores as grant from various agencies. 18 receive Rs 53.85 lakhs as donation and 9 get Rs 37.15 lakhs as income from other sources. 1 of these homes receive Rs 90000 as fee from their inmates and 1 get Rs 20000 as receipt from enterprises.. Their total income amounts to Rs 2.05 crores.



The total expenditure of these juvenile homes amount to Rs 2.96 crores. These homes have total asset worth Rs 7.16/- crores consisting of land and building, furniture and fixtures, tools and equipments, transport equipments and others.

\*\*\*\*\*



## CHAPTER VIII

### Care homes for destitutes

According to the survey, there are 105 care homes for destitutes of which Ernakulam district has the highest number, ie, 26 numbers followed by Thrissur (19) and Kottayam (10) of which 4 are under proprietorship, 15 under trusteeship, 72 registered as charitable societies, 4 in the government sector, 3 in the corporate sector, 1 under partnership and 6 under other type of ownerships.

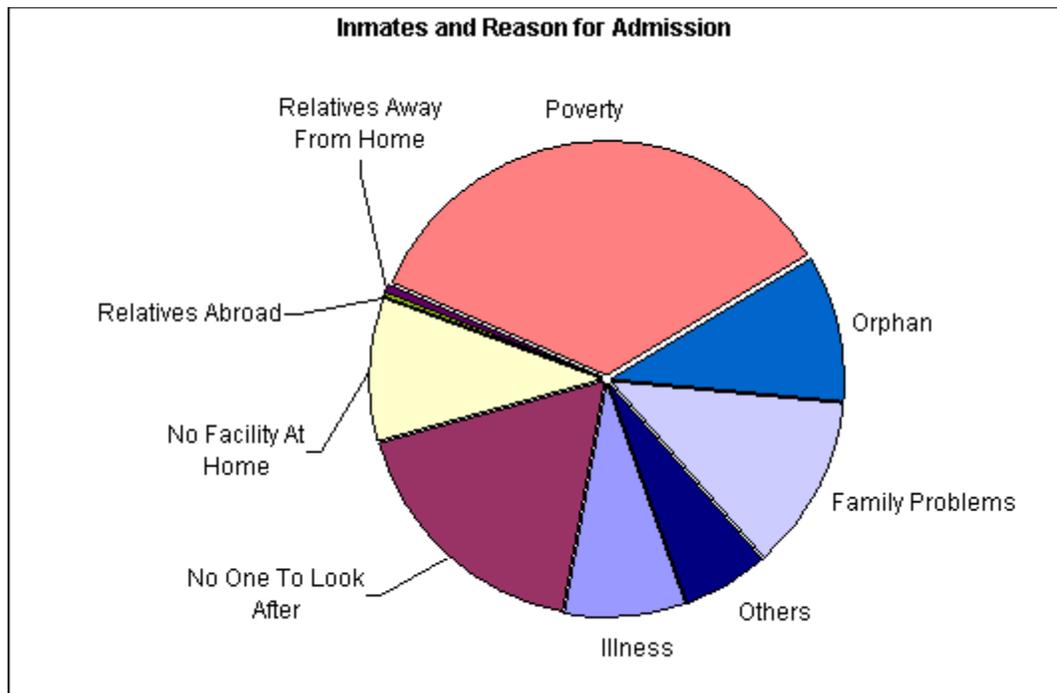
Most of these have been started during the period upto 1990 (58 nos), during 2001-2005 (21 nos), 1996-2000 (16 nos) and 1991-95 (10 nos). 80 of these care homes are approved by Government. 97 of these homes are registered whereas 8 are not registered.

65 of these home admit inmates permanently and 8 for a short period. There are 3 daycare centres for children and 1 day care centre for aged under the ownership of these homes. 34 care homes admit inmates on other considerations. Majority of these homes have compound area above 4000 sq.m (47 nos). While the plinth area is considered, most of them are below 1000 sq.m (59 nos).

104 of these homes admit inmates free of cost and 5 of them give admission according to some other consideration.

92 of these homes function in pucca buildings, 11 in semi pucca buildings and 2 in mixed type of buildings. 93 of these homes have their own buildings. All these homes are electrified, 96 have telecommunication facilities, 102 have safe drinking water facilities, 71 have separate toilet facilities for male, 73 have separate toilet facility for female and 59 have common toilet facilities. 83 of these homes provide facility for watching TV, 92 have recreation facilities. 80 provide facilities to listen to radio and 102 provide newspaper to their inmates. 88 provide facilities to read other publications and amenities for doing exercises. 101 provide medical aid to their inmates, 53 provide transportation facilities and 41 provide uniform to their inmates.

536 of the inmates of these homes were admitted due to various illness, 1136 have no one to look after them, 641 reached these homes since they lacked basic facilities at home, 18 had their relatives abroad and 49 had their relatives away from home. Majority of the inmates reached these homes driven by acute poverty (2261 numbers). 637 of these inmates were orphans and 778 reached these homes due to family problems and 366 got admitted due to other reasons.



Just as the inflow of inmates to these homes there is also outflow of inmates though not in large numbers. 28 left these homes since they got employment. 36 were adopted and 3 were married away. 621 of the inmates left these institutions due to several other reasons.

Several destitutes also left these homes since they were forced to go abroad since they got employment (2 nos), 1 was adopted outside the country and 2 married abroad. 10 left these homes abroad due to some other reasons.

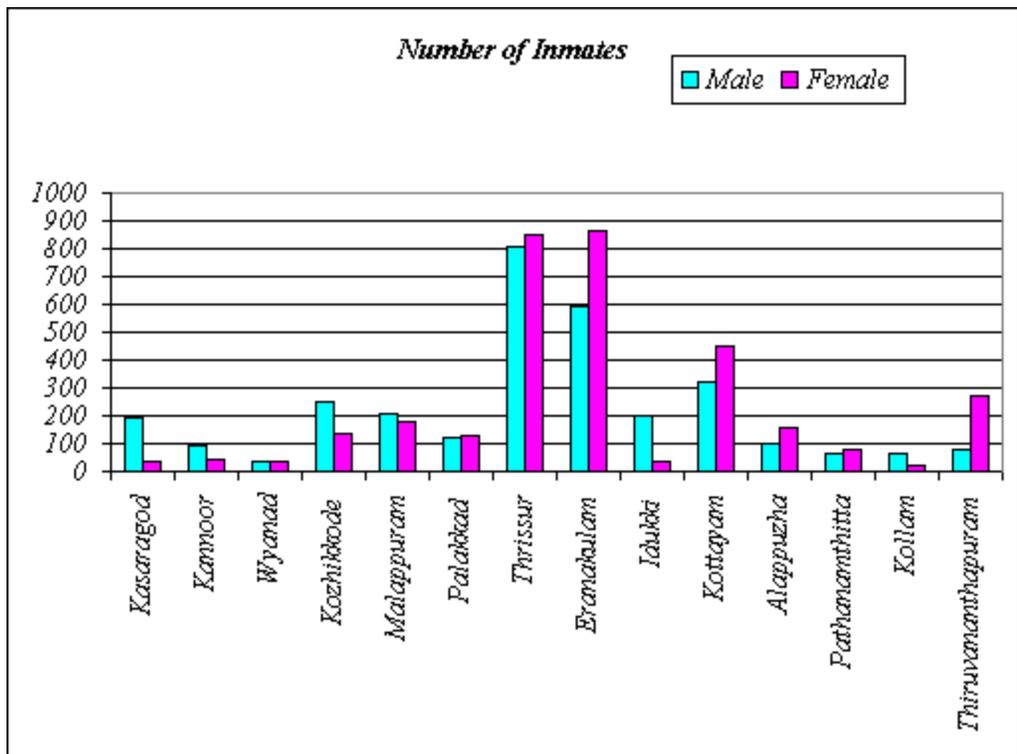
In 19 of these homes manufacturing units are also functioning. There are 10 agriculture units functioning with 136 workers, 4 industrial units with 20 workers and 8 other units with 127 workers.

These care home managements also run 41 educational institutions, 19 health institutions and 37 other institutions.

These care homes also face different types of difficulties in their day-to-day activities. 59 of them face financial problems, 8 face problems from Government / local bodies. 3 of them face various problems from local people and 5 of these care homes face other problems.

The staff pattern of these care homes is 76 male and 95 female office staff, 43 male and 42 female peon/attenders, 25 male and 53 female teachers, 6 male and 27 female medical staff, 15 female paramedical staff, 96 male and 195 female other staff.

The majority of the male and female inmates belong to Christianity (1075 & 1662 nos) respectively. There are 3128 male and 3294 female inmates altogether. The majority of male and female inmates are in the age group 11-17 followed by those in the age group 0-10 and 18-60 respectively.



1267 male and 1377 female inmates belong to other community followed by 1111 male and 1030 female inmates in the OBC category, 145 male and 295 female in the SC community and 27 male and 137 female in the ST category. 578 male and 455 female are not aware of the social group to which they belong.

The bulk of the inmates are educated only upto the primary level, ie, 2223 male and 2254 female followed by those having SSLC as qualification, ie, 561 male and 595 female. Most of the inmates having primary level and SSLC as qualification belong to the age group 11-17.

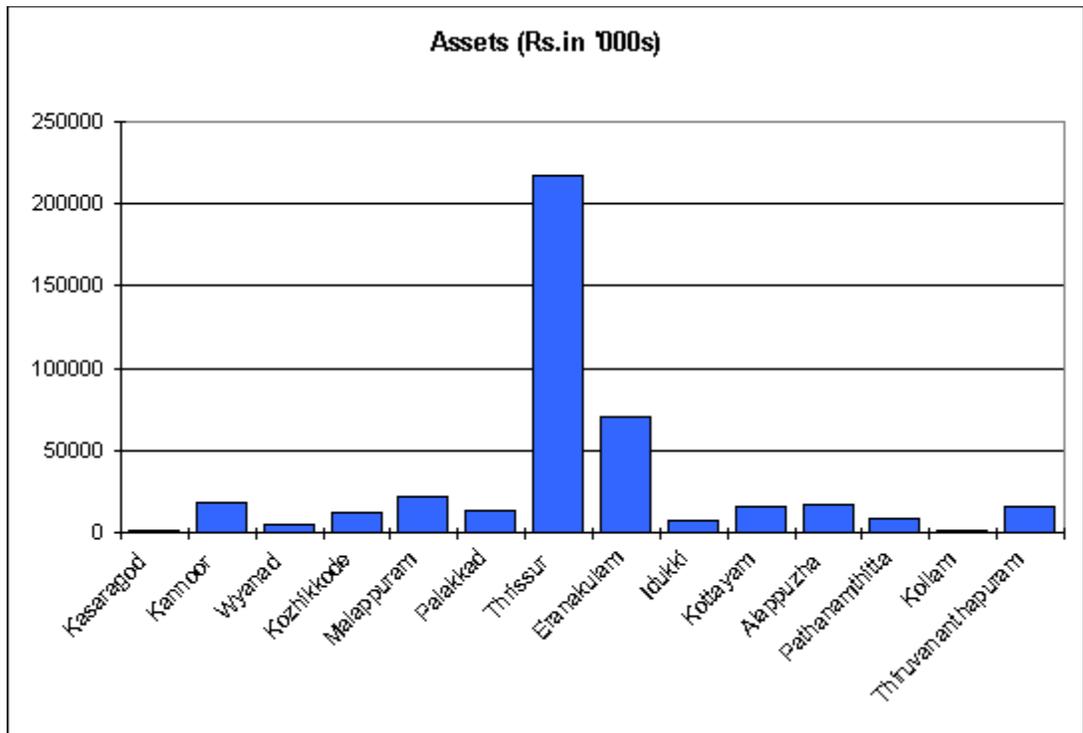
As in the other cases 2208 male and 2490 female inmates of these homes have inmates have relatives. 366 male and 305 female inmates are recorded as not having any relatives. 554 male and 499 female do not have any details about their relatives.

60 out of the 105 care homes for destitutes received regular assistance worth Rs 1.06 crores and 60 received occasional assistance worth Rs 2.23 crores. The highest amount of regular assistance was received by homes in Kottayam district. (Rs 23.05 lakhs), followed by homes in Thiruvananthapuram (Rs 20.97 lakhs) and Kozhikkode (Rs 16.94 lakhs). On the other hand homes in Thrissur district is in the forefront in the case of occasional assistance (Rs 45.82 lakhs) followed by Ernakulam (Rs 44 lakhs) and Thiruvananthapuram (Rs 33.74 lakhs).

The income of these homes is mainly from fee from inmates (Rs 90000/-), Rs 73.19 lakhs as grant, Rs 2.68 crores as donation, Rs 3.89 lakhs as receipt from enterprises and Rs 1.71 crores from other sources. The total income of these homes is reported as Rs 5.18 crores.

The total expenditure of these care homes is to the tune of Rs 5.73 crores. Of these Rs 1.02 crores is spent as salary, rent and wages, Rs 15.86 lakhs as electricity charges, Rs 14.26 lakhs telephone bill, Rs 24.38 lakhs for dress items and Rs 24.28 lakhs as medical expenses. The amount spent as entrepreneurial expense is Rs 2.31 lakhs, Rs 8.42 lakhs as registration/license fee and Rs 77.86 lakhs is spent for miscellaneous items. The lion's share is spent for food items (Rs 3.04 crores).

These care homes have a total assets of worth Rs 42.62 crores.



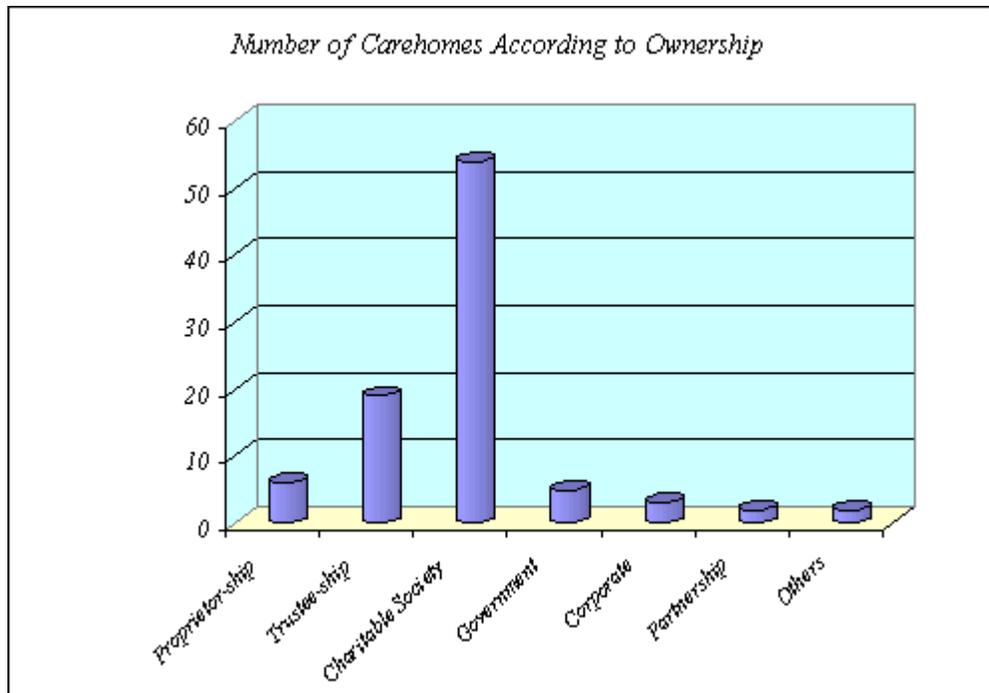
\*\*\*\*\*



## CHAPTER IX

### Care homes for diseased persons

The survey reveals that there are 91 care homes for crippled persons in our state. Of these 54 function as charitable societies, 19 under trusteeship and 6 under proprietorship. 5 of these homes are owned by the Government, 3 under corporate management and 2 each under partnership and others.



The maximum number of these type of care homes is seen started functioning during the period 2001-2005 (31 nos) followed by the period 1996-2000 (28 nos). 43 of these homes are approved by the Government. 70 care homes are registered and 21 not registered.

When the nature of admission to these types of care homes are taken into account, 57 of them admits inmates permanently, 4 homes admits inmates for few days and 14 for a short period. There are also 2 daycare centres for aged and children each. There are 19 homes, which give admission on other considerations.

Majority of these homes have compound area above 4000 sq.m (27 nos), 21 have area between 1000-2000 sq.m, 19 have compound area between 2001-3000 sq.m and 16 below 1000 sq.m. 8 of them have area between 3001-4000 sq.m.

Most of them have their plinth area below 1000 sq.m (51 nos) and 25 have plinth area between 1000-2000, 6 between 2001-3000, 4 between 3001-4000 and 5 above 4000.

76 of these care homes admit inmates free of cost, 9 charge nominal fee, 4 charge full fees and 8 follow some other type of admission.

85 of these functions in pucca buildings, 5 in semipucca buildings and 1 in mixed type of building. 83 of them function in their own buildings and 8 in rented buildings.

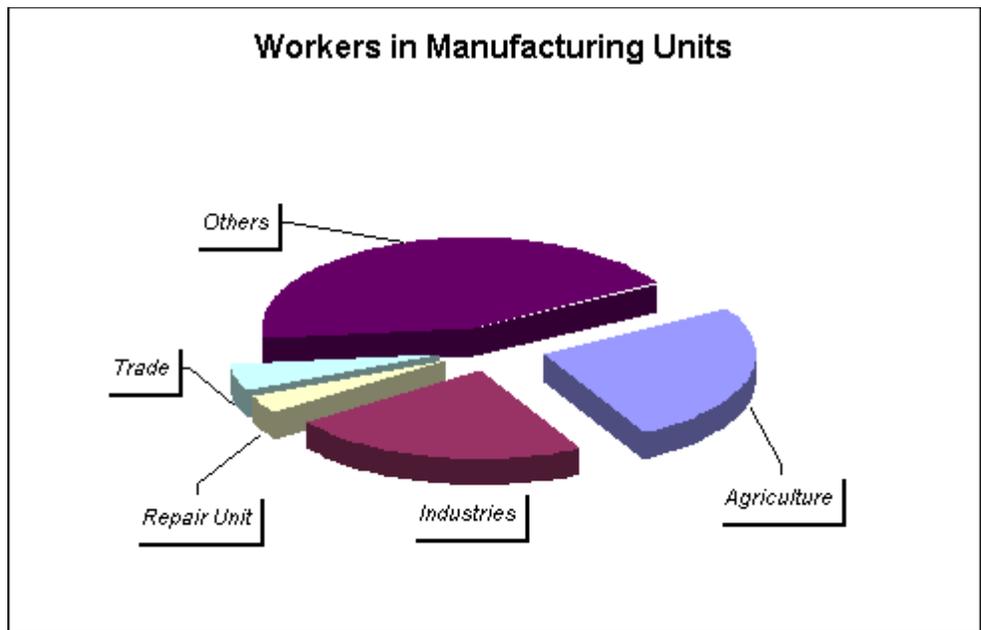
All these institutions are electrified, 80 provide telephone facilities, 89 provide safe drinking water facilities, 68 provide separate toilet facilities for male and 72 provide separate toilet facilities for female. Common toilet facilities are available in 52 of these homes. 73 of these homes provide amenities for watching TV, 61 institutions provide amenities for listening to radio and recreations. 79 of them supply newspapers to their inmates. 65 homes provide other publications and facilities to do exercises. Medical aids are provided by 82 of them. 40 homes have transportation facilities and 22 supply uniform to their inmates.

The inflow of inmates to these homes is due to several reasons. 2949 inmates reached these homes due to illness. 511 inmates sought shelter in these homes since there are no one to look after them. 201 of the inmates are orphans. Lack of basic facilities at home goad 141 of the inmates to these homes, 1 sought shelter since the relatives are abroad and 10 since their relatives are away from home. Poverty is the reason for 157 of the inmates to reach these homes and 87 reached here due to family problems. 244 inmates reached these homes due to some other reasons.

226 inmates left these homes for no specific reason. 8 got employed and 6 were adopted. 7 of the inmates got married and went out of these homes. In the case of inmates who left these homes to abroad, 7 were adopted and 5 left due to some other reasons.

In 29 of these homes manufacturing units are also functioning. There are 14 agriculture units functioning with 169 workers, 10 industrial units with 152 workers 2 repair units with 20 workers 3 trade units with 31 workers and 15 other units with 287 workers.

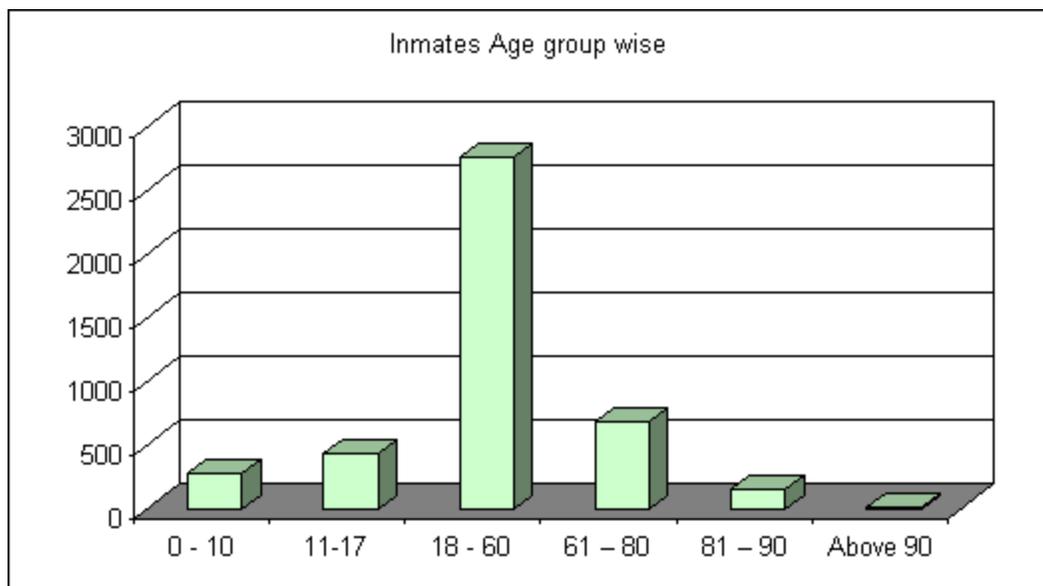
The care home management also run 43 educational institutions, 16 health institutions and 13 other institutions.



57 of these homes face financial problems. 6 face hurdles from Government/ local bodies, 2 homes have problems from people and 2 faces other problems.

These care homes employed 225 male and 476 female staff altogether.

Majority of the inmates are Christians (896 male and 1243 female) followed by Hindus (624 male and 552 female). There are total 2136 male and 2165 female inmates. Thrissur district has the maximum number of male and female inmates (549 and 509 nos) respectively.

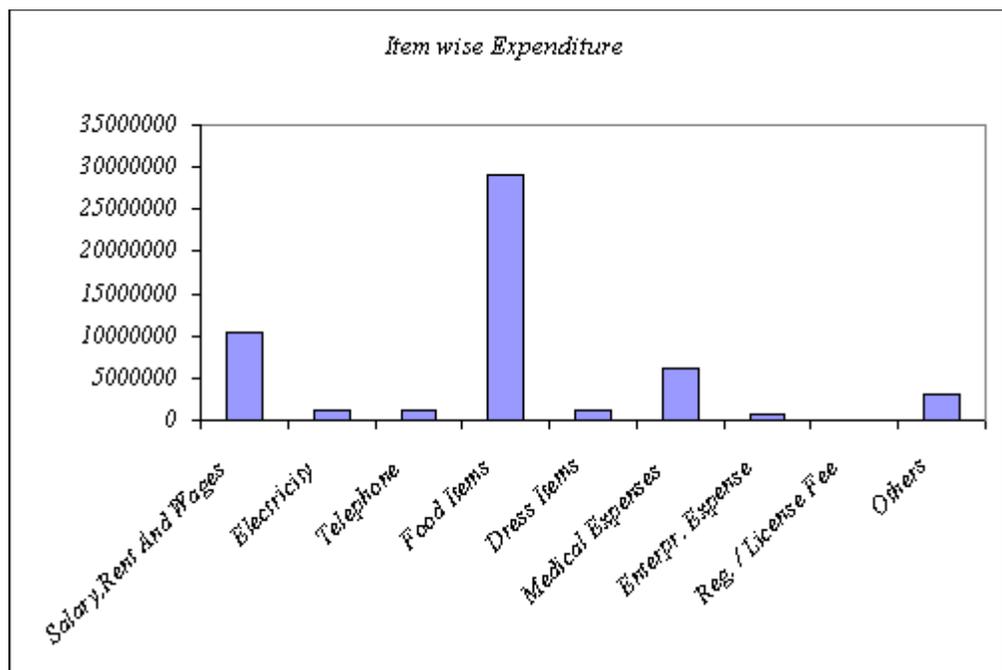


When the social groups of the inmates are considered, majority belongs to the general category (940 male and 1115 female) followed by OBC category (721 male and 579 female).

Most of the inmates have primary level education (1220 male and 1095 female). 320 male and 271 female inmates are matriculates. 479 male and 761 female inmates are illiterates. There are 35 male and 26 female graduates and 82 male and 12 female postgraduates.

1365 male and 1670 female inmates have their relatives and 325 male and 324 female inmates do not have any relatives. 446 male and 171 female inmates are unaware of their relatives. Majority of the inmates in all these category belong to the age group 18-60.

44 of these homes receive regular assistance to the tune of Rs 1.16 crores and 40 homes receive occasional assistance worth Rs 1.14 crores.



These homes receive a total income of Rs 5.48 crores from various sources such as fee from inmates (Rs 27.5 lakhs), grant (Rs 68.68 lakhs), donation (Rs 2.47 crores), receipt from enterprises (Rs 19.68 lakhs) and other sources (Rs 1.85 crores). Their total expenditure is Rs 5.35 crores.

These care homes have a total asset value of Rs 1049.40 crores.

\*\*\*\*\*



## CHAPTER X

### **Rescue Homes**

The total number of rescue homes upto 1990 was 7. During 1991-1995 one rescue home started and during 1996-2000 seven rescue homes. During the year 2001-2005 the number of institutions started was 4. A total of 19 rescue homes are there now at present.

With regard to the number of rescue homes having government approval and registration there are 10 government approved rescue homes, and 16 registered homes (with some authorities).

When the nature of admission to the rescue homes is considered, 9 of them offer permanent admission, 3 for few days and 4 for a short period.

The districtwise number of rescue homes by compound area (in sq.m) has also been collected during the survey. 8 of the rescue homes have a compound area below 1000 sq.m. There are also 8 rescue homes, which have a compound area between 1000-2000, and there are a total of 19 rescue homes. There are only 3 rescue homes, which have a compound area above 4000 sq.m.

The district wise number of rescue homes by their plinth area has also been taken. The data obtained in this category has been analysed as follows. 16 rescue homes have plinth area less than 1000 sq.m. There are only 2 such institutions, which have a plinth area between 1000-2000 sq.m. No such institutions have been recorded which have a plinth area between 2001-3000 and only one institution has been recorded having plinth area between 3001-4000 sq.m.

Taking into account the number of rescue homes which provides admission, 17 provide admission free of cost, nominal fee is charged by one and full fee is charged by one. There are also 4 other institutions, which provide admission on some other consideration.

The district wise number of rescue homes by way of their building type has also taken into account for surveying. Of these pucca building numbers to 12, semipucca houses numbers to 6 and 1 mixed type of building. 15 function in rented buildings. Facilities provided by many rescue homes to their inmates have also been recorded since they are of vital importance. All the 19 rescue homes have been electrified, 15 have telephone facilities, 19 have safe drinking facilities, 10 provide separate toilet facilities for male and 13 for females. Common toilet facilities were available in 6 rescue homes.

As far as the provision for watching television is concerned, 13 rescue homes provide this amenity for their inmates, 15 have recreation amenities whereas radio provision has been provided by 12 rescue homes. 18 institutions provide facilities to read newspaper for their inmates and inmates of 15 institutions have access to other publications. 10 rescue homes have facilities for exercises for their inmates and 18 provide medical aid for their inmates. 4 homes have vehicle facilities for transportation and 2 have introduced uniform for their inmates.

On analysing the various factors that tempt the inmates to seek asylum in rescue homes, it is seen that the majority are those who belong to the category of “no one to look after them”. These number to 142. The next majority belongs to the category ‘Orphans’ and there are 122 orphans who have found asylum in rescue homes. There is a major chunk of those people who reached rescue homes due to various family problems. 102 inmates found their way in rescue homes due to illness. Lack of living facilities forced 58 persons to rescue homes, 30 opted rescue homes due to poverty, 10 have their relatives away from home and hence reached there and 7 have their relatives abroad. There are also 14 inmates who neither belongs to the categories mentioned above. All the above shows a cross section of our society, the insecurity of some of our brethren, our old generation and the various under currents in which many a people have lost their secure life or they are bereft of a normal life their fellow beings are enjoying. It may be a universal phenomena but for the Keralites who are in fore front in education and health facilities, certainly the plight of some of our brothers and sisters is due to the degradation of our social values which we always highlight in our lives.

The outflow of inmates in comparison to their inflow from rescue homes is predominantly low but also takes place. 5 of the inmates left these homes since they were adopted. One got employment and one was married and hence were forced to leave the rescue homes. There are 156 inmates who left the rescue homes due to some other reasons.

Many a inmates have also gone out of the country from rescue homes due to employment, adoption, marriage etc. 10 of the inmates have been recorded left India on employment basis.

Many of the rescue homes are not mere dwelling places for their inmates but also provide various avenues for catering to the work skills of the inmates. There are various agricultural units, repair units, trade units etc functioning in these homes.

There are 4 institutions having manufacturing units. Agricultural units, industrial units, repair units and trade units can cater to the skills of the inmates and thereby open an avenue for earning also. There are 3 agricultural institutions, which provide work to 24 inmates, one industrial institution which function with three workers. The other institutions account to 2 with 24 workers.

The management of rescue homes also runs other institutions. One educational institution and two health institutions are being run by the management of rescue homes. The other institutions sum to 2.

Irrespective of any other motives behind running a rescue home, the real concept underlining the fair

running is a philanthropic act itself in its true sense and deed. It has also come to know that running of a rescue home is also associated with various problems in its way which the people who are at the helm of affairs of these institutions face. The primary problem, which is being faced, is the financial problems itself. 14 rescue homes are reported to have cross the above hurdle. One of the rescuehome is having problem from Government/local body. 2 are seen to have recorded problems from local people and one is recorded to have facing other problems.

There are various employees associated with functioning of rescue homes. Majority of the office staff are women, which account for 20 female staff and 3 male staff. There are 7 female watchmen / peon/ attenders and 4 male who belongs to the same category. There are also 11 female teachers, two male teachers, 5 female medical staff and 5 male medical staff. There is also paramedical and other staff.

A religion wise data of the inmate have also been collected for the sake of the survey. This shows that there are 187 male and 119 female belonging to Hindu religion. There are 45 male and 30 female inmates belonging to Muslim religion and there are 75 male and 124 female belonging to Christian religion; 15 female inmates are unaware of their religion.

The number of inmates based on their age group and religion was also collected. This reveals that the inmates in the age group 18-60 accounts to the maximum number occupying the rescue home for all the religion. There are 182 male and 147 female of the above age group. The inmates belonging to the age group 11-17 and 0-10 ranks second and third for all the Hindu, Muslim and Christian religion. In the age group of 11-17 there are 43 males and 70 female in all religions.

The number of inmates by their social group has also been bifurcated. There are 19 male and 33 females belonging to the SC, 56 male and 90 female belonging to OBC and other accounts for 12 male and 97 female. 220 male and 68 female are not aware of their social group, which they belong.

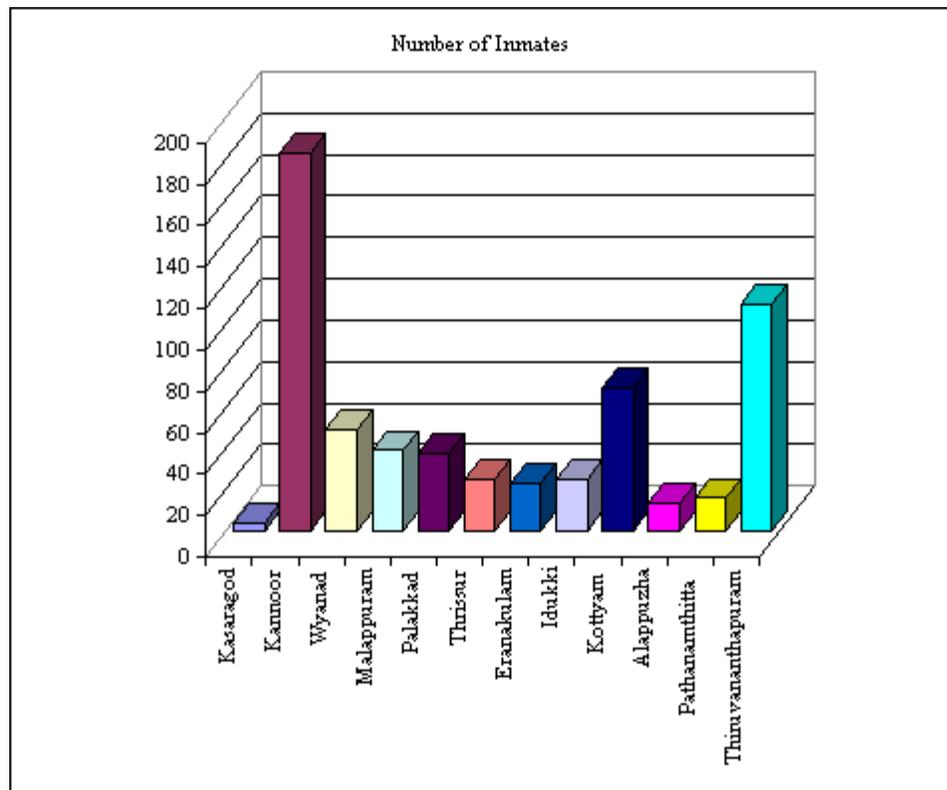
The age group and social group wise data of the inmates in rescue homes are also recorded. This reveals that the inmates belonging to the OBC has the highest number in the age group 18-60. In the age group 0-10 there are 15 male and 16 female, in the age group 11-17 there are 7 male and 27 female and in the 18-60 groups there are 32 male and 24 female belonging to OBC category. It is also analysed that there are 220 male and 68 female who are not known of the social group they belong in the 18-60 category is the highest.

The district wise number of inmates in rescue homes by their educational qualification was also drawn in for the survey. Majority of the inmates are having only primary education. In this category there are 257 male and 180 female. There are 28 male and 54 female who have SSLC education and 4 male graduates and 3 female graduates and 1 female postgraduate are also there. It can be seen that higher the education the more efficient is the person to find his own way. 18 illiterate male and 50 female are recorded confined within the walls of rescue homes.



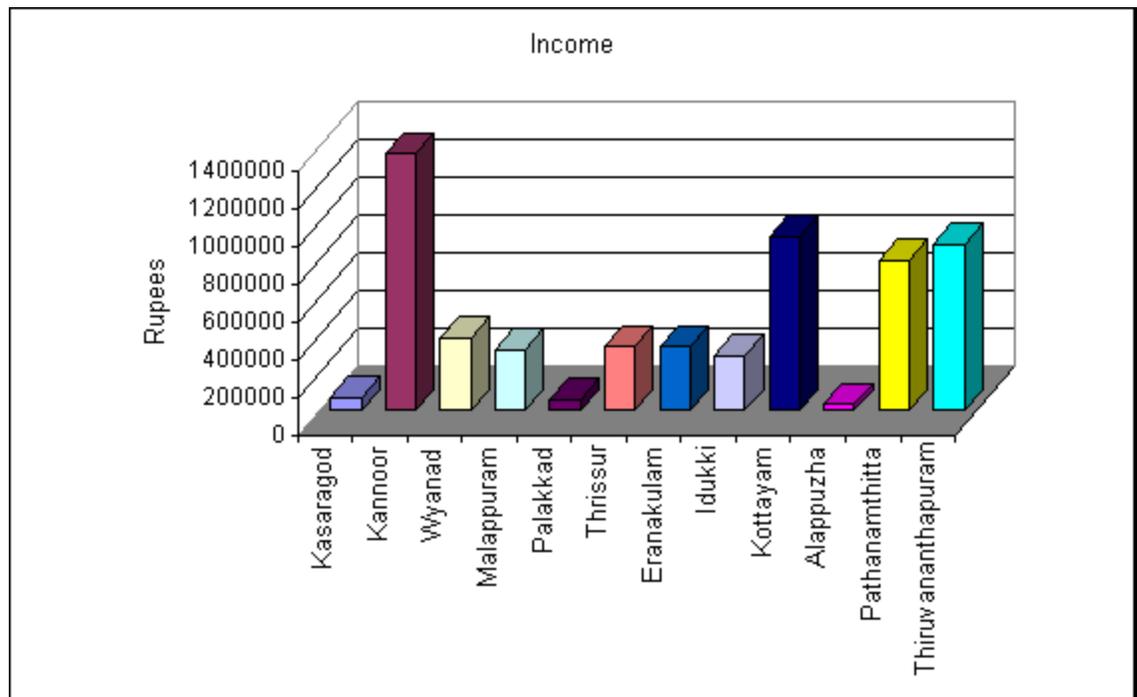
On analysing the number of inmates in rescue homes based on the age group and educational qualification, it is seen that 18- 60 agegroup has the highest number of illiterates, primary level education, upto SSLC education as well as graduates. In the above category there are 6 male and 45 female who are illiterates. 147 male and 78 female who have primary education only, 25 male and 21 female who have been upto SSLC education and 4 male and 3 female who have education upto graduation.

While analysing the number of inmates in rescue homes by details of their relatives the striking phenomena which can be observed as in other cases is that those having relatives is the highest number who had sought asylum in rescue homes. There are 90 male and 201 female of the above category whereas those who do not have relatives account to 32 male and 36 female. There are 185 male and 51 female who are unknown of their relatives. In all the above groups, the total come to about 307 male and 288 female.



In the age group of 0-10, there are 36 male and 43 female who have relatives and in the age group 11-17 there are 36 male and 56 female who have relatives. In the age group of 18-60, 16 male and 79 female have been reported as having relatives.

The nature of assistance being received by the rescue homes was also put under study. It reveals that 9 institutions are receiving regular assistance where as occasional assistance is being received by 9 rescue homes. The amount by way of regular assistance amounts to Rs 2716800/- where as occasional assistance amounts to Rs 1193572/-

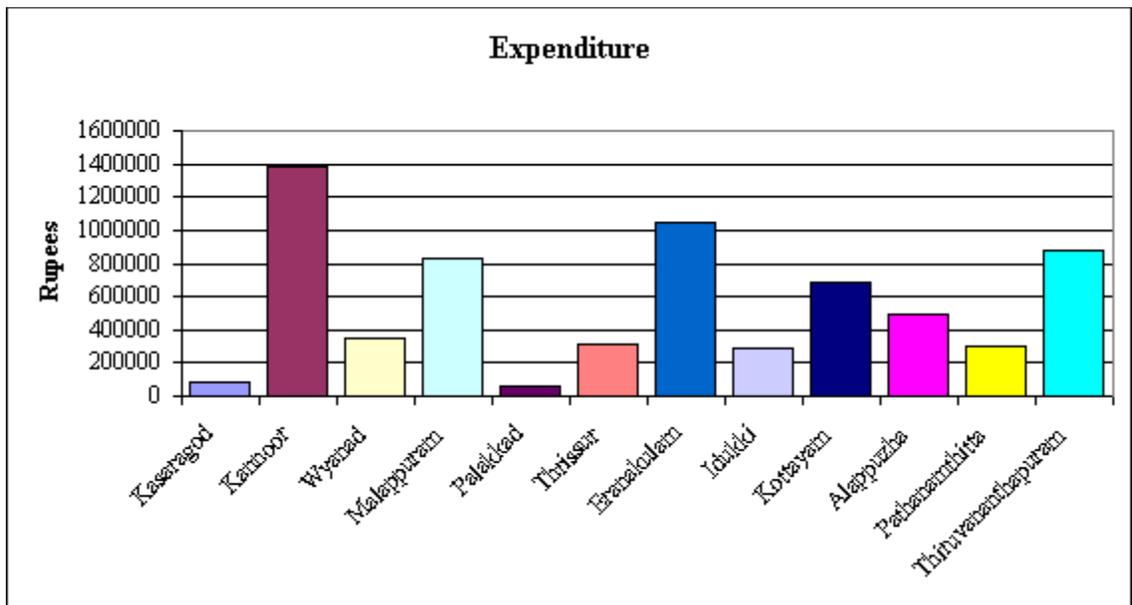


The income details of rescue homes have also been subjected to study during the survey. There are three institutions which charge fee from the inmates and the amount comes to about Rs 202000/-. 6 rescue homes receive a grant of Rs 1352908/- and 11 have income from donation amounting to Rs 2140572/-.

The receipt by way of enterprises comes to about Rs 60550/- from 3 institutions. The income from others to 10 institutions come to about Rs 2079146/-.

In terms of donation received by rescue homes , Kottayam ranks first with Rs 832000/- followed by Thiruvananthapuram(Rs 482000/-) Malappuram (Rs 290200/-) and Kannur (Rs 279772).

The expenditure details of the rescue homes were also analysed during the survey. It show that the salary , rent and wages of 16 institutions amount to Rs 1688961/-. The electricity charges incurred by 17 institutions amount to Rs 118362/- and telephone bill of 12 institutions come to Rs 58642/-. 16 institutions spent Rs 2997291/- by way for food items and 13 rescue homes spent Rs 344556/- for dress items. The medical expenses of 15 institutions come to a bout Rs 382461/-. T he entrepreneurial expense of 3 institutions come to Rs 42000/-. The registration and license fee incurred by two institutions come to Rs 1200/-. The other expenditure of 10 institutions come to about Rs 1065262/- and a total of Rs 6698735/- is being incurred.



The asset details of rescue homes have also been analysed. 17 homes have a land and building asset of Rs 3.598/- crores. Furniture and fixtures of 16 institutions amount to Rs 11.58/- lakhs. The tools and equipments of 11 institutions amounts to RS 1.80lakhs. The transport equipments of 3 institutions come to about Rs 1.36 lakhs /- and other assets of 9 homes amount to Rs 2.02/- crores and a net Rs 5.77/- crores is being calculated as the asset detail of all the rescue homes

\*\*\*\*\*



## CHAPTER XI

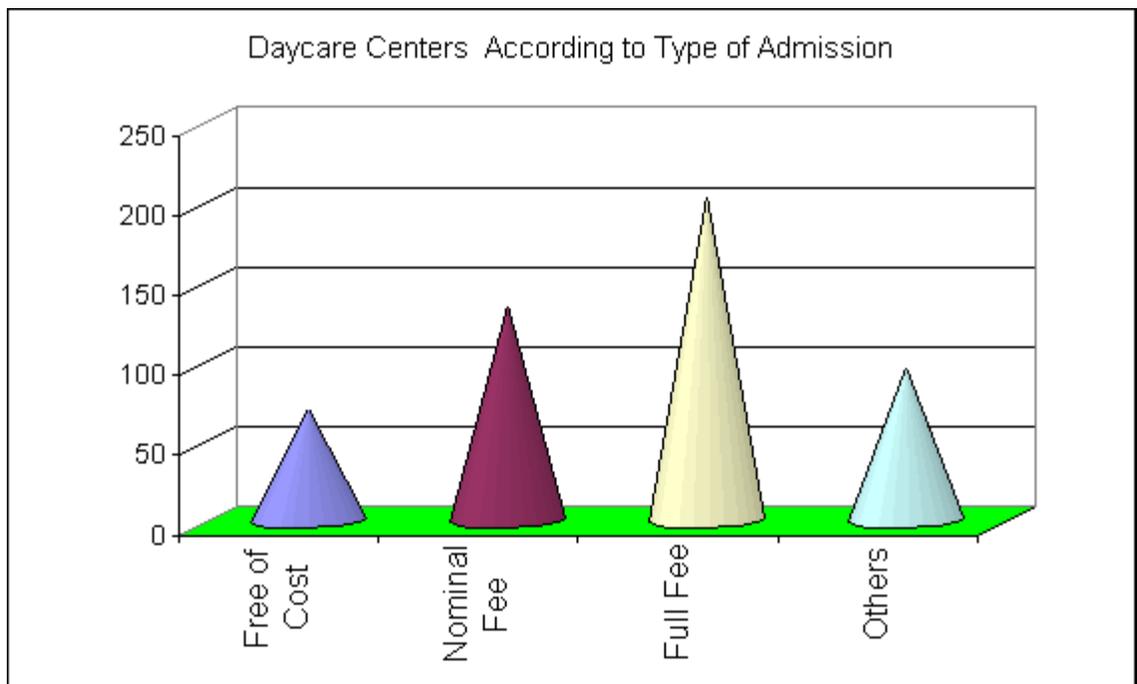
### Day care centers

The district wise number of day care centers according to ownership reveals that there are 231 day care centers under proprietorship, 31 functioning under trusteeship, 81 as charitable societies, 5 under co-operative sector, 6 under government ownership, 86 under corporate ownership, 29 under partnership and 27 in the other category. The number of all the institutions function under various categories numbers to 496.

Upto 1990, 95 day care centers were started and during 1991-95 the number of daycare centers started was 39, 83 numbers started during 1996-2000. The year 2001-2005 witnessed a soaring high in the number of day care centers ie, 279 numbers and a total of 496 day care centers are functioning now.

Taking into account of the day care centers having government approval and registration there are 129 government approved day care centers and 195 registered centers.

There are 489 daycare centers for children, 3 daycare centers for aged and 8 for others.



The number of day care centers by compound area has been assessed during the survey and it

has been estimated that there are altogether 279 day care centers which have compound area below 1000 sq.m. 105 day care centers have a compound area between 1000-2000, 33 have area between 2001-3000, 19 have area between 3001-4000 and 60 have area above 4000 sq.m.

The plinth area of all the day care centers were also collected and analysed . 427 centers have a plinth area below 1000 sq.m, 42 have between 1000-2000 sq.m , 18 have between 2001-3000, 7 have between 3001-4000 and 2 have above 4000 sq.m.

The building type of day care centers reveals that there are 344 pucca buildings, 136 semi pucca, 10 katcha buildings and 6 mixed type of buildings. 103 of these day care centers are housed in rented buildings and 393 are functioning in own building.

457 day care centers are electrified, 219 have telephone facilities, 468 have safe drinking water facilities. Separate toilet facilities have been provided for male and female. 124 care homes provide separate toilet facilities for male and 132 provide separate toilet facilities for female. 263 care homes provide recreation facilities to their inmates. 112 homes provide radio facilities, 110 provide newspaper reading facilities, 158 provide other publications, 206 provide facilities for exercises, 283 provide medical aids, 36 day care centers have vehicle facilities and 144 have provided uniforms to their inmates.

From the 496 daycare centers, details regarding the admission details have also been collected.

17 inmates sought asylum due to illness, 253 found their way to day care centers since they have no one to look after them. 1082 have no facility at home and 26 have their relatives abroad. 269 have their relatives away from home. 408 became inmates of day care centers due to poverty and 182 are orphans. 87 find their way to day care centers since they couldnot withstand family problems. There are also 8066 other inmates who do not belong to the categories mentioned above.

The number of inmates who have gone out of the day care centers reveal that 51 left the institution since they got employment, 5 have left since they were adopted and 626 owing to various other reasons. Inmates are also reported to have gone out of the country. In this category, 59 have been reported gone out of the country due to other reasons.

There is one agricultural unit functioning in these homes, which engages 3 workers.

The management of day care centers runs educational, health and other institutions also. These kind of multifarious institutions add to the diverse but complementary functions of the day care centers.

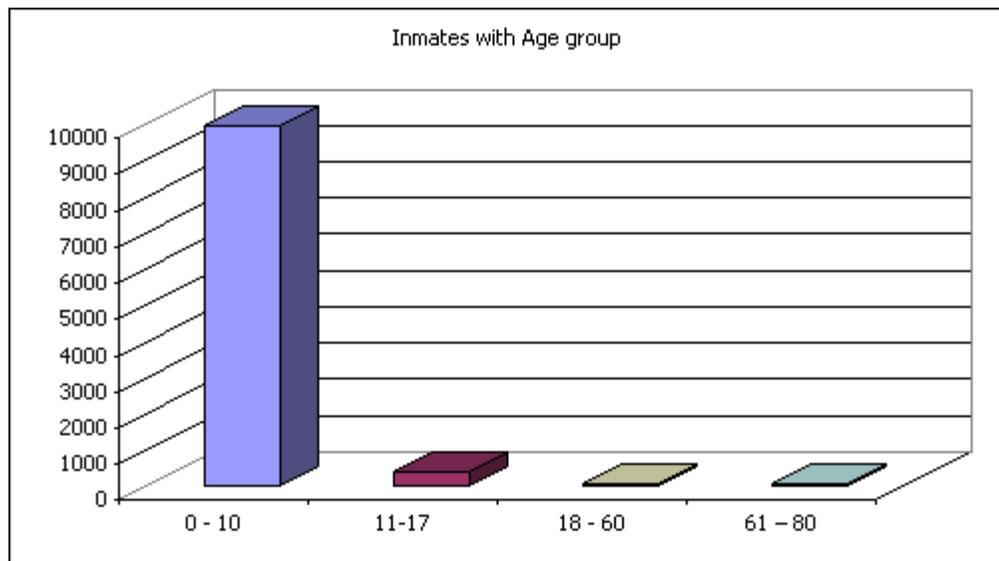
There are 728 educational institutions, 418 health institutions and 43 others, which also function under the umbrella of day care centre managements.

Many a day care centre have been found facing various problems owing to reasons such as financial, problems being raised by Government / local body and even from their social surroundings

they function.

The main crux is the financial problems itself, which pose an impediment for their day to day function. 139 institutions face financial problems, 7 face problems from Government/local bodies and 6 face problems from local people and others are reported to 14.

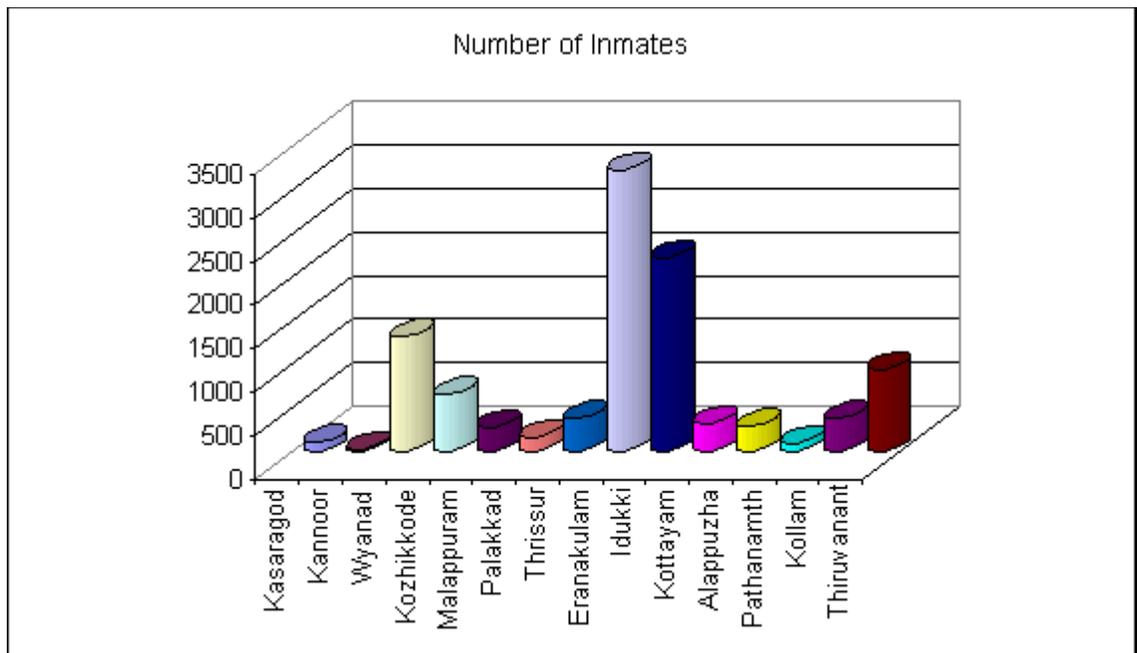
As far as the details of the employees of the day care centers are concerned, there are 19 male staff and 185 female office staff, 15 male watchmen/peon/ attenders and 259 female of the same category. Technical hands such as teachers/draftsmen (5 male and 264 female) , medical staff and paramedical and others are also employed in day care centers.



The religion wise details of inmates in day care centers have also been collected as a part of survey. Inmates belonging to Hindu religion number to 2177 male and 2114 female. Inmates belonging to Muslim religion numbers to 791 male and 583 females and those belonging to Christian denomination number to 1288 male and 1319 female. There are also others which come to 96 male and 89 female. There are also inmates who are incognizant of their religions and they number to 963 male and 970 female.. A part from their different beliefs and other principles the inmates are more at pragmatic in their lives at these institutions.

In the age group of 0-10 there are 2177 male and 2064 female belonging to Hindu religions. 609 male and 530 female belong to Muslim religion, 1268 male and 1200 female belong to Christianity and others come to 76 male and 65 female, 963 male and 970 female do not know of their religion.

There are 217 male and 239 female belonging to SC, 189 male and 178 female belonging to ST, 1663 and 1417 female belonging to OBC. There are 1999 male and 2004 female belonging to general category. 1247 male and 1237 female are not aware of their social group.



The inmates have also been classified by age group and social group. Of these, the inmates in the age group 0-10 has the maximum number in SC, ST, OBC and other social groups.

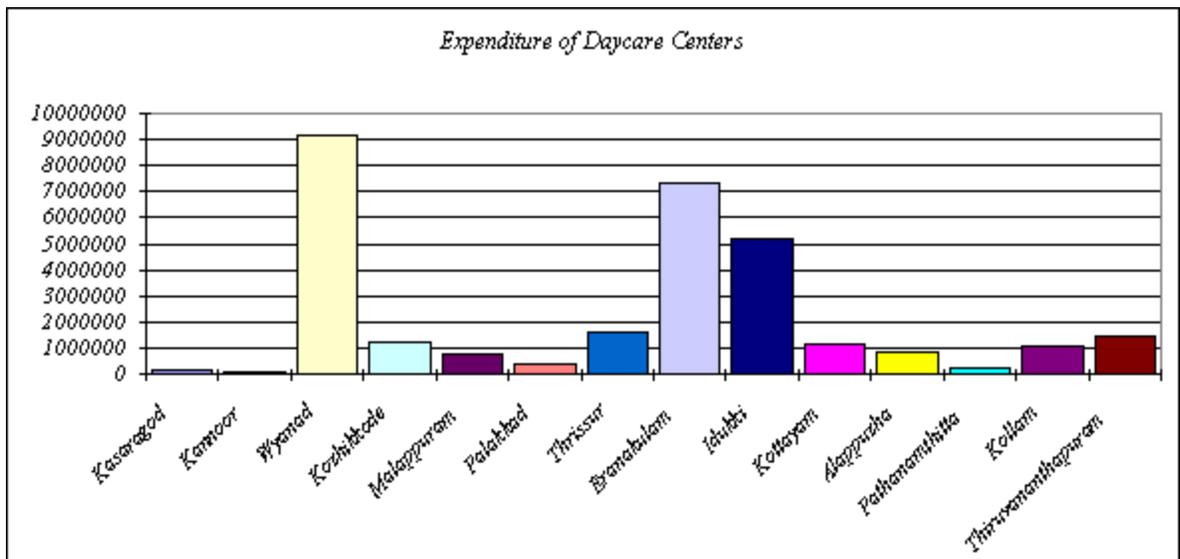
Educational qualification of the inmates was analysed and it is seen that there are 4366 male and 4046 female who are illiterates. 868 male and 972 female have primary level education only. 78 male and 55 female have SSLC education and 2 male and female each are graduates. PG/Professional qualification seen possessed by only one male inmate.

The inmates with respect to their age group and educational qualification were also taken into account and it is seen that inmates in the age group 0-10, 4362 male and 4043 female are illiterates, 731 male and 786 female have primary level education.

With respect to the number of details of relatives of the inmates in the day care centers it is interesting to note that 5189 male and 4918 female inmates have relatives. Only 121 male and 153 female inmates do not have any relative of their own.

The majority of inmates in these centers are seen to be in the age group 0-10, ie, 5093 male and 4829 female inmates. Hence most of these centers may be functioning as day care centers for children. There are 5315 male and 5075 female inmates altogether in these centers. There are 16 daycare centers which admits inmates of the age above 10 years functioning in the state

159 of these day care centers receive regular assistance worth Rs 1.20 crores and 22 centers receive occasional assistance worth Rs 8 lakhs.



The day care centers are assessed to have a total income of Rs 3.37 crores. This is attributed to Rs 1.76 crores as fee from inmates, Rs 39.71 lakhs as grant, Rs 17.67 lakhs as donation and Rs 1.03 crores from other sources.

The total expenditure of the day care centers amounts to Rs3.07 crores. These centers have total assets worth Rs 112.79 crores.

\*\*\*\*\*



## CHAPTER XII

### Other Type of care homes

The survey reveals that there are 8 other type of care homes under proprietorship, 27 under trusteeship, 114 as charitable societies and 1 in the co-operative sector. Government runs 8 and one function in corporate sector and others accounts to 5. Altogether there are 164 care homes.

Up to 1990, these types of care homes were 70 in number. 15 institutions were started during 1991-95, 37 during 1996 –2000 and 42 during 2001-2005.

There are 97 government approved care homes, 67 not approved, 138 registered care institutions and 26 not registered care homes.

The survey reveals that 57 homes offer permanent admission to inmates, 4 for a few days, 22 for a short period and 21 day care homes admit children only. There are also 4 care homes for aged and 83 for others. 138 care homes admit inmates free of cost, 18 charge nominal fee and 8 charge full fee. Others come to 21 in number.

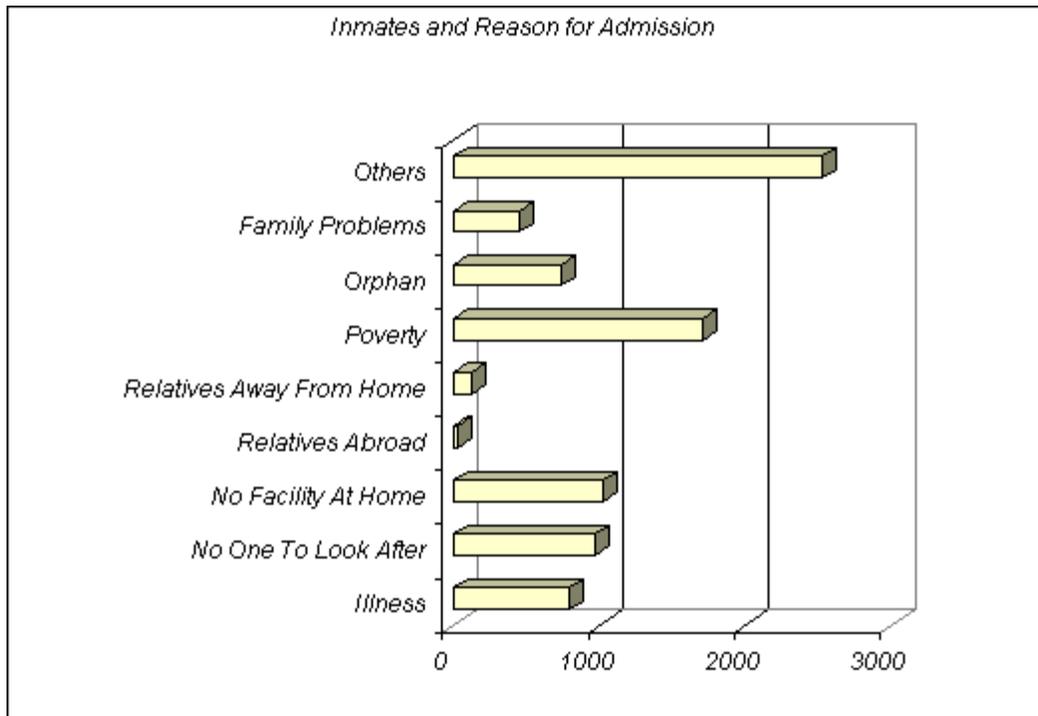
By virtue of the compound area possessed by each care home they have been classified. 35 care home have compound area below 1000 sq.m, 33 have between 1000-2000 sq.m, 30 between 2001-3000 sq.m. 11 have compound area between 3001-4000 sq.m. And 55 care homes have a compound area above 4000 sq.m.

Taking into account the plinth area, 90 care homes have plinth area below 1000 sq.m, 42 have between 1000-2000 sq.m, 12 have between 2001-3000, 9 have between 3001-4000 and 11 have above 4000 sq.m.

The category of care homes by virtue of the building type reveals they are housed in 149 pucca buildings, 14 semi pucca and 1 mixed type of building. There are 31 rented and 133 own buildings.

Taking into consideration of the facilities it is seen that 159 care homes are electrified, 144 have telephone connection and safe drinking water facilities is provided for 161 care homes, 100 homes have provided separate toilet facilities for male and 115 provide separate toilet facilities for female. 126 care homes have television viewing facilities for inmates, 128 have recreation facilities, 102 have provided radio, 137 provide newspaper reading facilities and 126 have other publications too. 126 provide

exercising facilities and 145 provide medical aids. Vehicle facilities have been provided by 69 homes and uniform facilities by 66 homes.



The details of the inmates and the reason for admission to inmates reveal that 802 inmates sought admission due to illness, 974 have no one to look after them, 1030 nos due to lack of facilities at home. 37 have their relatives abroad and 126 have their relatives away from home. 1718 inmates reached these homes due to poverty, 743 are orphans and 461 sought admissions due to various family problems. There are 2534 inmates who sought admission due to reasons not mentioned above.

73 of the inmates of the other type of carehomes have left these institutions since they got employment, 18 left as they were adopted and 72 due to marriage. 619 left the institutions due to some other reasons. The number of the inmates those who left these institutions abroad is as follows. 3 got employed, 15 were adopted and 2 married away, and 9 for other reasons.

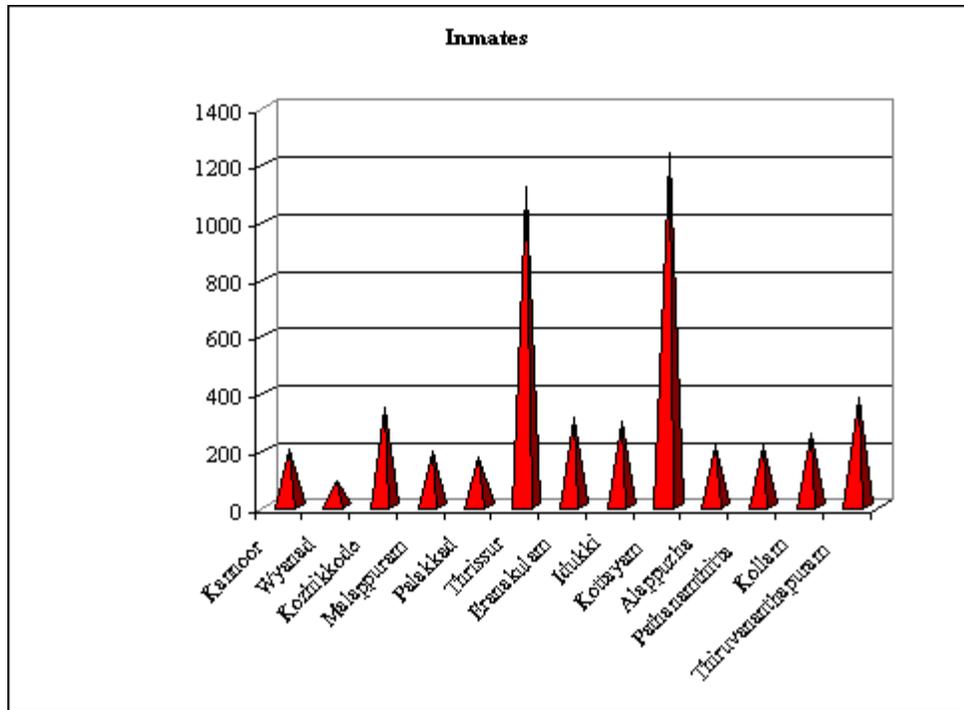
In 43 of these care homes manufacturing units are functioning. There are 15 agricultural units functioning with 224 workers, 12 industrial units with 236 workers, 2 repair units with 2 employees, 6 trading units with 71 workers and 23 other units with 354 workers.

The other institutions run by the management of these types of care homes are 42 educational institutions, 19 health institutions and 42 other institutions.

104 of these care homes face financial problems, 13 face problems from Government / local bodies, 5 from people and 7 face some other problems.

There are 368 male and 954 female staff in these care homes as office staff, medical and paramedical

staff, watchmen/peon/attenders, teachers and others.

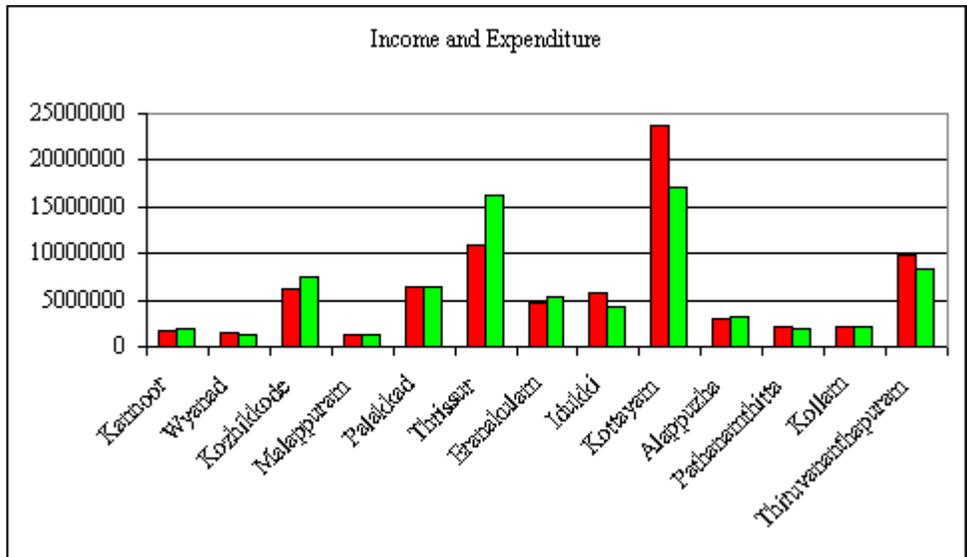


There are 3418 male and 5007 female inmates altogether in these type of care homes. Majority of the male and female inmates are from the Kottayam district, 715 male and 1235 female. Most of the male inmates belong to Christianity (1357 nos) whereas most of the female inmates are Hindus (2149 nos).

Majority of the inmates of these carehomes are in the age groups 11-17 (1350 male and 2315 female), 18-60 (1051 male and 1319 female) and 0-10 (770 male and 1080 female).

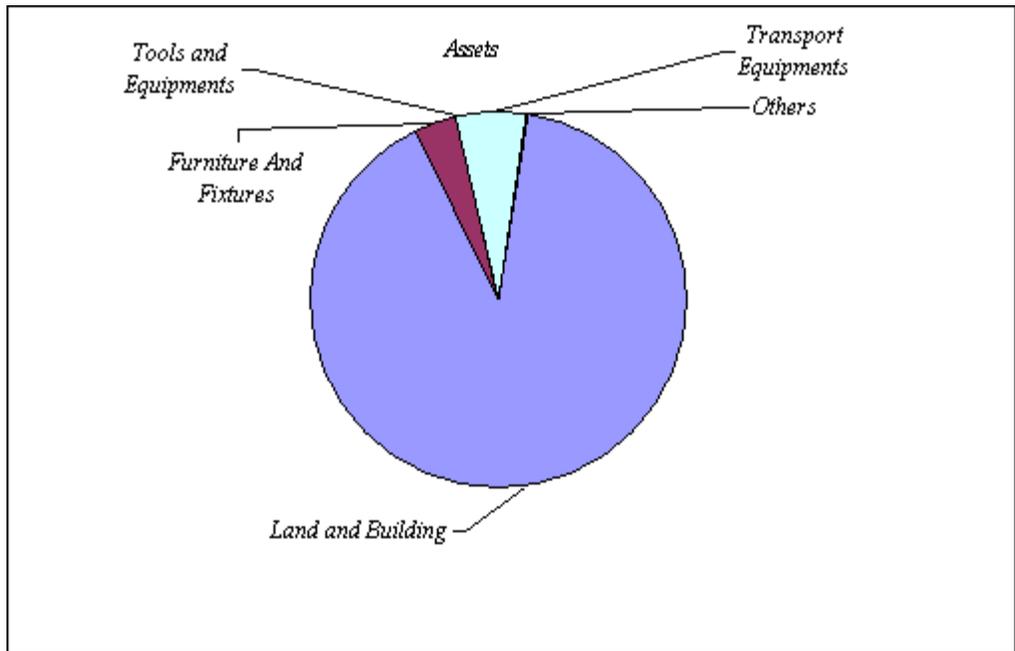
Regarding the social groups of the inmates, 1357 male and 2122 female belong to the general category, followed by 813 male and 1608 female belonging to the OBC category. The rest belonging to SC and ST category (260 and 155 male and 350 and 244 female respectively). 833 male and 683 female inmates donot know the social group to which they belong. Majority of the inmates in these categories are in the age group 11-17, 18-60 and 0-10 respectively. As in the other cases, most of the inmates of these care homes also possess primary education (2254 males and 3232 females).

Most of the inmates of these homes have relatives (2374 male and 3716 female). 385 male and 560 female inmates donot possess any relative in this world. 659 male and 731 female inmates are quite unaware of their relatives.



92 of these homes receive regular assistance worth Rs 2.07 crores. 86 institutions get Rs 1.61 crores as occasional assistance.

These homes receive a total income of Rs 7.94 crores as fee from inmates, grant, donation, receipt from enterprises and other sources.



The total expenditure of these care homes amounts to Rs 7.67 crores. These homes have a total asset value of Rs 754.36 crores.

\*\*\*\*\*



## **CHAPTER XIII**

### **CONCLUSION**

The survey was aimed to ascertain the number of carehome institutions in our state and their mode of functioning. This survey was conducted by the investigators of the Department of Economics and Statistics under the guidance from the Directorate and from Deputy Directors in the districts. The information for the survey has been collected from the government approved institutions and other private institutions functioning throughout the length and breadth of the state. The findings of the survey are entirely based on the information furnished by these institutions. Eventhough few of the care homes, especially the orphanages, were reluctant to part with some of the details under study due to reasons known to them only, our investigators could meticulously gather the required details in a satisfactory manner.

The care homes are really a great relief to the aged, disabled and diseased and other marginalized section of people. In the period of grief, disability or isolation, these homes come to the rescue of the people. Though few homes exorbitantly charges the inmates, generally the care homes are doing yeoman service to the people and the society as a whole.

In Kerala most of the care homes are run in private sector . Government sponsored homes are very few . The existing care homes (1828 numbers) could only partially cater the needs of the people. More and more care homes have to be established so as to help the poor and needy in their period of distress and grief. This will ensure welfare of everybody who are unable to make themselves happy.

These data incorporated in this book may be much useful for administrators, research scholars and planners and to others who are interested in the subject and will definitely serve as a forerunner to those who are interested to do more study in this field.

\*\*\*\*\*