



# EVALUATION STUDY ON DESTITUTE COTTAGES

External  
Evaluation

Report No. 4  
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STUDY CONDUCTED FOR  
KARNATAKA EVALUATION AUTHORITY

AND

WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT,  
GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

BY

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# **PREFACE**

If the human resource of Karnataka has to be developed, children have to receive the highest priority. Recognizing this fact the State has been implementing many programmes to protect children against neglect, abuse and exploitation and for the guarantee of their basic human rights; including survival and all round development, with their fullest participation in social and educational endeavors.

184 NGO's are reported to be implementing nearly 300 cottages in Karnataka which aim to provide care, protection and family like atmosphere for orphaned and destitute children. The cottages provide food, clothing, shelter, education and recreational facilities to the children living in them.

The Cottages are funded by the State and managed through Registered Voluntary Organizations working in the field of child welfare. The state provides establishment cost one time assistance and maintenance grant of Rs. 400 per month per child as in 2014-15.

With a view to evaluate the functioning of these cottages and examine the actual conditions and atmosphere provided by them to children, the Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics department decided to have an evaluation of these Cottages got done through the Karnataka Evaluation Authority. The study was outsourced to Catalyst Management Services Private Limited, Bangalore. They completed the study in about five months, and presented their report in October 2014.

The report has shown that the overall functioning of Destitute Cottages in the State of Karnataka is quite good. The food provided by them has been appreciated by almost all the children for its quantity as well as quality. The Cottages have been found to be quite spacious and clean too. There was no instance of harassment reported by any child. The atmosphere in the Cottage was found to be family like.

On the other side however, some lacuna too have been found in the course of collection of data. Non-functional cottages, claiming a children strength more than actual, Cottages without toilets etc are some of them, which can be, and, at the time of writing of the preface, were being looked into by officers of Women & Child Development department and being got addressed and corrected. Only stray incidents of bullying of young children by other children were reported.

The study has received constant support and encouragement from the Principal Secretary, Planning, Programme Monitoring, and Statistics Department of the Government of Karnataka. The study could not have been possible without the continuous help and support of the officers of the Women and Child Development Department of Karnataka. The study has had the benefit of being improved and

improvised by the Internal Assessor and academic and contextual inputs of the members of the Technical Committee of KEA.

I hope that the evaluation study findings and recommendations will provide the required inputs to the Women and Child Development Department to improvise the functioning of Destitute Cottages, so that the Cottages are able to provide a still better environment and still more facilities for the overall development of orphaned and destitute children.

28<sup>th</sup> October 2014  
Bangalore

Chief Evaluation Officer  
Karnataka Evaluation Authority

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*We are obliged to all the NGO's implementing the Destitute Cottage programme for their support extended during our visit and provided the information & coordinated for interviewing the affected children.*

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28<sup>th</sup> October 2014  
Bangalore

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# 1. Executive Summary

The destitute children welfare programme is a district sector scheme administered by Zilla Panchayats (ZP) and Implemented by NGO's with financial support by the ZP's. Consolidated assistance in the form of recurring grants are given to implementing NGO's for all recurring items – food, clothing, soap, oil, electricity & water charges, posting, stationary, education, text books, vocational training, health, recreation, salary of house mother, supervisor, helper etc., Provision for rent is made till the institutions are in a position to construct accommodation. Where institutions have their own buildings the provisions for rent can be used for maintenance and repairs subject to the approval of estimates by the government. Non recurring grant is admissible for construction of cottage and furniture equipments and utensils. The existing NGO's active in the field of child welfare are promoted to involve in the implementation of this programme. The scheme envisages that 10% of the recurring as well as non-recurring expenses will have to be borne by the implementing NGO's. As the financial norms fixed is very old, the Government of Karnataka envisaged to assess the functional status and the needs for reforms towards better implementation.

## *Survey Methodology*

To elicit information required for the evaluation, structured data collection formats were developed to collect information from the NGO's implementing the scheme and from a sample of children staying in the cottages. The information collected from these respondents included the functional status of the cottages, facilities available, income & expenditure, systems prevailing in the cottages for the safety & security of the inmates, feedback & suggestions for effective implementation of the programme etc.,. As per the list provided by the implementing department as on April 2014, 184 NGO's are implementing the destitute cottage scheme located in 91 taluks of 29 districts across the Karnataka state. The total number of cottages allocated to these NGO's has been 301 with each cottage having up to a maximum of 25 children. The evaluation selected a sample of 66 NGO's from the 184 NGO's list which are spread across the 29 districts. Also about 400 children were selected at random (5 to 12 per cottage) to get the feedback about the cottages. The selection of children was done by the evaluation team member from the list of children enrolled in the cottage. The implementing agency personnel were not involved in the selection so as to make unbiased selection process. Also the children survey was done separately and independently so that the implementing agencies do not have any interventions during the interview.

## *Profile of Destitute Cottages*

It is found during the survey that of the 66 sample NGO's selected from the 184 NGO's list, 15 NGO's have no cottages and are not functioning. Only 51 of the sample NGO's are implementing the scheme having children in 99 cottages which are **functioning**. The reasons for the non-functioning of the cottages implemented by 15 NGO's as per the department personnel are children admission was not as per the guidelines, falsification in the reporting of number of children and the lack of capacity of the NGO's to run the cottages. While the NGO's view attribute non-functioning to the low per child cost provided by the government which is not economically feasible to run the cottages.

The **year of establishment** of the cottages indicates that two thirds are established from 1980 onwards while about one fourth established during 1970-80 decade. The numbers of cottages functioning since pre independence and since 1960-70 are equal.

**Types of Cottages Covered by NGO's** indicates 43% NGO's are implementing boys cottages only while 18% are implementing girls only and 39% are implementing both boys and girls cottages. Each cottage comprises of children up to a maximum of 25 which is referred to as one **unit**. Among the 51 sample NGO's implementing the scheme it is seen that the number of units varies from 1 to 5. Two thirds of the NGO's have been sanctioned with more than one unit. Only Girls cottages comprised either one or two units as compared to more units in cottages where boys are also admitted. The **number of children** in the sample cottages by gender indicates 72% are boys and 28% girls.

The status of **ownership of the building** locating the cottages indicates that two thirds of the buildings are owned while one third is functioning in rented buildings. More owned buildings are observed among the Girls only cottages as compared to other two types of cottages. **24 X 7 Functioning** of the cottages is reported by all the functional NGO's implementing the cottages. Nearly two thirds of the NGO's functioning reported that they **admit** children coming from any part within the state. While less than one fifth each reported to be admitting children mostly living within the taluk and within the district. Few of the NGO's are reported admitting children domiciled from outside the state.

**Independent** residential facilities are available for children in all the cottages. The **total number of personnel working** in the 51 functional NGO's implementing 99 cottages is 231 ranging between 2 to 6 per NGO. There are 15 types of personnel working under temporary and permanent employment status. The two most important types of personnel are the cook and warden who constitute nearly 60% of the work force. The House Mother and Father are the next category of personnel comprising of 9% followed by Supervisors (8%) and Helpers (8%). The gender distribution of the working personnel shows that 47% are males and 53% are females. The majority of women are cooks and wardens, while house mothers and helpers are also seen in some cottages. Also it is seen that majority of the teachers employed are women. It is reported that 42% of the personnel employed are under temporary employment while 58% are permanent. The work experience of the personnel working in the cottages indicates that the temporary personnel have an average of 5 years of experience in the cottages as compared to 8 years for permanent personnel.

It is reported in all the cottages **safety and security** of the children is not an issue. None of the cottages have reported any incident/complaint of **harassment** (sexual or otherwise) to any inmate at any point of time. The children's movement is **monitored** regularly by the warden and the other personnel staying in the cottage. Registration of cottages under **Juvenile Justice Act** has been reported by 27 of the 51 implementing NGO's.

The **total number of children** as per the enrollment list is 2335 comprising of 71% boys and 29% girls with the average size of the cottage being 24 children. The **average age** of the inmates is 12 years and varies between 3 years to 35 years. The **social group** of the children shows that the children mostly belong to the OBC groups (44%) followed by SC,

ST and General whose share is over 10% each. Muslims constitute 9% while Christians 4% respectively. Other social group children are also staying in the cottages which are not in large number. The average number of **years of stay** in the cottages is 3 years and ranges from 1 to 30 years. One fourth of the children are new and staying since last one year while 21% since two years. It is seen that more number of girls are staying for over ten years. It is observed that 18 out of the 24 children staying beyond 10 years are girls. Seven of these children do not have parents while 9 have single parent. The **domicile status** indicates that the majority of the children are from within the state only. About 2% of the children have domiciled from outside the state. It is observed that of the 49 children domiciled from outside state 36 are staying in one cottage namely Bala Samrakshana Kendra in Mangalore. These children are migrated from Meghalaya state and are staying in this cottage since 1 to 8 years. The **different types of children** staying in the cottages shows that over half of the children do not have father, while one fourth do not have mother. Less than 7% of the children staying do not have any care takers while 3% have relatives only. The gender disparity indicates that 5% each of girls and boys do not have any care taker. Both parents are alive for about 15% of the children.

### ***Profile of Sample Children Surveyed***

A **sample** of 380 children living in the sample cottages were selected at random to assess the effectiveness in the implementation of the scheme and also to get a feedback about the cottages. A sample of 5 to 12 children from each functional NGO's implementing the scheme were selected at random and interviewed personally using the structured tool. OBC's are the largest **social group** (47%) followed by SC (20%) and ST (11%). While the General and Muslims constitute 8% each. The average **age** of the sample children surveyed is 14 years and ranges between 6 to 25 years. Sample children are studying at various grades mostly in the primary and secondary levels which constitute 93%. The different **types of children** surveyed indicate that 61% of the children are single parent children – 43% have mother and 18% have father only. It is reported by 9% of the children do not have either of the parent or relatives. In 27% of the cases both father and mother are alive indicating that the cottages are admitting not necessarily single parent or destitute but also other types of children.

It is reported that the **prior knowledge** of the cottages are through many channels. Some of the NGO's have advertised through media, while in some cottages the siblings are admitted earlier. Also friends, relatives, anganwadi centers, teachers, religious heads, old students, wardens, community leaders and the government departments are the many sources of information about the cottages and its uses. It is reported by 97% of the sample children that they knew about the **inmates** before joining the cottages. Majority of the children irrespective of the type of cottages have perceived that the **quality of facilities** available in the cottages is good.

### ***Income and Expenditure of Destitute Cottages***

The **average income** received by the organizations from all sources over the last five years for implementing the programme is Rs. 3.92 lakhs per year. Over the years it is seen that the income increased in the first three years and then declined. From the government the average income received per annum over the five years has been about Rs.1.86 lakhs while the internal resources constitute about Rs.2.06 lakhs. Over the years



the government financial support is almost same while the own resources is increasing. The two main **sources of income** are the income received from the government and the own source contributed by the implementing agencies. The distribution of sources over the years shows government share has declined from 53% in 2009-10 to 48% during 2013-14 while the organizations share has increased from 47% to 52% between the periods. As per the norms of the programme each destitute cottage will be given a **per child** recurring cost of Rs.360 per month which is 90% of the governments share (the recurring cots per child per month is fixed at Rs.400) and Rs.45 per child as rental charges if the cottage is running in rented building. Based on these norms some cottages are getting Rs.360 per month per child and some Rs.405 per month per child. On an average each cottage is getting Rs.375 per child per month. Based on this norm the **per capita income** from all sources is increasing over the years and the five year average being Rs.688 and the government funding comprises of Rs.375 while the internal funding is Rs.313. The yearwise trend in the income shows internal funding has increased over the years. The programme guideline indicates that 10% of the per capita funding has to be borne by the implementing NGO. However as seen the implementing agenceies are funding higher than this 10% norm.

The **average expenditure** over the last five years has been continuously increasing from nearly Rs.4 lakhs to over Rs.5.5 lakhs with the five year average of Rs. 4.7 lakhs. **Food and Salary** constitute the major share of the expenditure (78%) with Food expenses being 63%. The non food items constitute about 16% while repayment of loan to management is 3%. Among the non food items, Firewood & Fuel (4%), Bedding & Clothing (3%) and Education (3%) expenses are the major items. These are followed by expenditure on Rent, Medical and Communication & stationary. The **monthly per capita expenditure** has increased from Rs.700 in 2009-10 to Rs.900 in 2013-14 showing an increase of 31% over 5 years an annual increase of 6% which may be attributed to the inflationary pressure.

The analyses of **income vs. expenditure** indicate expenditure has been on the higher side over the years. The excess of expenditure over income is met through internal borrowings from the parent organizations which is implementing the programme. It is seen that over the last five years the average expenditure is higher than income from all sources by 20%, which has been increasing over the last five years excepting a decline during 2011-12. If we exclude the internal source of income which is repeated in the expenditure as repayment to the organization and compare the income received from government with the total expenditure incurred for implrmenting the programme, the deficit is increasing from 113% to 188% during 2009-10 and 2013-14 with the five year average deficit of over 150%.

The study collected information on the daily food expenses incurred on food items on the first day of every month for a period of 9 months from July 2013 to March 2014. This data is obtained from the food stock inventory register maintained by the cottages. Based on this data the **per capita daily expenditure on food items** is estimated between Rs.37 to Rs.39 and the monthly per capita expenditure of about Rs.1142.

### ***Other Programmes for Children***

**Children Homes** for boys and girls are functioning under many programmes of the state and implemented through various departments –Social Welfare, Backward Classes and Minority, Education and Women and Child Development departments under various schemes and varying funding pattern. In the case of the Destitute Cottage scheme implemented by the Women and Child Welfare department the financial support is Rs.400 which includes food, clothing, soap, oil, electricity & water charges, posting, stationary, education, text books, vocational training, health, recreation, salary of house mother, supervisor, helper etc,. There is a wide disparity between the programmes and hence strategies to be developed for convergence of the destitute cottage programme with others.

### ***Recommendations***

Based on the analyses of the data presented in the previous chapters, the following recommendations would enhance the effectiveness in the functioning of the Destitute Cottages:

1. There are many programmes supporting children welfare with varying financial norms and implemented by different departments as given below.

Backward Classes and Minority Department	Government Pre Metric Hostel	Rs.900 per month
	Government Ashram Schools	Rs.700 per month
	Private Aided Pre Metric Hostel	Rs.500 per month
	Private Aided Destitute Homes	Rs.500 per month
	Morarji Desai Residential School	Rs.1000 per month
Social Welfare Department	Pre Metric Hostel	Rs.800 per month
Education Department	KGBV Schools	Rs.750 per month
Women & Child Development Department	FIT Institutions	Rs.750 per month
	Pre Metric Hostel for Rural Girls	Rs. 800 per Month
	Post Metric Hostel for Rural Girls	Rs. 850 per Month

The Destitute Cottage scheme is also a child welfare programme and is implemented by the Women & Child Development Department through NGOs. The financial support provided under this scheme has been Rs.400 per child per month (as recurring expenditure) out of which the NGOs have to contribute 10%. The current recurring expenditure estimated, based on the data collected from the NGOs indicate that per child monthly recurring expenditure is Rs.1142. Thus, the current norm of Rs.400 per child per month financial support fixed is insufficient and needs revision. It is recommended that the State may (a) normalize the financial support provided such that the difference between schemes is not wide, and, (b) enhance the financial support by convergence or otherwise to be close to the actual of Rs 1142 per child per month.

2. The study reveals that 23% of the NGO's implementing cottages reported as functioning i.e having children residing in them; in fact do not have any children. Also in some of the cottages there are variations between the number of children

actually residing and the number of children reported by the NGO indicating falsification of figures. It is therefore recommended that Destitute Cottages need to be inspected at least once a year without prior information for verification of the actual number of children and an assessment of facilities. There are some instances where the department has reviewed the cottages and found some irregularities in the enrolment list. These types of NGO's giving falsification in enrolment must be discontinued and the children admitted to these cottages may be put in to other cottages or similar institutions running the welfare programme for children.

3. A central registry of children admitted to the Destitute Cottages is essential at the State level. As of now there is no updated information about the children in these cottages. In this regard, each child admitted to the destitute cottage may be provided with a unique identification number, preferably “**Aadhar Number**”, which will not only help in preventing falsification of records of children but could be used to track children after they leave the Cottage.
4. For the long term security the scheme should focus on providing best education to the children by identifying the children talent and capabilities. The guidelines seem to lay a lot of emphasis on providing vocational training. The guidelines may be modified to stress that each child be first tried to be provided the best education, particularly technical and professional courses, those who are unable to bear the load of these only may be given vocational training.
5. The vocational education has to be given to children who are not in a position to pursue further education. The implementing NGO's can coordinate with National Skill Development Corporation for imparting skill development activities to the children for bringing them to the mainstream. Also NGO's could coordinate with organizations such as Church's Council for Child and Youth Care (CCCYC), Don Bosco, Srikrishetra Dharmasthala Rural Development Project, RUDSET etc who are doing skill development training in vocational occupations.
6. There should be a District level Committee to monitor and review of the performance of Destitute Cottages. However. It is emphasized that no new committee need to be formed for this purpose, the existing committee reviewing any other similar or equivalent child development programme may be entrusted with this responsibility
7. The taluka level officers of the Women and Child Development Department have to be involved in the activities of scheme. Currently the scheme is being monitored at the district level only and taluk level functionaries have been assigned no role nor given any authority in the matter.
8. There is indeed no complaint of harassment of children reported in the study. But a stray case of bullying by elder children of the Cottage was reported. However, no complaint receiving/ grievance redressal mechanism was in place in any of the Cottages. It is recommended that a system in this direction be put in place and more so, a child harassment/abuse protection system for the children in Destitute Cottages be codified and implemented in every Cottage.

9. Children in any Cottage belonging to other States of the Country, especially if they are from a district other than the neighbouring district to the Cottage in which they have come to, need special attention and monitoring. This has been recommended because of the presence of a large number of teenaged girls, belonging to the North-eastern States, being with a single Destitute Cottage for a period of about five years. The intention is to be sure that the reason for the distance travelled to the Cottage by the child is genuine and justified.
10. No sanctions for new or additional cottages is made unless it is found that the cottage has sufficient facilities for accomadating children and also the NGO's have capacity to run the cottages.
11. The existing cottages have to improve in the infrastrucre facilities so that the children feel homely atmosphere. As seen most of the cottages do not have sufficient space for sleeping as per the norms specified by the government.
12. The quality and quantity of food served to the children has to be improved as seen the children are served food below the specied norms. This is because the NGO's are admitting children beyond the capacity of the cottages and are unable to raise additional resources. This is more so among the small NGO's who have no capacity to run these types of schemes. Such type of NGO's should not be encouraged under the programme.

## **2. Introduction**

Children are more vulnerable to destitution due to migration of families from the rural to urban areas for livelihood. Housing problems and the poor living conditions for the migrant population leading to children not being taken care is one of the causes for destitution of children. In this direction the Government of Karnataka has been supporting NGOs to run Destitute Cottages to provide care, protection, shelter, education and other needs to destitute, orphaned and neglected children under the district sector scheme and administered by the Zilla Panchayats. The financial norm fixed is old and there have been an increasing number of destitute children over the years. The Government envisaged evaluating the number, support arrangements and other related issues to understand the enabling and restraining factors in the implementation of the programme.

### **Features of Destitute Cottage Scheme**

The programme envisages utilizing the current institutional setup of the NGO's who have the possibility of expanding their services with assistance from the government. The services that are offered to children in the existing institutions will be separate for boys and girls and include physical and social care, school education and recreational activities and near family atmosphere for children up to 18 years with the help of services of house mothers. The existing facilities of nursery school education as well as primary school education in the community will be utilized so that children would have the opportunity of mixing with other children of the community. For the children between 12 to 18 years services of physical and social care, school education, pre-vocational & vocational and citizenship education and recreation will be provided at the institutions. The existing facilities of middle and high school education as well as pre-vocational and vocational training will be made use of. Those who cannot qualify for vocational training and do not get opportunities for admission will be provided part time vocational classes in different skills like tailoring, carpentry, radio mechanic etc., For those who reach 15 years of age it will be related to the apprenticeship training promoted by the Ministry of Labor with the help of local industries. The efforts to rehabilitate the children in the community when they grow up will be further strengthened through the services of case work to be given by the trained social workers employed in the position of supervisors. With regard to children in institutions who have attained the age of 18 years but have not yet started earning a livelihood and have no place to go the following guidelines may be followed:

- i) If older children above 18 years have to be kept in children's home in the absence of any other alternatives, separate arrangements for them would be desirable instead of keeping them with younger children.
- ii) Special care should be taken of girls and every effort should be made to get them married, self employed, or otherwise settled honorably. They should not be sent away from homes without proper care and suitable alternatives.
- iii) Academically brilliant children whether boys or girls should be given full opportunity to stay on in the homes, pursue higher studies and realize their full potential.

- iv) Non-formal vocational training especially through apprenticeship and expansion of vocational training facilities in the form of service and repair centers and production-cum-training centers should be the major plan for enabling such children to earn honorable living.
- v) The grant-in-aid should be continued to be given to the institutions for children above 15 years of age in the above mentioned cases.
- vi) As a general rule efforts should continue to plan the education/career of the destitute child in such a way that they become self reliant by the time they attain 18 years of age.
- vii) Extension should be given only in most exceptional cases and should be the minimum required for finalizing the placement. Review of the institutions may be carried out periodically to avoid the indefinite stay of children beyond 18 years of age.

The programme of welfare of destitute child consists of providing assistance in the form of grants to the existing child welfare institutions in the initial stage. A unit of 25 children each will be entrusted to the child welfare institutions according to their capacity. The accommodation for these children will be provided on the basis of cottage system. The services of one house mother will be offered for a unit of 25 children. The services of trained social worker will be provided for case work as well as supervision.

Consolidate assistance in the form of recurring grants will be given to institutions for all recurring items – food, clothing, soap, oil, electricity & water charges, posting, stationary, education, text books, vocational training, health, recreation, salary of house mother, supervisor, helper etc., Provision for rent is made till the institutions are in a position to construct accommodation. Where institutions have their own buildings the provisions for rent can be used for maintenance and repairs subject to the approval of estimates by the government.

Non recurring grant is admissible for construction of cottage and furniture equipments and utensils.

The existing NGO's active in the field of child welfare are promoted to involve in the implementation of this programme. The scheme envisages that 10% of the recurring as well as non-recurring expenses will have to be borne by the NGO's to which the programme is entrusted.

The estimated cost of for providing services for the children in the institutions has been calculated on the following basis:

<b>1. Recurring Expenses</b>	
i) Consolidated for all recurring items– food, clothing, soap, oil, electricity & water charges, posting, stationary, education, text books, vocational training, health, recreation, salary of house mother, supervisor, helper etc.,	Rs.400 per child per month
ii) Rent	Rs.50 per child per month (to be stopped if construction grant is given, when the cottage is constructed)

<b>2. Non Recurring Expenses</b>	
i) Initial non-recurring items: Furniture, vocational training equipment, utensils, bed & bedding etc.,	Rs.500 per child
ii) Capital grant for construction of cottage(s)	Rs.10,000 per child or construction as per PWD schedule of rates, whichever is less

Admission of destitute children in the children's home may be made according to the following criteria:

- i) Children who do not have either parents or near relations;
- ii) Children of single parent families deprived of adequate family care due to death, desertion, prolonged illness, imprisonment of one of the parents and where the income of the family is less than Rs.500 per month;
- iii) Children who were found without any home or settled place of abode or any source for subsistence;

## **3. Objectives and Scope of the Study**

### **3.1 Objectives:**

The main objective of this evaluation is to assess the effectiveness of the scheme and make further reforms required so that the intended objective is achieved.

### **3.2 Scope of the Study:**

The scope of the study covers a representative sample of Destitute Cottages in 28 districts of the state excepting Yadgir and Udupi districts where there are no destitute cottages.

### **3.3 Evaluation Questions:**

The TOR specifies the following questions for the evaluation of the Destitute Cottage Schemes.

- i. How many destitute cottages are functioning effectively in the state?
- ii. What is average number of children taking shelter in them annually?
- iii. Is there any duplication or falsification in the enrolment of destitute children?
- iv. What is the average living cost per child per month? Is it being met adequately?
- v. Are the scheme guidelines being adhered to by the NGOs running the Cottages?
- vi. What is the quality of life the destitute children are able to enjoy?
- vii. What proportion of destitute children are rehabilitated and how effectively?
- viii. Whether any destitute children are not admitted because of the capacity constraints.
- ix. What is the reason for fluctuations in the annual performance of the scheme?
- x. Is there any overlap or duplication of with any other-program of any other Department?
- xi. How could the program be implemented better in the future?

The TOR is given at **Annex-1**.



## 4. Approach and Methodology

### 4.1 Methods and tools

The methodology adopted was through personal interviews using different data collection formats (**Annex-2**) prepared based on the evaluation questions specified in the TOR. The following data collection formats were developed to collect information at different levels:

- a) **Data collection format for the Destitute Cottages:** This format was administered to the Head of the NGO implementing the scheme and information about the Children staying in the cottage, staff members, documentation maintenance, income & expenditure of the NGO, welfare schemes availed by the NGO etc., are collected. The data collected on the facilities and the documents available has been validated through personnel observation and discussions with the available staff mainly the cook who was present in all the cottages during the visit.
- b) **Data collection format for Sample Children staying in the Cottage:** This format was administered to the sample children staying in the cottage. The information collected from these sample children related to the access, perception and feedback and suggestions about the Destitute Cottage scheme. The children survey was done separately and independently so that the implementing agencies do not have any interventions during the interview. The information provided by the implementing agencies was validated through the children survey. One of the important validations made through the children survey is the actual number of children staying in the cottages. It is found that through this validation in 26 cottages implemented by 13 NGO's the actual number of children staying is less than the enrolled numbers. The list of these cottages is given below.

Sl. No.	District	Taluk	Name of the Children's Home	Present strength of children-Boys+Girls (As per Register)	Actual Present on the day of visit to the cottage	% of Children Present
1	Bijapur	Sindagi	Shree Thontadarya Orphanage (Jagadguru Thontadarya Shikshana Samsthe)	50	35	70%
2	Bagalkot	Badami	Sri Jagadguru Gurusiddeshwara Vidhya Vardaka Samskruthika Sangha	50	10	20%
3	Gadag	Shirahatti	Sri Shiva Yogishwara Prasad Nilaya	50	32	64%
4	Koppal	Yalaburga	Vidyananda Gurukula Shikshana Vishwastha Mandali	48	46	96%

Sl. No.	District	Taluk	Name of the Children's Home	Present strength of children-Boys+Girls (As per Register)	Actual Present on the day of visit to the cottage	% of Children Present
5	Bidar	Basavakalyana	Sri Shanthalingeshwara Destitute Home	25	22	88%
6	Bidar	Bidar	Vishwanath Orphanage (Society For Action Inrural Development)	50	40	80%
7	Bidar	Bidar	Sri Siddarameshwara Destitute Childrens Home	25	20	80%
8	Bidar	Aurad	Mahatma Gandhi Destitute Childrens Home (Navayuga Shikshana Samsthe)	50	35	70%
9	Bidar	Humanabad	Swamy Vivekananda Destitute Childrens Home (Vishal Shikshana Samsthe)	75	38	51%
10	Gulbarga	Gulbarga	Sri Yalalalinga Destitute Childrens Home (Sri Shadakshari Siddarameshwara Education Society)	75	20	27%
11	Gulbarga	Gulbarga	Sanjeevini Education Society	25	12	48%
12	Gulbarga	Jewargi	Shivananda Orphanage (Sri Jagadguru Thontadarya Vidyapita)	75	71	95%
13	Gulbarga	Gulbarga	Mehaboob Subani Education Society Destitute Childrens Home	52	15	29%

## 4.2 Sampling Design

The sample size is arrived by using the following formula:

$$SS = \frac{Z^2 * (p) * (1-p)}{c^2}$$

Where,

Z = Z value (e.g. 1.64 for 90% confidence level, 1.96 for 95% confidence level, 2.58 for 99% confidence level)

p = percentage picking a choice, expressed as decimal (.5 used for sample size needed)

c = confidence interval, expressed as decimal

(e.g., .04 = ±4)

**Correction for Finite Population:**

$$\text{new ss} = \frac{\text{ss}}{1 + \frac{\text{ss} - 1}{\text{population}}}$$

Where: pop = population

In the current evaluation the sample size is arrived as follows:

Sample Size		Correction for Finite Population	
z	1.96	Numerator	96
$z^2$	3.8416	Population	184
p	0.5	Denominator	1.516522
$(p) * (1-p)$	0.25	<b>Sample Size Required</b>	<b>63</b>
c	0.1		
$c^2$	0.01		
ss	96		

The sample size used in the survey is rounded to 65. During the field survey it was found that the NGO Kanakadasa Vidya Samsthe, Hole Honnur in Shimoga district is running one more cottage for girls at Hole Benavalli. The survey also covered this cottage as additional sample. Thus the total sample covered for the evaluation is 66 implementing NGO's and the analyses are made based on this sample.

The number of sample NGO's implementing the destitute cottages across the different districts is proportionately distributed based on the number of NGO's implementing the cottages in the district. The ultimate sample i.e. the particular NGO implementing the destitute cottage is selected at random within the district. The sampling distribution, the list of NGO's implementing the destitute cottages as provided by the department and the sample list are given below.

The overall scenario of the population and the sample is presented in Table-4.1 below.

<b>Table-4.1: Total and Sample of Destitute Cottages</b>	
Total Number of Taluks in the State	179
Number of Taluks having Destitute Cottages	91
Total No. of NGO's implementing Destitute Cottages	184
Number of Sample NGO's implementing Destitute Cottages	66
Total Number of Destitute Cottages	301
Number of Sample Destitute Cottages	99
Number of Sample Taluks Covered	44
Percentage of Taluks Covered	48%
Percentage of Sample NGO's implementing Destitute Cottages Covered	36%
Percentage of Sample Destitute Cottages Covered	33%

### 4.3 Sample Distribution of NGO's Implementing Destitute Cottages

The total number of NGO's implementing Destitute Cottages and the sample NGO's implementing destitute cottages across the taluks of different districts is given in Table-4.2 below.

<b>Table-4.2: Distribution of NGO's Implementing Destitute Cottages</b>				
<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Taluk</b>	<b>No. of NGO's Implementing Destitute Cottages</b>	<b>Sample NGO's Implementing Destitute Cottages</b>
1	Bagalkot	Badami	3	1
2	Bagalkot	Bagalkot	5	3
3	Bagalkot	Biligi	1	0
4	Bagalkot	Hungund	3	1
5	Bagalkot	Jhamakhandi	1	0
6	Bangalore (Rural)	Doddaballapura	1	0
7	Bangalore (Rural)	Hosakote	1	0
8	Bangalore (Rural)	Nelamangala	2	1
9	Bangalore (Urban)	Anekal	1	0
10	Bangalore (Urban)	Bangalore (Urban)	13	7
11	Belgaum	Athini	2	1
12	Belgaum	Belgaum	3	1
13	Belgaum	Ramdurga	1	0
14	Belgaum	Saundatti	1	0
15	Bellary	Kudligi	2	1

<b>Table-4.2: Distribution of NGO's Implementing Destitute Cottages (contd...)</b>				
<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Taluk</b>	<b>No. of NGO's Implementing Destitute Cottages</b>	<b>Sample NGO's Implementing Destitute Cottages</b>
16	Bidar	Aurad	2	1
17	Bidar	Basavakalyana	2	1
18	Bidar	Bhalki	1	0
19	Bidar	Bidar	6	3
20	Bidar	Humnabad	3	1
21	Bijapur	Bijapur	2	1
22	Bijapur	Indi	1	0
23	Bijapur	Muddeebihal	1	0
24	Bijapur	Sindagi	4	2
25	Chamarajanagara	Chamarajanagara	1	0
26	Chamarajanagara	Gundlupet	1	0
27	Chamarajanagara	Kollegala	1	0
28	Chikkaballapura	Chikkaballapura	1	0
29	Chikkaballapura	Chintamani	3	1
30	Chikmagalur	N R Pura	1	0
31	Chitradurga	Chellakere	1	1
32	Chitradurga	Chitradurga	7	3
33	Chitradurga	Hiriyuru	1	0
34	Chitradurga	Hosadurga	1	0
35	Dakshina Kannada	Bantwal	3	1
36	Dakshina Kannada	Belthangadi	1	1
37	Dakshina Kannada	Mangalore	5	2
38	Dakshina Kannada	Puttur	1	0
39	Dakshina Kannada	Sulya	1	0
40	Davanagere	Davanagere	4	1
41	Davanagere	Harihara	3	1
42	Davanagere	Jagaluru	1	0
43	Dharwad	Dharwad	1	0
44	Dharwad	Hubli	3	1
45	Gadag	Gadag	1	0
46	Gadag	Ron	1	0
47	Gadag	Shirahatti	2	1

**Table-4.2: Distribution of NGO's Implementing Destitute Cottages (contd...)**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Taluk</b>	<b>No. of NGO's Implementing Destitute Cottages</b>	<b>Sample NGO's Implementing Destitute Cottages</b>
48	Gulbarga	Afzalpur	1	0
49	Gulbarga	Aland	1	0
50	Gulbarga	Chittapura	1	0
51	Gulbarga	Gulbarga	8	4
52	Gulbarga	Jewargi	2	1
53	Hassan	Aluru	1	0
54	Hassan	Hassan	2	1
55	Haveri	Byadagi	3	1
56	Haveri	Hanagal	1	0
57	Haveri	Haveri	1	0
58	Haveri	Hirekeruru	1	1
59	Haveri	Ranibennuru	1	0
60	Haveri	Savanauru	1	1
61	Karwar	Honnavaara	1	0
62	Karwar	Karwar	3	1
63	Karwar	Yellapura	1	1
64	Kodagu	Madakeri	1	0
65	Kodagu	Virajpet	1	0
66	Kolar	Kolar	4	2
67	Koppal	Koppal	1	0
68	Koppal	Kushtagi	1	0
69	Koppal	Yelaburga	2	1
70	Mandya	Mandya	1	0
71	Mandya	Nagamangala	1	0
72	Mysore	K R Nagar	1	0
73	Mysore	Mysore	2	1
74	Mysore	Nanjangud	2	1
75	Raichur	Deodurga	1	0
76	Raichur	Lingsugur	3	1
77	Raichur	Manvi	1	0
78	Ramanagar	Kanakapura	2	1
79	Ramanagar	Magadi	1	0

<b>Table-4.2: Distribution of NGO's Implementing Destitute Cottages (contd...)</b>				
<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Taluk</b>	<b>No. of NGO's Implementing Destitute Cottages</b>	<b>Sample NGO's Implementing Destitute Cottages</b>
80	Shimoga	Sagar	1	0
81	Shimoga	Shikaripura	1	0
82	Shimoga	Shimoga	2	2
83	Shimoga	Sorab	1	0
84	Tumkur	Gubbi	2	1
85	Tumkur	Koratagere	1	0
86	Tumkur	Kunigal	4	2
87	Tumkur	Madhugiri	1	0
88	Tumkur	Sira	2	1
89	Tumkur	Tiptur	2	1
90	Tumkur	Tumkur	5	3
91	Tumkur	Turuvekere	1	0
<b>Total</b>			<b>184</b>	<b>66</b>

**4.4 List of NGO's implementing Destitute Cottages (as provided by the Department)**

The names of 184 destitute cottages and the implementing agencies as on May 2014 are listed in Table-4.3 below.

<b>Table – 4.3: Districtwise List of NGO's Implementing Destitute Cottage Scheme</b>				
<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Taluk</b>	<b>Name and Address of NGO's Implementing Destitute Cottage</b>	<b>No. of Cottages</b>
1	Bangalore (U)	Bangalore (U)	CEIYMETÖ , A <sup>a</sup> A±EPA, 2EA <sup>a</sup> MARa gA, 13EA PAæi, © PE EUbA AiA±P AVKAgA ..AUMKEgA.	1
2	Bangalore (U)	Bangalore (U)	DAiAÖ , A <sup>a</sup> A±EPA I æiÖ EA.3, 1EA <sup>a</sup> APi, gAeÁFEUba ..AUMKEgA	2
3	Bangalore (U)	Bangalore (U)	SgA«AAiEA , E, In, , AAmi ZA <sup>a</sup> iÖ PAEAmi, ° EMEbA gAæqi, ° AUbAdYAgA , AAmi xA <sup>a</sup> A <sup>a</sup> i mEEi, ..AUMKEgA	2
4	Bangalore (U)	Bangalore (U)	..AgvAAiA UæAA <sup>a</sup> t <sup>a</sup> »¼A , AVA 18EA PAæi, gP AA±iEUba « <sup>a</sup> KEwYAgA ..AUMKEgA	5
5	Bangalore (U)	Bangalore (U)	..AgvAAiA , A <sup>a</sup> AAFP Aæ , AVA C <sup>a</sup> AiA±EPA, PEAOI PA <sup>a</sup> AAzi, 4EA PAæi, « <sup>a</sup> iEi UAgDEi, ..AUMKEgA	2
6	Bangalore (U)	Bangalore (U)	±gAæ a©Eii ° KEAA PE <sup>a</sup> .1.qSAEæ EA.135, 3EA PAæi, EAÇzUAÖ gAæqi, dAiA <sup>a</sup> AO <sup>a</sup> i JPimEipEi, ..AUMKEgA-560046	-
7	Bangalore (U)	Bangalore (U)	2A CPFA°AZA« <sup>a</sup> A <sup>a</sup> A±EPA I æiÖ EA.666, 3EA <sup>a</sup> AEEi, a <sup>a</sup> iÖ DYs PAqiÖ gAæqi, gAeÁFEUba ..AUMKEgA	1
8	Bangalore (U)	Bangalore (U)	2A ±APbAZAAiAÖ «zAa <sup>a</sup> AoA EA.206, PE <sup>a</sup> AVA Ö gAæqi, , Aan <sup>a</sup> Emi mEEi, PAUAj G¥EUba ..AUMKEgA	2
9	Bangalore (U)	Bangalore (U)	, Ami <sup>a</sup> AAj , i DYsÖEæi, EA. 8, 2EA PAæi, r' PEAA , AOm <sup>a</sup> , , Ami xA <sup>a</sup> A <sup>a</sup> i mEEi, ..AUMKEgA	3
10	Bangalore (U)	Bangalore (U)	AiAæ <sup>a</sup> AO <sup>a</sup> i PAgA i C <sup>a</sup> KEA <sup>a</sup> AiAµEi, EA.3, F±j <sup>a</sup> AACgA GvGPAzi ..AUMKEgA 9341144307	2





**Table – 4.3: Districtwise List of NGO's Implementing Destitute Cottage Scheme (contd...)**

Sl. No	District	Taluk	Name and Address of NGO's Implementing Destitute Cottage	No. of Cottages
24	Belgaum	Athini	ಶ್ರೀ ಗೃಹೀಮಾಜಿ, ಆಕಾಶಮಾ CEAXA+P, EUP PAxi, CXACI vA®EPA	1
25	Belgaum	Ramdurga	PA KEbA A 2Pht a AVAU UA&AAt C@PACp ,A,Þ ga^AZAUB	-
26	Bidar	Bidar	S, P A+gA , A^A^fPA DyOPA a AVAU , AA, WPAI æ iÞ 2^1 zigA^AA+gA qÉ0 Aemi °KEA^Li, S, P EUGA ©Azgi	1
27	Bidar	Bidar	a^o AvA ¥A^É 2Pht , A,Þ (EKAZA qÉ0 Aemi °KEAA) PPA^AEUGA ©Azgi	1
28	Bidar	Aurad	EPAINAUA 2Pht , A,Þ "AqAgA PA^Ad , OgAzi vA®EPA	1
29	Bidar	Basavakalyana	2^±AAVA^o AUA+gA qÉ0 Aemi °KEA^Li, »AgAAUA^i, S, P PA Aat vA®EPA, ©Azgi, (, AfA«x «zAPzDPA , A,Þ	1
30	Bidar	Humnabad	«±A^i 2Pht , A,Þ (a^Azgi xgEAr^o Zi, a^EAB J S½), °A^AEA^Azi, ©Azgi	1
31	Bidar	Bidar	gA^i 2Pht , A,Þ avUA¥a °A^AB^Azi vA®EPA (, A&A «^APAEAZA qÉ0 Aemi °KEAA, avUA¥a) ©Azgi	1
32	Bidar	Bidar	azASga 2Pht , A,Þ (azASga qÉ0 Aemi °KEA^Li, ^zAgMEqP^o), a^Ezi gEAgqi, ©Azgi	1
33	Bidar	Aurad	ZAZAEAZA 2Pht , A,Þ ^AqA, OgAzi vA®EPA (gAFA^i UAAcu r^o Zi), ©Azgi	1
34	Bidar	Basavakalyana	S, P A^o A^EE ZAJ I S^i I æ iÞ wa^AgAAVA S, P PA Aat, ©Azgi f^É	1
35	Bidar	Humnabad	2^ a^AAtPi ¥E^ 2Pht , A,Þ a^AAtPiEUGA °A^AB^Azi	1
36	Bidar	Bhalki	"PA^ a^A»¼A a^AAq®, dEMA PA^KEA^ ^o	1

**Table – 4.3: Districtwise List of NGO's Implementing Destitute Cottage Scheme (contd...)**

Sl. No	District	Taluk	Name and Address of NGO's Implementing Destitute Cottage	No. of Cottages
37	Bidar	Bidar	ಜೊನ್ನಿ ಯಾಗಿ ಡಿಪಿಡಿ ಲಿಡಿ ಗಣಿಗಿ ಕೆಲಸಗಾರಿ ಅಮಿ, ಅಲಿಬೀ, ಅಜ್ಜಿ	-
38	Bidar	Bidar	ಕಾನ್ರಿ ಜಾಜಾ ಲಿಂಗಾ ಅಖಿಲಾ ಅರಿ ಜಾಜಿ ಸಿರಿ ಲಿಂಗಾ «ಜಾಬಿಂಗಾ ಪಾಪಾ», ಅಜ್ಜಿ.	1
39	Bidar	Humnabad	ಗಾನ್ರಿ ಅಜ್ಜಿ «ಅ» ಅಖಿಲಾ ಅಖಿಲಾ ಜಿ ಸಿರಿ, ಅಖಿಲಾ ಅಜಿ,	1
40	Bagalkot	Bagalkot	ಡಿಬಿ «ಜಾಬಿಂಗಾ, ಅಖಿಲಾ ಅಮಿ ಪಾಪಿ, ಅಖಿಲಾ, ಅಖಿಲಾ ಪಾಪಿ	-
41	Bagalkot	Bagalkot	ಜಿ ಸಿರಿ «ಜಾಬಿಂಗಾ, ಅಖಿಲಾ, ಅಖಿಲಾ ಪಾಪಿ	-
42	Bagalkot	Badami	ಜಿ ಡಿಬಿಂಗಾ ಲಿಂಗಾ ಜಾಬಿ «ಜಾಬಿಂಗಾ, ಅಖಿಲಾ, ಅಖಿಲಾ ಅಖಿಲಾ ಪಾಪಿ» ಅಜ್ಜಿ	-
43	Bagalkot	Badami	ಜಿ ಪಾಪಿಂಗಾ ಅಖಿಲಾ ಅಖಿಲಾ ಪಾಪಿ. ಅಖಿಲಾ ಅಖಿಲಾ ಗಣಿಗಿ, ಅಜ್ಜಿ	3
44	Bagalkot	Hungund	ಜಿ ಅಖಿಲಾಂಗಾ ಗಾನ್ರಿ ಅಜಿ ಅಖಿಲಾ, ಅಖಿಲಾ, ಅಖಿಲಾ ಪಾಪಿ, ಅಖಿಲಾ ಪಾಪಿ	3
45	Bagalkot	Hungund	ಜಿ ಅಖಿಲಾಂಗಾ «ಜಾಬಿಂಗಾ, ಅಖಿಲಾ, ಅಖಿಲಾ ಪಾಪಿ ಅಖಿಲಾ ಪಾಪಿ» ಅಖಿಲಾ ಪಾಪಿ	6
46	Bagalkot	Badami	ಜಿ ಡಿಬಿಂಗಾ ಅಖಿಲಾ «ಅಖಿಲಾ, ಅಖಿಲಾ» ಅಖಿಲಾ ಪಾಪಿ ಅಜ್ಜಿ	3
47	Bagalkot	Biligi	ಜಿ ಪಿಬಿಂಗಾ ಅಖಿಲಾ ಅಖಿಲಾ ಅಖಿಲಾ, ಅಖಿಲಾ ಪಾಪಿ, ಅಖಿಲಾ ಪಾಪಿ	3
48	Bagalkot	Bagalkot	ಜಿ ಲಿಂಗಾ ಜಾಬಿಂಗಾ ಪಾಪಿ, ಅಖಿಲಾ ಪಾಪಿ	6

**Table – 4.3: Districtwise List of NGO's Implementing Destitute Cottage Scheme (contd...)**

Sl. No	District	Taluk	Name and Address of NGO's Implementing Destitute Cottage	No. of Cottages
49	Bagalkot	Bagalkot	ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ.ಎ.ಎಸ್. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ, ಕೆ.ಎ.ಎಸ್. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ	3
50	Bagalkot	Bagalkot	ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ.ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ, ಬಿ.ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ	3
51	Bagalkot	Jhamakhandi	ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ.ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಜಮಾಖಂದಿ, ಬಿ.ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಜಮಾಖಂದಿ	3
52	Bagalkot	Hungund	ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ.ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಹುಂಗುಂದ, ಬಿ.ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಹುಂಗುಂದ	6
53	Bellary	Kudligi	ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ.ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಕುದಲಿಗಿ, ಬಿ.ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಕುದಲಿಗಿ	4
54	Bellary	Kudligi	ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ.ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಕುದಲಿಗಿ, ಬಿ.ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಕುದಲಿಗಿ	4
55	Bijapur	Muddeebihal	ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ.ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಮುದ್ದೇಬಿಹಾಳ, ಬಿ.ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಮುದ್ದೇಬಿಹಾಳ	2
56	Bijapur	Bijapur	ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ.ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಬಿಜಾಪುರ, ಬಿ.ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಬಿಜಾಪುರ	-
57	Bijapur	Bijapur	ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ.ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಬಿಜಾಪುರ, ಬಿ.ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಬಿಜಾಪುರ	-
58	Bijapur	Sindagi	ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ.ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಸಿಂದಗಿ, ಬಿ.ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಸಿಂದಗಿ	-
59	Bijapur	Sindagi	ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ.ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಸಿಂದಗಿ, ಬಿ.ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಸಿಂದಗಿ	2
60	Bijapur	Sindagi	ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ.ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಸಿಂದಗಿ, ಬಿ.ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಸಿಂದಗಿ	-
61	Bijapur	Sindagi	ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ.ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಸಿಂದಗಿ, ಬಿ.ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಸಿಂದಗಿ	-
62	Bijapur	Indi	ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ.ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಇಂದಿ, ಬಿ.ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಇಂದಿ	1

**Table – 4.3: Districtwise List of NGO's Implementing Destitute Cottage Scheme (contd...)**

Sl. No	District	Taluk	Name and Address of NGO's Implementing Destitute Cottage	No. of Cottages
63	Chitradurga	Chitradurga	ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಿಂಚಾಯತ್ «ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಿಂಚಾಯತ್ ಉಳಿತಾಯ ವಿಭಾಗ»	1
64	Chitradurga	Chellakere	ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಿಂಚಾಯತ್ «ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಿಂಚಾಯತ್ (ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ) ವಿಭಾಗ»	1
65	Chitradurga	Hosadurga	ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಿಂಚಾಯತ್ «ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಿಂಚಾಯತ್ (ಹೊಸದುರ್ಗ) ವಿಭಾಗ»	3
66	Chitradurga	Chitradurga	ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಿಂಚಾಯತ್ «ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಿಂಚಾಯತ್ (ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ) ವಿಭಾಗ»	-
67	Chitradurga	Chitradurga	ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಿಂಚಾಯತ್ «ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಿಂಚಾಯತ್ (ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ) ವಿಭಾಗ»	-
68	Chitradurga	Chitradurga	ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಿಂಚಾಯತ್ «ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಿಂಚಾಯತ್ (ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ) ವಿಭಾಗ»	1
69	Chitradurga	Hiriyuru	ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಿಂಚಾಯತ್ «ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಿಂಚಾಯತ್ (ಹಿರಿಯೂರು) ವಿಭಾಗ»	1
70	Chitradurga	Chitradurga	ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಿಂಚಾಯತ್ «ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಿಂಚಾಯತ್ (ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ) ವಿಭಾಗ»	3
71	Chitradurga	Chitradurga	ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಿಂಚಾಯತ್ «ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಿಂಚಾಯತ್ (ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ) ವಿಭಾಗ»	2
72	Chitradurga	Chitradurga	ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಿಂಚಾಯತ್ «ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಿಂಚಾಯತ್ (ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ) ವಿಭಾಗ»	1
73	Chikmagalur	N R Pura	ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಿಂಚಾಯತ್ «ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಿಂಚಾಯತ್ (ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ) ವಿಭಾಗ»	1
74	Chamarajanagara	Chamarajanagara	ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಿಂಚಾಯತ್ «ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಿಂಚಾಯತ್ (ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ) ವಿಭಾಗ»	4

**Table – 4.3: Districtwise List of NGO's Implementing Destitute Cottage Scheme (contd...)**

Sl. No	District	Taluk	Name and Address of NGO's Implementing Destitute Cottage	No. of Cottages
75	Chamarajanagara	Kollegala	ಶಾಂತಿ ಸೇವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಅರಸೀಕೆರೆ, ಚಾಮರಾಜನಗರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ, ಕೊಲ್ಲೆಗಲಾ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು. 100	3
76	Chamarajanagara	Gundlupet	ಶಾಂತಿ ಸೇವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಅರಸೀಕೆರೆ, ಚಾಮರಾಜನಗರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ, ಗುಂಡ್ಲುಪೆಟ್ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು. 100	3
77	Chikkaballapura	Chikkaballapura	ಶಾಂತಿ ಸೇವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಅರಸೀಕೆರೆ, ಚಾಮರಾಜನಗರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ, ಚಿಕ್ಕಬಲ್ಲಾಪುರ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು. 100	1
78	Chikkaballapura	Chintamani	ಶಾಂತಿ ಸೇವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಅರಸೀಕೆರೆ, ಚಾಮರಾಜನಗರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ, ಚಿಂತಾಮನಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು. 100	1
79	Chikkaballapura	Chintamani	ಶಾಂತಿ ಸೇವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಅರಸೀಕೆರೆ, ಚಾಮರಾಜನಗರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ, ಚಿಂತಾಮನಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು. 100	1
80	Chikkaballapura	Chintamani	ಶಾಂತಿ ಸೇವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಅರಸೀಕೆರೆ, ಚಾಮರಾಜನಗರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ, ಚಿಂತಾಮನಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು. 100	1
81	Davanagere	Jagaluru	ಶಾಂತಿ ಸೇವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಅರಸೀಕೆರೆ, ಚಾಮರಾಜನಗರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ, ಜಾಗಲೂರು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು. 100	1
82	Davanagere	Harihara	ಶಾಂತಿ ಸೇವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಅರಸೀಕೆರೆ, ಚಾಮರಾಜನಗರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ, ಹರಿಹರ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು. 100	1
83	Davanagere	Harihara	ಶಾಂತಿ ಸೇವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಅರಸೀಕೆರೆ, ಚಾಮರಾಜನಗರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ, ಹರಿಹರ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು. 100	1
84	Davanagere	Davanagere	ಶಾಂತಿ ಸೇವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಅರಸೀಕೆರೆ, ಚಾಮರಾಜನಗರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ, ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು. 100	2
85	Davanagere	Davanagere	ಶಾಂತಿ ಸೇವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಅರಸೀಕೆರೆ, ಚಾಮರಾಜನಗರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ, ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು. 100	1
86	Davanagere	Davanagere	ಶಾಂತಿ ಸೇವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಅರಸೀಕೆರೆ, ಚಾಮರಾಜನಗರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ, ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು. 100	1
87	Davanagere	Harihara	ಶಾಂತಿ ಸೇವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಅರಸೀಕೆರೆ, ಚಾಮರಾಜನಗರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ, ಹರಿಹರ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು. 100	1
88	Davanagere	Davanagere	ಶಾಂತಿ ಸೇವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಅರಸೀಕೆರೆ, ಚಾಮರಾಜನಗರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ, ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು. 100	1



**Table – 4.3: Districtwise List of NGO's Implementing Destitute Cottage Scheme (contd...)**

Sl. No	District	Taluk	Name and Address of NGO's Implementing Destitute Cottage	No. of Cottages
103	Gulbarga	Gulbarga	ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಪಾಲಿಕೆ, ಉಳಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಪಾಲಿಕೆ, ಉಳಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ	1
104	Gulbarga	Gulbarga	ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಪಾಲಿಕೆ, ಉಳಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಪಾಲಿಕೆ, ಉಳಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ	3
105	Gulbarga	Gulbarga	ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಪಾಲಿಕೆ, ಉಳಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಪಾಲಿಕೆ, ಉಳಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ	2
106	Gulbarga	Chittapura	ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಪಾಲಿಕೆ, ಉಳಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಪಾಲಿಕೆ, ಉಳಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ	1
107	Gulbarga	Gulbarga	ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಪಾಲಿಕೆ, ಉಳಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಪಾಲಿಕೆ, ಉಳಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ	-
108	Gulbarga	Gulbarga	ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಪಾಲಿಕೆ, ಉಳಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಪಾಲಿಕೆ, ಉಳಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ	1
109	Gulbarga	Gulbarga	ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಪಾಲಿಕೆ, ಉಳಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಪಾಲಿಕೆ, ಉಳಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ	-
110	Hassan	Hassan	ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಪಾಲಿಕೆ, ಉಳಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಪಾಲಿಕೆ, ಉಳಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ	2
111	Hassan	Hassan	ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಪಾಲಿಕೆ, ಉಳಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಪಾಲಿಕೆ, ಉಳಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ	3
112	Hassan	Aluru	ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಪಾಲಿಕೆ, ಉಳಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಪಾಲಿಕೆ, ಉಳಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ	3
113	Haveri	Hirekeruru	ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಪಾಲಿಕೆ, ಉಳಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಪಾಲಿಕೆ, ಉಳಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ	3
114	Haveri	Hanagal	ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಪಾಲಿಕೆ, ಉಳಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಪಾಲಿಕೆ, ಉಳಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ	5
115	Haveri	Byadagi	ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಪಾಲಿಕೆ, ಉಳಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಪಾಲಿಕೆ, ಉಳಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ	3



**Table – 4.3: Districtwise List of NGO's Implementing Destitute Cottage Scheme (contd...)**

Sl. No	District	Taluk	Name and Address of NGO's Implementing Destitute Cottage	No. of Cottages
116	Haveri	Ranibennuru	Ugale, A.A. A.A.I. A.A.I. A.A.I. gata EREGA vA®/EPA(PAAAYI gata EREGA)	2
117	Haveri	Byadagi	1 zlgAa AA±gA UA&AAt «ZAa±gA PAWA aPIs, REGA, "AiqV	2
118	Haveri	Savanauru	UgAPA® 2PHE ,A, H °KE«EA'UR°, ,Aa EREGA	3
119	Haveri	Haveri	qA.©.Dgi.CA' Aqgi 2PHE ,A, H PA, P Mzi aAA'PA©° AUi, S, P A±gEUGA °AaAj	1
120	Haveri	Byadagi	UgA °AZN±gA UA&AAt «ZAa ,A, H UAqZA °A-AEAgA "AiqV vA®/EPA	3
121	Kodagu	Madakeri	PREQUA 2PHE PA AAt ,A, (PAaAj qE'U AEmi PAMAEi), aAqPAj	2
122	Kodagu	Virajpet	PAaxJ Et 'AvqEi qE'U AEmi PAMAEi, «gAd¥Am	1
123	Uttara Kannada	Karwar	vE»zi JdAPAEi ,E, In, aAZgii °KEAA, PAdA' AUi, PAgP Ag.	2
124	Uttara Kannada	Karwar	CgAuWEAZAIA «ZAa±gA ,A, H aMAqiUAqi	1
125	Uttara Kannada	Yellapura	¥DUv JdAPAEi aE'i¥AgI ,E, In, "gMEP Mzi, PAAZgV ¥Ea, iU AIA-AEAgA PAgP AgA	1
126	Uttara Kannada	Honnagara	aA»¼A ,P PAj aMAqM, °MCE¥AgA °KEEAPAg	1
127	Uttara Kannada	Karwar	C±E JdAPAEi ,E, In, PAdA' AUi, PAgP Ag.	1
128	Koppal	Yelaburga	«ZAa±gA UAqAPA® 2PHE «±Ae, aMAqM qE'U AEmi °KEAA, PREPEREGA, AIA®SAVÖ vA®/EPA	1
129	Koppal	Koppal	PEAÖI PA «ZAa±gA ,kAw, qE'U AEmi °KEAA, D¼P AC, PRE¥MA	1
130	Koppal	Kushtagi	2A aAAj ±AAVKAga aA°A, A&A gREGA i JdAPAEi EEini AEµEi, »gP AE¥AgA PµV vA®/EPA	1
131	Koppal	Yelaburga	2A wE AUA±gA «ZAa±gA ,kAw, EPgA ,AgPA aAPM¼A a, v UOª aAAZA¼A, AIA®SAUÖ vA®/EPA	1
132	Kolar	Kolar	,Ami ¥A'ii "AAii °KEAA, PEf.J¥i	2

**Table – 4.3: Districtwise List of NGO's Implementing Destitute Cottage Scheme (contd...)**

Sl. No	District	Taluk	Name and Address of NGO's Implementing Destitute Cottage	No. of Cottages
133	Kolar	Kolar	«A®vi a E i ¥Agì I æið «A®vi ENUgA PÆA-Aga	2
134	Kolar	Kolar	PÆA-Agi a®Ei °VEAA, °VEEPAEP Mzi I aAPA PÆA-Aga	1
135	Kolar	Kolar	„gA w a A»¼A a AAqM±Aa AAiA ±In0 bMæ ..Aæt ga ©Ac, PÆA-Aga	1
136	Dakshina Kannada	Bantwal	..Agvi „Aa±EA, „AAZAaA, PEAaEA SAI aA¼A zDet PEAga	2
137	Dakshina Kannada	Mangalore	aAAUMa „Aa±EA, PAVgMqPA aAAUMEGA	3
138	Dakshina Kannada	Mangalore	„Ami C-ÆA¶AiAei ..AAii °VEAA, Kotekar, Mangalore	2
139	Dakshina Kannada	Mangalore	F±gEAZA aA»¼A „Aa±EA, PEPEK, aAAUMEGA	3
140	Dakshina Kannada	Mangalore	¥b0PEAEi° AUì „AI gi, PEPEK, aAAUMEGA	1
141	Dakshina Kannada	Mangalore	C..AiA D±AiA PEAeEe aAAUMEGA	2
142	Dakshina Kannada	Puttur	gAaAPIu „AAAd, PIPA ¥AVMEGA	2
143	Dakshina Kannada	Bantwal	..AYMEF ..A-ApAVEA D°PE SAI aA¼A	2
144	Dakshina Kannada	Sulya	ZEvEA „Aa±EA, CZAa gA „ME¼A	2
145	Dakshina Kannada	Bantwal	D-i aAÇA EA E „A&API PAA¥Pi, aAAdeK, aAAUMAy, SAI aA¼A	2
146	Dakshina Kannada	Belthangadi	gAaEAaA SPI aAAqkz, PEAar, ..¼AUR	-
147	Mandya	Mandya	„Ami xAaA „i «AµEi „E „En, aAAqa	4
148	Mandya	Nagamangala	zA ..PEAxA „A&A xUBwPA aAPMA PAnAgA Dc ZIAZIEJ PAVæ EAUPAAUP® vA®EPa	1

**Table – 4.3: Districtwise List of NGO's Implementing Destitute Cottage Scheme (contd...)**

Sl. No	District	Taluk	Name and Address of NGO's Implementing Destitute Cottage	No. of Cottages
149	Mysore	K R Nagar	ಶ್ರೀ ದಿವ್ಯಾಜಯಂತಿ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸಂಘ, ಕೆ.ಆರ್.ನಗರ, ಮೈಸೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ, ಕೆ.ಆರ್.ನಗರ	4
150	Mysore	Mysore	ಶ್ರೀ ಸತ್ಯಜಿತ ಸಂಘ, ಕೆ.ಆರ್.ನಗರ, ಕೆ.ಆರ್.ನಗರ, ಮೈಸೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ, ಕೆ.ಆರ್.ನಗರ	1
151	Mysore	Mysore	ಶ್ರೀ ಸತ್ಯಜಿತ ಸಂಘ, ಕೆ.ಆರ್.ನಗರ, ಕೆ.ಆರ್.ನಗರ, ಮೈಸೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ, ಕೆ.ಆರ್.ನಗರ	1
152	Mysore	Nanjangud	ಶ್ರೀ ಸತ್ಯಜಿತ ಸಂಘ, ಕೆ.ಆರ್.ನಗರ, ಕೆ.ಆರ್.ನಗರ, ಮೈಸೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ, ಕೆ.ಆರ್.ನಗರ	1
153	Mysore	Nanjangud	ಶ್ರೀ ಸತ್ಯಜಿತ ಸಂಘ, ಕೆ.ಆರ್.ನಗರ, ಕೆ.ಆರ್.ನಗರ, ಮೈಸೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ, ಕೆ.ಆರ್.ನಗರ	1
154	Raichur	Manvi	ಶ್ರೀ ಸತ್ಯಜಿತ ಸಂಘ, ಕೆ.ಆರ್.ನಗರ, ಕೆ.ಆರ್.ನಗರ, ಮೈಸೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ, ಕೆ.ಆರ್.ನಗರ	1
155	Raichur	Deodurga	ಶ್ರೀ ಸತ್ಯಜಿತ ಸಂಘ, ಕೆ.ಆರ್.ನಗರ, ಕೆ.ಆರ್.ನಗರ, ಮೈಸೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ, ಕೆ.ಆರ್.ನಗರ	-
156	Raichur	Lingsugur	ಶ್ರೀ ಸತ್ಯಜಿತ ಸಂಘ, ಕೆ.ಆರ್.ನಗರ, ಕೆ.ಆರ್.ನಗರ, ಮೈಸೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ, ಕೆ.ಆರ್.ನಗರ	1
157	Raichur	Lingsugur	ಶ್ರೀ ಸತ್ಯಜಿತ ಸಂಘ, ಕೆ.ಆರ್.ನಗರ, ಕೆ.ಆರ್.ನಗರ, ಮೈಸೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ, ಕೆ.ಆರ್.ನಗರ	1
158	Raichur	Lingsugur	ಶ್ರೀ ಸತ್ಯಜಿತ ಸಂಘ, ಕೆ.ಆರ್.ನಗರ, ಕೆ.ಆರ್.ನಗರ, ಮೈಸೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ, ಕೆ.ಆರ್.ನಗರ	-
159	Ramanagar	Kanakapura	ಶ್ರೀ ಸತ್ಯಜಿತ ಸಂಘ, ಕೆ.ಆರ್.ನಗರ, ಕೆ.ಆರ್.ನಗರ, ಮೈಸೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ, ಕೆ.ಆರ್.ನಗರ	5
160	Ramanagar	Magadi	ಶ್ರೀ ಸತ್ಯಜಿತ ಸಂಘ, ಕೆ.ಆರ್.ನಗರ, ಕೆ.ಆರ್.ನಗರ, ಮೈಸೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ, ಕೆ.ಆರ್.ನಗರ	2

**Table – 4.3: Districtwise List of NGO's Implementing Destitute Cottage Scheme (contd...)**

Sl. No	District	Taluk	Name and Address of NGO's Implementing Destitute Cottage	No. of Cottages
161	Ramanagar	Kanakapura	2A 2a AikEAV aAAEA±bA , A&A «ZAA! AoA aAgMUA« aAoA PEPMAgA "AUMKEgA	3
162	Shimoga	Sorab	2a P AUA±bA «ZAP ZDPA ,AWA aKEAC, , Egs vA®EPA	4
163	Shimoga	Shimoga	, P DZPA O CEAXA±PA, UKAYA®, 2a P KEUA	-
164	Shimoga	Shimoga	PEPZA , A «ZAA, A , O KE¼P KEEMBgA/O KE¼E'EP Ki	1
165	Shimoga	Sagar	2A dUziga °AUAEAZA A&A UAgAPA -A±PA, DEAZMAgA, , AUgA	1
166	Shimoga	Shikaripura	2A S , PA , AaA , A , O 2PAj YAgA	1
167	Tumkur	Sira	D -i-D«AAEi JdAPAmEi , KE , En, 2gA	1
168	Tumkur	Gubbi	aA°AAZE«ZAA , A , O UA@a	1
169	Tumkur	Kunigal	! gAV , A&A UAgAPA -A±PA «ZAA! AoA Uk aAoA PATUA'i vA®EPA	3
170	Tumkur	Tumkur	"AYKEF «ZAA , A , O vA aAPKEgA	2
171	Tumkur	Tiptur	YgZA² PAAZE , A&A «ZAA! AoA gAUAYAgA wYI Ega vA®EPA	3
172	Tumkur	Tumkur	2A «AgA ZE A&A «ZAA, A , O , A²A® ° AUi, 7EA PAzi, J , i.J , i.YAgA, vA aAPKEgA-2	2
173	Tumkur	Gubbi	2A 1zbgA aAA±bA A&A «ZAAyOx®Aia, "i P Ki aAoA UA@a vA®EPA	3
174	Tumkur	Tumkur	ZP vA aA°A , A' A(j) EA.154, ©.n gKEAqi, "® aAr, vA aAPKEgA	-
175	Tumkur	Tumkur	2A , A-AGAA A ZAj I S -i I zi O "KE aAP AUA±bA x®Aia, PAmEUGA1EA PAzi, PAVAZE	1
176	Tumkur	Kunigal	F±g aA»¼A , PAd, PATUA'i	1
177	Tumkur	Kunigal	aPitU A&A «ZAA , A , O SxP Ega PmO vgzPAYA YKEA , iO PATUA'i	1



#### 4.5 List of Sample NGO's implementing Destitute Cottages

From the list of NGO's implementing destitute cottages the sample NGO' implementing destitute cottage is selected at random which are listed below (Table-4.4).

Table-4.4: List of Sample NGO' Implementing Destitute Cottages			
Sl. No	District	Taluk	Name and Address of NGO's Implementing Destitute Cottage
1	Chitradurga	Chellakere	ಶ್ರೀ ಅಭಿಮಾನಿ ಸಂಘ (ಶ್ರೀ ಅಭಿಮಾನಿ ಸಂಘ) ಚೆಲ್ಲಕೆರೆ
2	Chitradurga	Chitradurga	ಶ್ರೀ ಅಭಿಮಾನಿ ಸಂಘ (ಶ್ರೀ ಅಭಿಮಾನಿ ಸಂಘ) ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ
3	Chitradurga	Chitradurga	ಶ್ರೀ ಅಭಿಮಾನಿ ಸಂಘ (ಶ್ರೀ ಅಭಿಮಾನಿ ಸಂಘ) ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ
4	Chitradurga	Chitradurga	ಶ್ರೀ ಅಭಿಮಾನಿ ಸಂಘ (ಶ್ರೀ ಅಭಿಮಾನಿ ಸಂಘ) ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ
5	Davanagere	Davanagere	ಶ್ರೀ ಅಭಿಮಾನಿ ಸಂಘ (ಶ್ರೀ ಅಭಿಮಾನಿ ಸಂಘ) ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ
6	Davanagere	Harihara	ಶ್ರೀ ಅಭಿಮಾನಿ ಸಂಘ (ಶ್ರೀ ಅಭಿಮಾನಿ ಸಂಘ) ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ
7	Haveri	Byadagi	ಶ್ರೀ ಅಭಿಮಾನಿ ಸಂಘ (ಶ್ರೀ ಅಭಿಮಾನಿ ಸಂಘ) ಹಾವೇರಿ
8	Haveri	Hirekeruru	ಶ್ರೀ ಅಭಿಮಾನಿ ಸಂಘ (ಶ್ರೀ ಅಭಿಮಾನಿ ಸಂಘ) ಹಾವೇರಿ
9	Haveri	Savanauru	ಶ್ರೀ ಅಭಿಮಾನಿ ಸಂಘ (ಶ್ರೀ ಅಭಿಮಾನಿ ಸಂಘ) ಹಾವೇರಿ
10	Dakshina Kannada	Bantwal	ಶ್ರೀ ಅಭಿಮಾನಿ ಸಂಘ (ಶ್ರೀ ಅಭಿಮಾನಿ ಸಂಘ) ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡ
11	Dakshina Kannada	Belthangadi	ಶ್ರೀ ಅಭಿಮಾನಿ ಸಂಘ (ಶ್ರೀ ಅಭಿಮಾನಿ ಸಂಘ) ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡ
12	Dakshina Kannada	Mangalore	ಶ್ರೀ ಅಭಿಮಾನಿ ಸಂಘ (ಶ್ರೀ ಅಭಿಮಾನಿ ಸಂಘ) ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡ
13	Dakshina Kannada	Mangalore	ಶ್ರೀ ಅಭಿಮಾನಿ ಸಂಘ (ಶ್ರೀ ಅಭಿಮಾನಿ ಸಂಘ) ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡ

**Table-4.4: List of Sample NGO' Implementing Destitute Cottages (Contd...)**

Sl. No	District	Taluk	Name and Address of NGO's Implementing Destitute Cottage
14	Uttara Kannada	Karwar	vE»zi JdPÁµEi ,E,fn, aÁzgi oEEA, PAdA`ÁUi, PÁgP ÁgA
15	Uttara Kannada	Yellapura	¥UW JdAPÁµEi aEi¥Ági ,E,fn, `lgVEP Mzi PAAzgv ¥EÁ, iQ AiA`Á¥ÁgA
16	Bagalkot	Badami	zA dUzÁlgA UÁgA`zA±gA «zÁPÁzDPA ,AA, WPA ,AWA UÁ¼AZUÁqQ `AzÁ«Á vA®EPA
17	Bagalkot	Bagalkot	DzLÖ «zÁPÁzDPA ,AWA qEÖ Eemi PÁmEi, `ÁaEgA, `ÁU®PÁEÁmÉ
18	Bagalkot	Bagalkot	zA UÁqZA`zgA`Á±gA zPÁt ,A, Q PÁE`ÁnÖ
19	Bagalkot	Bagalkot	`ÁUÁ`Aw xUDWPA aÁPÁÁ PÁnÁgA PÁÁvV
20	Bagalkot	Hungund	S, PÁPÁ CEÁxÁ@aAiA, S, PÁ`Á`Á aÁEÉ ZÁj I S`i I qEiQ PÁEÁ, ÁUÁ`Á
21	Belgaum	Athini	zA UÁgA zPÁEÁvÖ ,zA`zA «zÁPÁzDPA ,A, Q PÁPÁEÁ Mzi `ÁAZi, bPÁPÁj, CxÁEÁ vA®EPA
22	Belgaum	Belgaum	,Ámi eEÁ, ¥i D¥DEÁEi, ,ÁvÁ S`PÁqA `¼UÁÁ f`É
23	Bellary	Kudligi	zA AiÁrAiÁEgA`zPÁ AUÁ±gA «zÁÁ; ÁOÁ RERÁqUÁ, PÁEÁ vA®EPA, S¼Áj f`É
24	Bidar	Aurad	EPÁiÁUÁ zPÁt ,A, Q `ÁqÁgA PÁ`Á, OgÁzi vA®EPA,
25	Bidar	Basavakalyana	zA ±AAvA`AUÁ±gA qEÖ Eemi oEEA`Ái, »ÁgÁUÁ`Ái, S, PÁPÁ Áat vA®EPA, ©Ázgi, (,ÁfÁ«x «zÁPÁzDPA ,A, Q)
26	Bidar	Bidar	S, PÁ±gA ,Á`ÁfPA DyOPA`ÁvÁU ,AA, WPA I qEiQ zA`zgA`Á±gA qEÖ Eemi oEEA`Ái, S, PÁEÁUÁ ©Ázgi
27	Bidar	Bidar	gÁ`Á`i zPÁt ,A, Q avUÁ¥Á`Á`ÁÁ`Ázi vA®EPA (,Á«Á «`ÁPÁEÁzÁ qEÖ Eemi oEEA, avUÁ¥Á), ©Ázgi

**Table-4.4: List of Sample NGO' Implementing Destitute Cottages (Contd...)**

Sl. No	District	Taluk	Name and Address of NGO's Implementing Destitute Cottage
28	Bidar	Bidar	ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ ಯೋಜನೆ ದೇಶೀಯ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಕಲ್ಪನೆ ಯೋಜನೆ, ಅರಸೀಕೆರೆ, ಅಜ್ಜಿ
29	Bidar	Humnabad	«ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ ಯೋಜನೆ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ ಯೋಜನೆ ಕಲ್ಪನೆ ಯೋಜನೆ, ಅರಸೀಕೆರೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ», ಅರಸೀಕೆರೆ, ಅಜ್ಜಿ
30	Bijapur	Bijapur	ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ ಯೋಜನೆ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ ಯೋಜನೆ ಕಲ್ಪನೆ ಯೋಜನೆ, ಅರಸೀಕೆರೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ
31	Bijapur	Sindagi	ದೇಶೀಯ ಯೋಜನೆ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ ಯೋಜನೆ ಕಲ್ಪನೆ ಯೋಜನೆ, ಅರಸೀಕೆರೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ, ಅಜ್ಜಿ, ಅರಸೀಕೆರೆ
32	Bijapur	Sindagi	ಅರಸೀಕೆರೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ ಯೋಜನೆ ಕಲ್ಪನೆ ಯೋಜನೆ, ಅರಸೀಕೆರೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ, ಅಜ್ಜಿ, ಅರಸೀಕೆರೆ
33	Dharwad	Hubli	«ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ ಯೋಜನೆ ಅರಸೀಕೆರೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ ಯೋಜನೆ ಕಲ್ಪನೆ ಯೋಜನೆ, ಅರಸೀಕೆರೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ, ಅಜ್ಜಿ, ಅರಸೀಕೆರೆ
34	Gadag	Shirahatti	ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ ಯೋಜನೆ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ ಯೋಜನೆ ಕಲ್ಪನೆ ಯೋಜನೆ, ಅರಸೀಕೆರೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ, ಅಜ್ಜಿ, ಅರಸೀಕೆರೆ
35	Gulbarga	Gulbarga	ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ ಯೋಜನೆ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ ಯೋಜನೆ ಕಲ್ಪನೆ ಯೋಜನೆ, ಅರಸೀಕೆರೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ, ಅಜ್ಜಿ, ಅರಸೀಕೆರೆ
36	Gulbarga	Gulbarga	ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ ಯೋಜನೆ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ ಯೋಜನೆ ಕಲ್ಪನೆ ಯೋಜನೆ, ಅರಸೀಕೆರೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ, ಅಜ್ಜಿ, ಅರಸೀಕೆರೆ
37	Gulbarga	Gulbarga	ಅರಸೀಕೆರೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ ಯೋಜನೆ ಕಲ್ಪನೆ ಯೋಜನೆ, ಅರಸೀಕೆರೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ, ಅಜ್ಜಿ, ಅರಸೀಕೆರೆ
38	Gulbarga	Gulbarga	ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ ಯೋಜನೆ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ ಯೋಜನೆ ಕಲ್ಪನೆ ಯೋಜನೆ, ಅರಸೀಕೆರೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ, ಅಜ್ಜಿ, ಅರಸೀಕೆರೆ
39	Gulbarga	Jewargi	ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ ಯೋಜನೆ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ ಯೋಜನೆ ಕಲ್ಪನೆ ಯೋಜನೆ, ಅರಸೀಕೆರೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ, ಅಜ್ಜಿ, ಅರಸೀಕೆರೆ
40	Koppal	Yelaburga	«ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ ಯೋಜನೆ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ ಯೋಜನೆ ಕಲ್ಪನೆ ಯೋಜನೆ, ಅರಸೀಕೆರೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ, ಅಜ್ಜಿ, ಅರಸೀಕೆರೆ
41	Raichur	Lingsugur	«ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ ಯೋಜನೆ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ ಯೋಜನೆ ಕಲ್ಪನೆ ಯೋಜನೆ, ಅರಸೀಕೆರೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ, ಅಜ್ಜಿ, ಅರಸೀಕೆರೆ
42	Bangalore (Rural)	Nelamangala	ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ ಯೋಜನೆ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ ಯೋಜನೆ ಕಲ್ಪನೆ ಯೋಜನೆ, ಅರಸೀಕೆರೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ, ಅಜ್ಜಿ, ಅರಸೀಕೆರೆ



**Table-4.4: List of Sample NGO' Implementing Destitute Cottages (Contd...)**

Sl. No	District	Taluk	Name and Address of NGO's Implementing Destitute Cottage
43	Bangalore (Urban)	Bangalore (Urban)	CEA/ETD, A+PA, 2EA MARA ga 13EA PAgi, P EUGA AIA+P AVAgA AUKEGA.
44	Bangalore (Urban)	Bangalore (Urban)	SgEA«AAIEA, E, In, Ami ZA-iD PAEAmi, EKEgA gEAqi, AUgAdYAgA, Ami xAA, i mEEi, AUKEGA
45	Bangalore (Urban)	Bangalore (Urban)	AgWAAIA, AAFP A, AW C AIA+PA, PEAOT PA AZI, 4EA PAgi, «-iEi UAgDEi, AUKEGA
46	Bangalore (Urban)	Bangalore (Urban)	2A CPA AZA« A+PA I giD EA.666, 3EA AEI, aEiD DYs PAqiD gEAqi, gAEAF EUGA AUKEGA
47	Bangalore (Urban)	Bangalore (Urban)	Ami AAj, i DYsDEAEi, EA. 8, 2EA PAgi, r' PEA, AOmi, Ami xAA, i mEEi, AUKEGA
48	Bangalore (Urban)	Bangalore (Urban)	«+AQIA I giD aPe A PAVei, #19, PA AAgM APIOYEA D, AUKEGA
49	Bangalore (Urban)	Bangalore (Urban)	2A «ZAA«PA, APAAZ(j) EA.17, vA-AAE E AAEgA «-AEi, PKEqUAmi WgA, eADYAgA ga AUKEGA-560035.
50	Chikkaballapura	Chintamani	D-iYAgMEPi aE-iYAgi I giD aAvAAtA
51	Hassan	Hassan	S/E aIEAmAEi JdAPAmEi E, In, gA, i PEA, iD gEAqi, A, EA
52	Kolar	Kolar	Ami YA-i AUii EEA, PEF.JYs
53	Kolar	Kolar	PEA-Agi aEi EEA, EEAEP M, I A PA PEA-Aga

**Table-4.4: List of Sample NGO' Implementing Destitute Cottages (Contd...)**

Sl. No	District	Taluk	Name and Address of NGO's Implementing Destitute Cottage
54	Mysore	Mysore	2nd floor, JdAPAPuEi, 2nd floor, qf'0 Aemi a®Eii °EAA, EA.4, aAAEAZP Ar gEAgqi, aAE, EegA
55	Mysore	Nanjangud	eU, i, J, i qf'0 Aemi a®Eii °EAA, vKEGA, EAdEUKEqA vA®EPA
56	Ramanagar	Kanakapura	2nd floor, aAot, AKA CEAXA®AiA, 2nd floor, zAU® aAoA PEPMAGa
57	Shimoga	Shimoga	PEPZA, A «ZAA, A, U °E¼P EEEKEBgAi
58	Shimoga	Shimoga	PEPZA, A «ZAA, A, U °E¼E'EP Ki
59	Tumkur	Gubbi	aA°AAZ«ZAA, A, U UA°a
60	Tumkur	Kunigal	! gAV, AKA UAgAPA-Á±EÁ «ZAA! AoA Uk aAoA PAtUA' i vA®EPA
61	Tumkur	Kunigal	F±j aA»¼A, PAd, PAtUA' i
62	Tumkur	Sira	D-i-D«AAEi JdAPAPuEi, 2nd floor, 2gA
63	Tumkur	Tiptur	2nd floor, aAzi gA' A±Aj «ZAA, A, U 2nd floor, 1zGA' A zA²APAAZ«A, AKA Af aUdWPA aAP¼A PAnAgA PE © PAgqi, w±A EegA.
64	Tumkur	Tumkur	AA±KEF «ZAA, A, U vAaAPKEgA
65	Tumkur	Tumkur	zP vA aA°A, A' A(j) EA.154, ©.n gEAgqi, °aAr, vAaAPKEgA
66	Tumkur	Tumkur	2nd floor, 2a LEPA' PA, A aA±EÁ PKEAqEAAIAPEP Ki aAEZ¼A CAZE vAaAPKEgA.

#### **4.6 Sample Children**

In each of the sample cottages a sample of 5 to 12 children were selected at random from the list of enrolment available with the sample cottages. The children were selected by the interviewer to ensure unbiased selection process and the implementing agencies do not intervene in the selection. All the sample children were interviewed separately so that they will give a fair and unbiased feedback about the functioning of the cottages. At the time of interview if the selected child had gone to the school, then the interviewer tracked the child in the school and got the feedback. Also the authenticity of the child staying in the cottage has been verified with the school teacher. A total of 388 children were interviewed for getting the feedback about the cottages.

#### **4.7 Tracking of Children**

The survey tried to track children who have left the cottages because of various reasons. However, only 8 children could be tracked as the implementing agencies do not maintain the list of children who have left. It was informed by the implementing agencies that when once the child leaves the cottage no information is provided by the persons who take the children out of cottage. They migrate to other places which makes tracking not possible. Also the survey team tried to track the children through snowballing method which also did not yield any result. The teachers of the school and the other staff members of the cottages do not have any information about the children who have left the cottages.

#### **4.8 Data variables and analysis**

Information on the evaluation questions specified as per the TOR was collected through the three data collection formats and the analyses of the variables are done accordingly using percentiles and pictographs.

#### **4.9 Processes and Steps**

The study followed the following processes and steps:

Step 1: Design of tools for the survey and finalization based on the feedback from KEA and WCD department nodal team.

Step 2: Administration of tools;

Step 3: Data entry and Compilation

Step 4: Analysis and Draft Report submitting;

Step 5: Presentation of the Draft Report to the Technical Committee of KEA;

Step 6: Finalization of Report

## 5. Profile of Destitute Cottages

In this section the profile of the sample NGO's implementing Destitute Cottages relating to functional status, year of establishment, type of cottages, number of units sanctioned, number of children, ownership of the building, operational area, availability of facilities, staffing in the center, systems in the center for security, income & expenditure, registration under juvenile justice act, awareness about CWC and feedback for improvement of the programme are discussed.

### 5.1 Functional Status

The functional status of the NGO's implementing cottages indicates 77% (51) of the sample NGO's implementing cottages are functioning while the remaining 15 NGO's implementing cottages are not functioning. Across the different districts the closed centers are predominant in Tumkur district with 5 (62%) of the 8 sample NGO's implementing cottages closed followed by 2 each in Davanagere & Bijapur districts and one each in Belgaum, Bidar, Gulbarga, Hassan, Haveri and Mysore districts. The districtwise functional status of the sample NGO's implementing cottages is presented in Table-5.1 below.

District	Closed	Working	Total	% Working
Bagalkot		5	5	100%
Bangalore (Rural)		1	1	100%
Bangalore (Urban)		7	7	100%
Belgaum	1	1	2	50%
Bellary		1	1	100%
Bidar	1	5	6	83%
Bijapur	2	1	3	33%
Chikkaballapura		1	1	100%
Chitradurga		4	4	100%
Dakshina Kannada		4	4	100%
Davanagere	2		2	0%
Dharwad		1	1	100%
Gadag		1	1	100%
Gulbarga	1	4	5	80%
Hassan	1		1	0%
Haveri	1	2	3	67%
Kolar		2	2	100%
Koppal		1	1	100%
Mysore	1	1	2	50%
Raichur		1	1	100%
Ramanagara		1	1	100%
Shimoga		2	2	100%
Tumkur	5	3	8	38%
Uttara Kannada		2	2	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>77%</b>

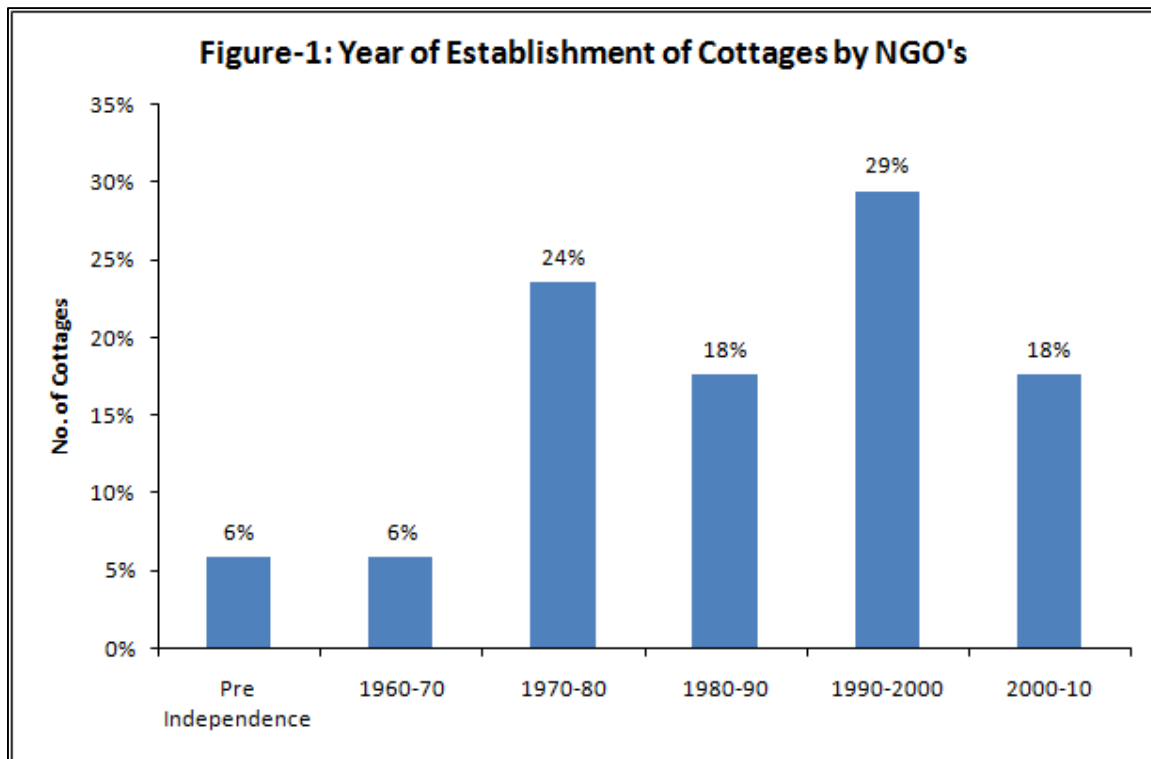
The non-functioning of the cottages was verified with the taluk level officials, district level officials and also with the NGO's who were running the cottage. The taluk level officials have no knowledge about the functioning of the cottages as they are not involved in the implementation of the programme. While the district level officials view that the cottages were closed down because children admission was not as per the guidelines, actual number of children is not as per the registered number of children and also due to lack of capacity of the NGO's in running the scheme. The NGO's version of non functionality of cottages is low recurring cost provided by the government which is not economically feasible to run the cottages. In some cases either the address given by the NGO is not traceable (Eswari Mahila Samaja in Kunigal of Tumkur district) or no body is available in the address given (Rahul Shikshana Samsthe, Chittaguppa in Bidar Talukt). The list of non functioning destitute cottages and the location is given below.

<b>List of Non Functioning Destitute Cottages</b>				
<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Taluk</b>	<b>Name of the Destitute Cottage</b>	<b>Location</b>
1	Belgaum	Belgaum	Saint Joseph Orphanage	Santha Basthivada
2	Bidar	Bidar	Rahul Shikshana Samsthe	Chitthaguppa
3	Bijapur	Bijapur	Sri Satya Saibaba Shikshana Samsthe	Kanakadas Badavane Bijapura
4	Bijapur	Sindagi	Venkateshwara Nirgathika Makkala Kutira	Devara Hipparagi,Sindagi
5	Davanagere	Davanagere	Shree Maithri Mahila Mandali	Doddabasthi
6	Davanagere	Harihara	Shree Jayadeva Haleshwara Vidhya Samsthe	Hale Hallapura
7	Gulbarga	Gulbarga	Shivayogi Smaraka Vidhyavardhaka Sangha	Kodla
8	Hassan	Hassan	Blue Mountain Education Society	Race Course Road, Hassan
9	Haveri	Hirekeruru	Mruthyunjaya Vidhyapeeta	Hamsabavi, Hirekerur
10	Mysore	Mysore	Sri Jain Education Society	Manandavadi Road
11	Tumkur	Tumkur	Srimad Rambapuri Vidyasmaste	K.B.Cross
12	Tumkur	Gubbi	Mahendra Vidhya Samsthe	Gubbi
13	Tumkur	Kunigal	Eshwari Mahila Samaja	Kunigal
14	Tumkur	Sira	Al-Ameen Education Society	Sira
15	Tumkur	Tumkur	Dalitha Mahasabha	B.T Road, Belawadi

## 5.2 Year of Establishment

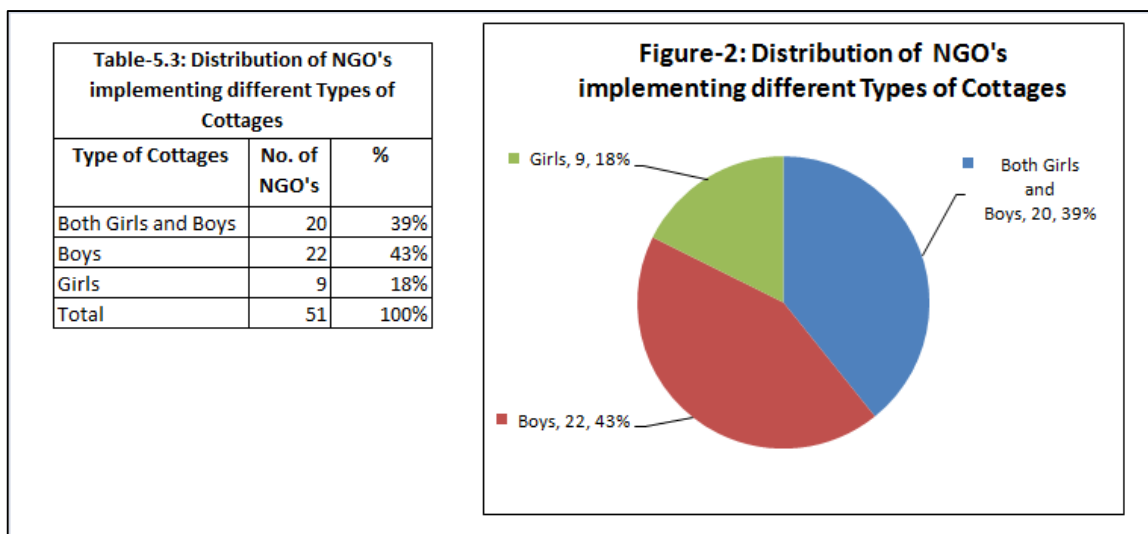
The year of establishment of the cottages by the 51 functional NGO's presented in Table-5.2 and Figure-1 indicates that two thirds of the NGO's have cottages functioning from 1980 onwards while about one fourth have established during 1970-80 decade. Equal number of NGO's started cottages during pre independence and the years 1960-70. Also it is observed from the table that during the two decades 1970-80 and 1990-2000 the NGO's focusing on stablishment of cottages is high.

Year of Establishment	No. of NGO's	%
Pre Independence	3	6%
1960-70	3	6%
1970-80	12	24%
1980-90	9	18%
1990-2000	15	29%
2000-10	9	18%
<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>100%</b>



### 5.3 Types of Cottages Covered

The distribution of functional NGO's implementing the cottages by different types shows that 43% of the NGO's are implementing cottages for boys only while 18% NGO's are implementing cottages for girls only and 39% NGO's are implementing cottages for both boys and girls. The relevant data is presented in Table-5.3 and Figure-2 respectively.

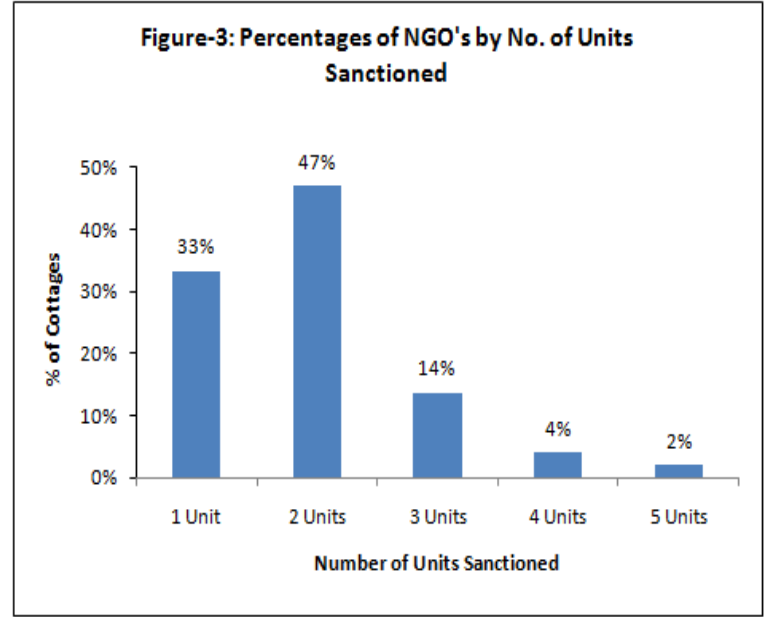


The above distribution shows the types of sample cottages being implemented by the NGO's and visited by the study team. It does not say that child of a particular sex has to look out for cottages meant for a particular sex. It is to be noted that a child will go to a cottage which is closer and accessible. However, it depends on the availability of a particular type of cottage within the accessible distance of the children.

### 5.4 Number of Units

The cottages are sanctioned in terms of units of Children and an NGO may be sanctioned with more than one unit depending on the capacity for impelentation and availability of children as per the guidelines. Each cottage comprises of children up to a maximum of 25 which is referred to as one **unit**. Among the 51 functional NGO's implementing the scheme it is seen that the number of units sanctioned varies from 1 to 5. The distribution of the NGO's implementing the cottages by number of units sanctioned is presented in Table-5.4 and Figure-3. As seen from the table one third of the NGO's have been sanctioned with one unit while 47% with two units. Three units are sanctioned for 7 NGO's while two NGO's have been sanctioned with 4 units and 5 units are sanctioned for one NGO. The NGO's implementing more than two cottages are listed below.

Type of Cottages	1 Unit	2 Units	3 Units	4 Units	5 Units	Total
Both Girls and Boys	5	10	4	1	0	20
	25%	50%	20%	5%	0%	100%
Boys	7	10	3	1	1	22
	32%	45%	14%	5%	5%	100%
Girls	5	4	0	0	0	9
	56%	44%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Total	17	24	7	2	1	51
	33%	47%	14%	4%	2%	98%



**List of NGO's implementing Cottages sanctioned with more than 2 Units**

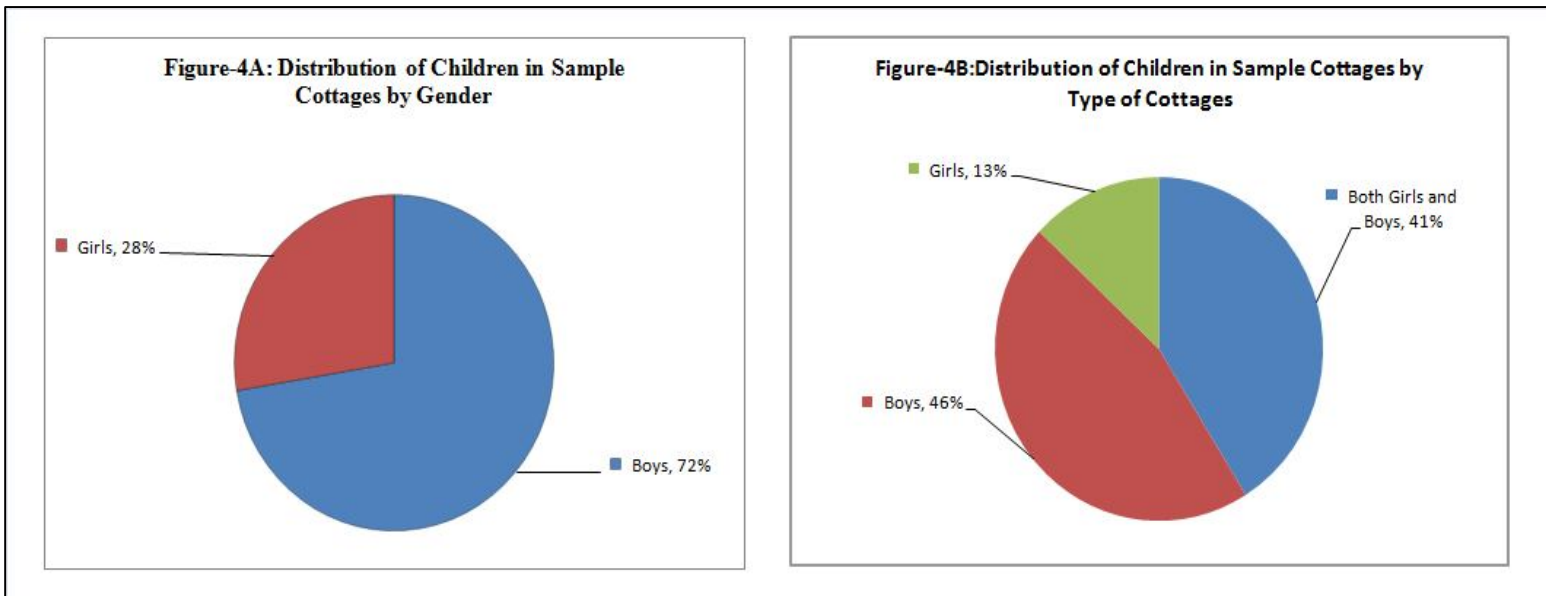
Sl. No.	District	Taluk	Name of the Children's Home	Location of the Children's Home	No. of Units Sanctioned
1	Bangalore (Urban)	Bangalore (Urban)	St Mary's Orphanage	St Thomas Town, Bangalore	3
2	Bidar	Humanabad	Swamy Vivekananda Destitute Childrens Home (Vishal Shikshana Samsthe)	Banashankari Badavane, Bettaguppa	3
3	Chitradurga	Chitradurga	Sadguru Kabirananda Vidyapita	Karuvinakatte, Chitradurga	4
4	Dakshina Kannada	Mangalore	Bala Samrakshana Kendra (Mangala Sevashrama)	Kuttatarapadavu	3
5	Dharwad	Hubli	Destitute Childrens Home Nekarangar (Vishwadharma Women & Children Shikshana Sevashrama Samithi)	Nekarangar	4
6	Gulbarga	Gulbarga	Sri Yalalalinga Destitute Childrens Home (Sri Shadakshari Siddarameshwara Education Society)	Kotanuru	3
7	Gulbarga	Jewargi	Shivananda Orphanage (Sri Jagadguru Thontadarya Vidyapita)	Sonna	3
8	Haveri	Savanauru	Gurukula Shikshana Samsthe	Savanauru	3
9	Ramanagara	Kanakapura	Sri Nirvanaswamy Anathalaya	Degulamata, Kanakapura	5
10	Tumkur	Kunigal	Sri Pirangiswamy Gurukulashrama	Gavimutt, Kunigal	3



## 5.5 Number of Children

The number of children based on the enrolment register in the sample cottages by gender is presented in Table-5.5 and Figures 4A and 4B. As seen from the table and figures, 72% of the children are boys and 28% girls. The distribution of children across the three types of cottages shows that 46% of the children are staying in Boys Only Cottages as compared to 13% in Girls Only Cottages. In 41% of the children are staying in cottages where both boys & girls are staying.

Type of Cottages	Boys	Girls	Total
Both Girls and Boys	648	357	1005
Boys	1121	0	1121
Girls	0	319	319
<b>Total</b>	<b>1769</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>2445</b>



However, on the day of the visit to the cottages the number of children staying in the cottages was validated with the children present and found that in the following cottages there has been a difference between the enrolled and the actuals.

**List of Cottages showing Percentage of Children present**

Sl. No.	District	Taluk	Name of the Destitute Cottage	Strength of children as per Register	Actual Present on the day of visit to the cottage	% Present
1	Bijapur	Sindagi	Shree Thontadarya Orphanage	50	35	70%
2	Bagalkot	Badami	Sri Jagadguru Guru Siddeshwara Vidhyavardaka Samskruthika Sangha	50	10	20%
3	Gadag	Shirahatti	Sri Shiva Yogishwara Prasad Nilaya	50	32	64%

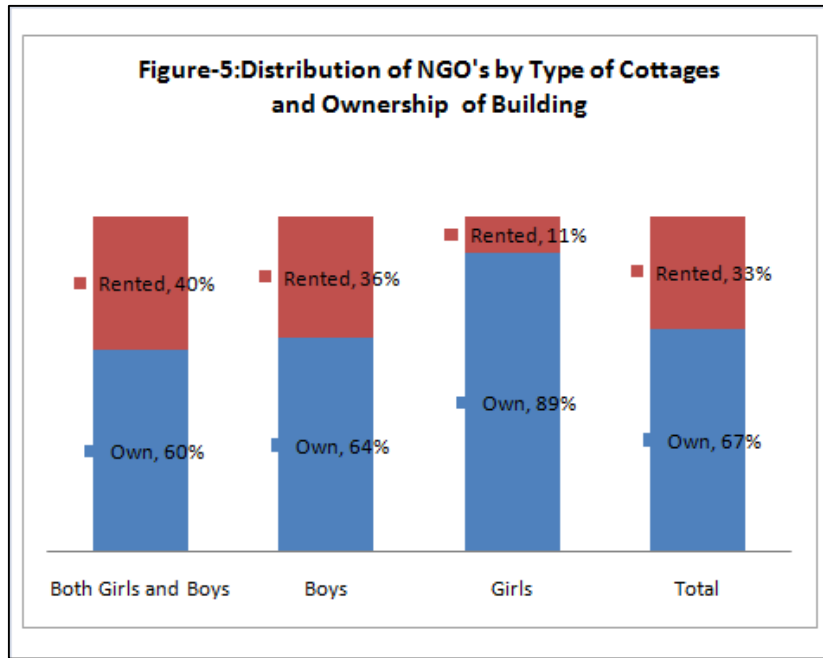
**List of Cottages showing Percentage of Children present (Contd...)**

Sl. No.	District	Taluk	Name of the Destitute Cottage	Strength of children as per Register	Actual Present on the day of visit to the cottage	% Present
4	Koppal	Yalaburga	Vidyananda Gurukula Shikshana Vishwastha Mandali	48	46	96%
5	Bidar	Basavakalyana	Sri Shanthalingeshwara Destitute Home	25	22	88%
6	Bidar	Bidar	Vishwanath Orphanage	50	40	80%
7	Bidar	Bidar	Sri Siddarameshwara Destitute Childrens Home	25	20	80%
8	Bidar	Aurad	Mahatma Gandhi Destitute Childrens Home	50	35	70%
9	Bidar	Humanabad	Swamy Vivekananda Destitute Childrens Home	75	38	51%
10	Gulbarga	Gulbarga	Sri Yalalalinga Destitute Childrens Home	75	20	27%
11	Gulbarga	Gulbarga	Sanjeevini Education Society	25	12	48%
12	Gulbarga	Jewargi	Shivananda Orphanage	75	71	95%
13	Gulbarga	Gulbarga	Mehaboob Subani Education Society Destitute Childrens Home	52	15	29%

### 5.6 Ownership of Building

The status of ownership of the building locating the cottages indicates that two thirds of the NGO's are running cottages in own buildings while one third are running in rented buildings. The total number of cottages/units run in own buildings is 71 as against 28 cottages/units running in rented buildings. More owned buildings are observed among the Girls only cottages as compared to other two types of cottages implemented by 51 functioning NGO's. The details are presented in Table-5.6 and Figure-5 below.

Type of Cottages	Own	Rented	Total
Both Girls and Boys	12	8	20
	60%	40%	100%
Boys	14	8	22
	64%	36%	100%
Girls	8	1	9
	89%	11%	100%
Total	34	17	51
	67%	33%	100%



The names of destitute cottages functioning in rented buildings are listed below.

**List of Destitute Cottages Functioning in Rented Building**

Sl. No	District	Taluk	Name of the Destitute Cottage	Location of the Children's Home	Name of the NGO organization implementing
1	Shimoga	Shimoga	Kanakadas Vidya Samste For Boys	Hole Benuvalli	Kanakadas Vidyasamste
2	Raichur	Lingasugur	Sri Vijay Mahantesh Orphange Childrens Home	Mudagal	Sri Vijaya Mahantesh Vidyavardaka Sangha
3	Bagalkot	Bagalkot	Sri Guddada Siddarameshwara Shikshana Samsthe	Kadlimatti	Sri Guddada Siddaramaeshwara Shikshana Samste
4	Bagalkot	Hunagunda	Basavakrupa Anathalaya, Basava Mahamane Charitable Trust	Kudalasangama	Basavakrupa Orphanage
5	Bagalkot	Bagalkot	Bhagyavanthi Nirgathika Makkala Kuteera	Kamathagi	Bhagyavanti Vidyavardaka Samste
6	Dharwad	Hubli	Destitute Childrens Home Nekarannagar	Nekarannagar	Vishwadharmha Women & Childrens Education Samiti
7	Chitradurga	Challikere	Sri Vara Kenchambikeshwara Vidya Samste	BDO Office Behind	Vara Kenchambakeshwara Vidyasamste
8	Bidar	Basavakalyana	Sri Shanthalingeshwara Destitute Home	Basavakalyana	Sanjeevini Vidyavardaka Sangha
9	Bidar	Bidar	Vishwanath Orphanage	Chittavadi	Society For Action In Rural Development
10	Bidar	Bidar	Sri Siddarameshwara Destitute Childrens Home	Basavanuru	Basaveshwara Social Economic & Cultural Trust
11	Bidar	Aurad	Mahatma Gandhi Destitute Childrens Home	Bandarakamata	Navayuga Education Society

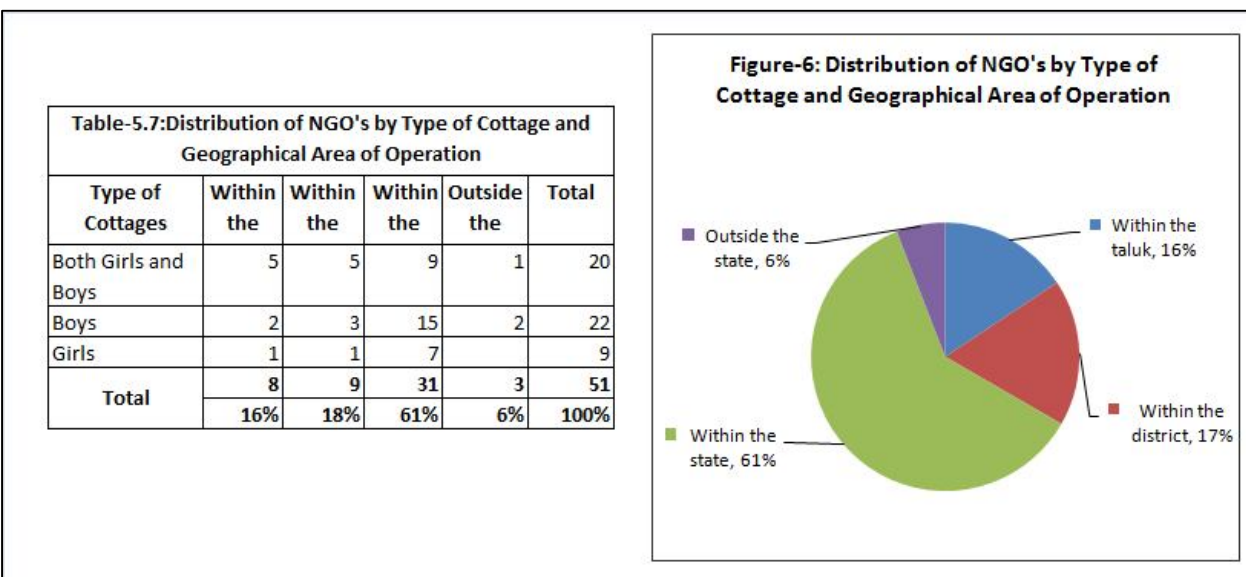
List of Cottages Functioning in Rented Building					
Sl. No	District	Taluk	Name of the Children's Home	Location of the Children's Home	Name of the NGO organization implementing
12	Bidar	Humanabad	Swamy Vivekananda Destitute Childrens Home	Banashankari Badavane, Bettaguppa	Rahul Education Institute
13	Gulbarga	Gulbarga	Sanjeevini Education Society	Raghavendra Colony, Burmapura, Gulbarga	Sanjeevini Vidyavardaka Samste
14	Gulbarga	Gulbarga	Mehaboob Subani Education Society Destitute Childrens Home	MSK Mill Newjilanbad	Mehaboob Subani Education Samste
15	Uttara Kannada	Yallapur	Pragathi Education Welfare Society	Bharathanahalli	Pragathi Shikshana Samsthe, Bharathanahalli
16	Bangalore (Urban)	Bangalore (Urban)	Sri Vidya Vikasa Centre	Maluru Village Kodathigate	Sri Vidya Vikasa Center
17	Bangalore (Urban)	Bangalore (Urban)	Annapoorna Sevashrama	B.K.Nagar	Annapoorna Sevashrama

### 5.7 24 X 7 Functioning

All the 51 functional NGO's implementing the cottages reported functioning of the cottages throughout the day. Also this is validated through children survey who responded positively.

### 5.8 Operational Area

Nearly two thirds of the functioning NGO's cottages reported that they admit children coming from any part within the state. While less than one fifth each reported admitting children mostly living within the taluk and within the district. Few of the NGO's are admitting children domiciled from outside the state. These are presented in Table-5.7 and Figure-6 below.



## **5.9 Living Facilities**

In this section availability of different facilities such as sleeping, dining, playing, reading, kitchen, administration and other facilities are highlighted.

### **5.9.1 Sleeping Facility**

Independent sleeping facility is available for children in all the cottages. They have independent rooms for sleeping for both boys and girls. Also it is reported that both boys and girls do not sleep in the same rooms.

### **5.9.2 Playing Facility**

Playing Facility is available in 67% of the cottages. In other cases it is reported that children will be playing in their school play ground, corporation ground or the public ground available nearby.

### **5.9.3 Dining Facility**

Independent dining facility is available in 86% of the cottages while in other cottages it is reported that food will be taken in drawing rooms and living rooms.

### **5.9.4 Reading Facility**

Independent reading facility for children is available 35 (69%) cottages while in other cottages children are using drawing rooms and living rooms for reading.

### **5.9.5 Kitchen Facility**

Kitchen facility is available in all the cottages.

### **5.9.6 Administration Facility**

The independent facility for administration works is available in 94% of the cottages while in other cases library or store rooms or drawing room is used for administrative works.

### **5.9.7 Other Facilities**

In addition to the above facilities, the following facilities are available in the cottages:

- Classroom - 1 cottage;
- Library – 5 cottages;
- Computer room - 3 cottages;
- TV Room – 1 cottage;
- Warden room – 2 cottages;
- Store Room – 6 cottages;

As seen from the above independent sleeping facilities are available for boys and girls, while for the wardens it is not available in most of the cottages. They are sleeping along with the children. However, the adequacy of space for children is insufficient given the area and the number of children staying in the cottages. As per the norms each child requires a minimum area of 40 sqft (GO No.WCD71 dated26.06.2002 Annex-1) for sleeping. Based on this norm it is seen that cottages implemented by 44 functioning NGO's do not have sufficient sleeping space for children.The list of these cottages is given below.

**List of Cottages where Sleeping Facility for Children is insufficient**

<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Taluk</b>	<b>Name of the Children's Home</b>	<b>Location of the Children's Home</b>	<b>This Children Home is for Boys, Girls or Both</b>	<b>Children's Home located in Own/Rented premises</b>
1	Shimoga	Shimoga	Kanakadas Vidyasamste For Boys	Holebenuvalli	Boys	Rented
2	Shimoga	Shimoga	Kanakadas Vidyasamste For Girls	Holehonnuru	Girls	Own
3	Tumkur	Kunigal	Sri Pirangiswamy Gurukulashrama	Tumkur	Boys and Girls	Own
4	Tumkur	Tumkur	Sri Shiva Shaikshanika Sevasharama	Kondanayakanahalli	Boys and Girls	Own
5	Tumkur	Tumkur	Bapuji Vidya Samsthe	Tumkur	Boys and Girls	Own
6	Kolar	Kolar	Hope Foundation(Kolar Children Home)	Honnenahalli	Girls	Own
7	Ramanagara	Kanakapura	Sri Nirvanaswamy Anathalaya	Degulamata,Kanakapura	Boys	Own
8	Bijapur	Sindagi	Shree Thotadarya Orphanage	Moratagi	Boys	Own
9	Bagalkot	Bagalkot	Sri Guddada Siddarameshwara Shikshana Samsthe	Kadlimatti	Boys	Rented
10	Bagalkot	Badami	Sri Jagadguru Gurusiddeshwara Vidhyavardaka Samskruthika Sangha	Guledagudda	Boys	Own
11	Bagalkot	Bagalkot	Anatha Balakashrama	Bevuru	Boys	Own
12	Bagalkot	Hunagunda	Basavakrupa Anathalaya, Basavamahamane Charitable Trust	Kudalasangama	Boys	Rented
13	Bagalkot	Bagalkot	Bhagyavanthi Nirgathika Makkala Kuteera	Kamathagi	Boys	Rented
14	Gadag	Shirahatti	Sri Shiva Yogishwara Prasad Nilaya	Hebbal	Boys	Own
15	Belgaum	Athani	Brahma Chaithanyakara Veereshwara Orphanage	Chamakeri	Boys and Girls	Own

**List of Cottages where Sleeping Facility for Children is insufficient (Contd...)**

<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Taluk</b>	<b>Name of the Children's Home</b>	<b>Location of the Children's Home</b>	<b>This Children Home is for Boys, Girls or Both</b>	<b>Children's Home located in Own/Rented premises</b>
16	Dharwad	Hubli	Destitute Childrens Home Nekaranagar	Nekaranagar	Boys and Girls	Rented
17	Chitradurga	Chitradurga	Obbavva Balikashrama	Chitradurga	Girls	Own
18	Chitradurga	Chitradurga	Sri Jagadguru Murugarajendra Vidyapeeta	Chitradurga,Kurubarahatti	Boys and Girls	Own
19	Chitradurga	Chitradurga	Sadguru Kabirananda Vidyapita	Karuvinakatte,Chitradurga	Boys	Own
20	Chitradurga	Challikere	Sri Varakenchambikeshwara Vidya Samste	Bdo Office Behind	Boys and Girls	Rented
21	Bellary	Kudligi	Swamy Vivekananda Destitute Children Home	Kanamadagu,Kudalagi	Boys and Girls	Own
22	Koppal	Yalaburga	Vidyananda Gurukula Shikshana Vishwastha Mandali	Yalaburga	Boys	Own
23	Bidar	Basavakalyana	Sri Shanthalingeshwara Destitute Home	Basavakalyana	Boys and Girls	Rented
24	Bidar	Bidar	Vishwanath Orphanage	Chittavadi	Boys and Girls	Rented
25	Bidar	Bidar	Sri Siddarameshwara Destitute Childrens Home	Basavanuru	Boys and Girls	Rented
26	Bidar	Aurad	Mahatma Gandhi Destitute Childrens Home	Bandarakamata	Boys and Girls	Rented
27	Bidar	Humanabad	Swamy Vivekananda Destitute Childrens Home	Banashankari Badavane,Bettaguppa	Boys and Girls	Rented
28	Gulbarga	Gulbarga	Sri Yalalalinga Destitute Childrens Home	Kotanuru	Boys	Own
29	Gulbarga	Gulbarga	Sanjeevini Education Society	Raghavendra Colony, Burmapura, Gulbarga	Boys	Rented
30	Gulbarga	Jewergi	Shivananda Orphanage	Sonna	Boys	Own

**List of Cottages where Sleeping Facility for Children is insufficient (Contd...)**

<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Taluk</b>	<b>Name of the Children's Home</b>	<b>Location of the Children's Home</b>	<b>This Children Home is for Boys, Girls or Both</b>	<b>Children's Home located in Own/Rented premises</b>
31	Gulbarga	Gulbarga	Mehaboob Subani Education Society Destitute Childrens Home	MSK Mill New Jalanbas	Boys and Girls	Rented
32	Haveri	Savanauru	Gurukula Shikshana Samsthe	Savanauru	Boys and Girls	Own
33	Haveri	Byadagi	Siddarameshawara Grameena Vidyavardhika Sanga	Chikka Basuru Byadagi	Boys and Girls	Own
34	Uttarakannada	Yallapur	Pragathi Education Welfare Society	Bharathanahalli	Boys	Rented
35	Dakshinakannada	Bantwala	Destitute Makkala Sevashrama (Bharath Sevashrama)	Kanyana	Boys and Girls	Own
36	Dakshinakannada	Belthangadi	Sadguru Srinithyananda Makkala Orphanage Gurudevmutt (Ramanama Baktha Mandali)	Devaragudde	Boys and Girls	Own
37	Bangalore(Urban)	Bangalore(Urban)	Bhoromia Society	Lingarajapuram	Girls	Own
38	Bangalore(Urban)	Bangalore(Urban)	Vatsalya Makkala Mandira (Bharatiya Samajika Swasta Sanga)	Wilson Garden,Bangalore	Girls	Own
39	Bangalore(Rural)	Nelamangala	Swarnamba Vidyagurukula	Shivagange	Boys	Own
40	Bangalore(Urban)	Bangalore(Urban)	Sri Vidya Vikasa Centre	Maluru Village Kodathigate	Girls	Rented
41	Bangalore(Urban)	Bangalore(Urban)	St Mary's Orphanage	St Thomastown,Bangalore	Boys	Own
42	Bangalore(Urban)	Bangalore(Urban)	Rukmini Matha Vidyamandira (Viswanidam Trust)	Kumarapark East Shivananda Circle Bangalore	Boys and Girls	Own
43	Bangalore(Urban)	Bangalore(Urban)	Akkamahadevi Sevasamaja	Rajajinagar, Bangalore	Girls	Own
44	Bangalore(Urban)	Bangalore(Urban)	Annapoorna Sevashrama	B.K.Nagar, Bangalore	Boys	Rented



### 5.10 Sanitation Facilities

Independent sanitation facility for boys and girls is available in 48 of the 51 NGO's implementing the cottages while in the following three NGO's it is not available:

1. Shree Thontadarya Orphanage, Moratagi, Sindagi Taluk, Bijapur District;
2. Mahatma Gandhi Destitute Childrens Home, Bandara Kumata, Aurad Taluk, Bidar District;
3. Yalalalinga Destitute Children's Home, Kotanuru, Gulbarga Taluk, Gulbarga District;

The norm as per the government is that every cottage should have one toilet and one bath room facility for every 6 children living in the cottages. However as seen in the cottages implemented by the 51 functional NGO's the number of boy's per toilet is 11 as compared to 5 girls. While for bathroom the pressure is 12 boys and 6 girls. The pressure per unit indicates that in the boys units the pressure is higher as compared to the norms while for girls it is within the norms. The details are given in Table-5.8 below.

Facilities	Type of Cottages			
	Girls and Boys	Boys	Girls	Total
No. of Boys per Boys Toilet	9	12		11
Min	4	4		4
Max	23	50		50
No. of Boys per Boys Bath Room	10	14		12
Min	4	5		4
Max	30	75		75
No. of Girls per Girls Toilet	5		6	5
Min	1		4	1
Max	13		13	13
No. of Girls per Girls Bath Room	5		7	6
Min	1		4	1
Max	30		13	30

### 5.11 Staffing

The total number of personnel working in the 51 functional NGO's implementing the cottages is 231 ranging between 2 to 6 per implementing NGO. There are 15 types of personnel working under temporary and permanent employment status. The two most important types of personnel are the cook and warden who constitute nearly 60% of the work force. The House Mother and Father are the next category of personnel comprising of 9% followed by Supervisors (8%) and Helpers (8%). The gender distribution of the working personnel shows that 47% are males and 53% are females. The majority of women are cooks and wardens, while house mothers and helpers are also seen in some cottages. The details of distribution of personnel by type of work and gender are given in Table-5.9.

Designation	Male	Female	Total	%
Cook	9	59	68	29%
Warden	39	27	66	29%
Supervisor	16	3	19	8%
Helper	5	13	18	8%
House Mother		13	13	6%
Security	10	1	11	5%
Assistant	6	2	8	3%
Father	8		8	3%
Manager	7		7	3%
Teacher	1	4	5	2%
Secretary	3		3	1%
President	1	1	2	1%
Gardener	1		1	0.4%
Asst Director	1		1	0.4%
Doctor	1		1	0.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>100%</b>

It is reported that 42% of the personnel employed are under temporary employment while 58% are permanent (Table-6.10). The designation-wise employment status indicates that in 8 of the designations the temporary personnel are over 50%. These are mainly the cooks, helpers, security and supervisors.

Designation	Parmanent	Temporary	Total
Cook	34	34	68
Warden	40	26	66
Supervisor	9	10	19
Helper	7	10	17
House Mother	12	1	13
Watchman	4	5	9
Assistant	5	3	8
Father	6	2	8
Manager	4	2	6
Teacher	4	1	5
Secretary	3		3
President	1	1	2
Security	1	1	2
Asst Director		1	1
Doctor		1	1
Gardener	1		1
Sweeper	1		1
Superintendent	1		1
<b>Total</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>231</b>
	<b>58%</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>100%</b>

The work experience of the personnel working in the cottages indicates that the temporary personnel have an average of 5 years of experience in the cottages as compared to 8 years for permanent personnel. The range of experience varies between 1 to 38 years for all the personnel. The average experience of other personnel shows that among the permanent personnel Teacher has the lowest of about 2 years experience as against to 30 years for the president. Permanent Cooks have an average 8 years of experience as against 3 years for temporary cook. It is seen that in four cottages where teachers are reported are quite inexperienced and NGOs do not realize that they require experienced teachers for imparting effective training to children, which will help in shaping their future. Once the child completes the study, he or she should be able to find a suitable job and settle in life. The most important component of cottage administration should therefore be that proper education is to be provided to children. NGOs must ensure that this component receives adequate attention. Reasons for fast attrition among the teachers should be addressed. The details of experience of different cadre of personnel are given in the following Table-5.11.

<b>Table-5.11: Average Years of Experience in the Cottages</b>					
<b>Designation</b>	<b>Parmanent</b>	<b>Temporary</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Minimum</b>	<b>Maximum</b>
Assistant	10	3	7	2	18
Cook	7	3	5	1	20
Father	8	4	7	1	15
Gardener	4		4	4	4
Helper	5	8	6	1	22
Manager	7	5	6	2	8
President	30	1	16	1	30
Secretary	20		20	16	25
Security	2	6	4	2	6
Supervisor	12	12	12	2	34
Sweeper	6		6	6	6
Teacher	2	1	2	1	3
Warden	7	4	6	1	22
Watchman	11	2	6	1	18
House Mother	9	15	10	1	38
Asst Director		1	1	1	1
Doctor		10	10	10	10
Superintendent	10		10	10	10
<b>Overall</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>38</b>

In all the cottages many documents relating to the child's admission details, inventory details of different functions, finance details, meetings details etc., are maintained. However information updation is not seen in most of the cottages specifically about the children who have left the cottages.

## 5.12 Systems

### 5.12.1 Safety and Security

It is reported in all the cottages safety and security of the children is not an issue. All the cottages are having security personnel who are available in the cottages 24X7. Also wardens, house mothers, fathers and cooks will be observing the movement of people in the cottage surroundings. In some cottages nearby public support is also taken for security.

### 5.12.2 Harassments and Complaints

None of the cottages have reported any incident/complaint of harassment (sexual or otherwise) to any inmate at any point of time.

The systems of complaints redressal has been through direct contact with the staff, use of complaints box, complaint with the head of the institution, police help, staff inform to secretary etc.

### 5.12.3 Monitoring Movements

The children's movement is monitored regularly by the warden and the other personnel staying in the cottage. Each day attendance will be rolled out in the morning and evening before and after the school hours. The warden contacts the teachers to know about the child's behavior and progress in the class. All the children in the cottage are treated equally and no differentiation is made.

## 5.13 Registration under Juvenile Justice Act

Registration of cottages under Juvenile Justice Act has been reported by 27 of the 51 functioning NGO's. Many of the religious centers running the cottages have not done registration under the JJ Act. The list of NGO's who have not reported the registration is given below.

<b>List of NGO's implementing Destitute Cottages Not Reported registration under JJ Act</b>			
<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Taluk</b>	<b>Name of the NGO implementing the Destitute Cottage</b>
1	Shimoga	Shimoga	Kanakadas Vidyasamste For Boys
2	Shimoga	Shimoga	Kanakadas Vidyasamste For Girls
3	Tumkur	Kunigal	Sri Pirangiswamy Gurukulashrama
4	Ramanagara	Kanakapura	Sri Nirvanaswamy Anathalaya
5	Mysore	Najanagudu	JSS Destitute Childrens Home
6	Chitradurga	Chitradurga	Obbavva Balikashrama
7	Chitradurga	Chitradurga	Sri Jagadguru Murugarajendra Vidyapeeta
8	Chitradurga	Chitradurga	Sadguru Kabirananda Vidyapita
9	Chitradurga	Challikere	Sri Vara Kenchambikeshwara Vidya Samste
10	Bellary	Kudligi	Swamy Vivekananda Destitute Children

<b>List of NGO's implementing Destitute Cottages Not Reported registration under JJ Act (Contd...)</b>			
<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Taluk</b>	<b>Name of the NGO's implementing Destitute Cottage</b>
11	Bidar	Basavakalyana	Sri Shanthalingeshwara Destitute Home
12	Bidar	Bidar	Vishwanath Orphanage
13	Gulbarga	Gulbarga	Sri Yalalalinga Destitute Childrens Home
14	Gulbarga	Jeevergi	Shivananda Orphanage
15	Gulbarga	Gulbarga	Mehaboob Subani Education Society Destitute Childrens Home
16	Haveri	Savanauru	Gurukula Shikshana Samsthe
17	Haveri	Byadagi	Siddarameshawara Grameena Vidya Vardhaka Sanga
18	Uttara Kannada	Karwar	Mother's Home Cottage
19	Uttara Kannada	Yallapur	Pragathi Education Welfare Society
20	Dakshina Kannada	Bantwala	Bharath Sevashrama
21	Dakshina Kannada	Belthangadi	Sadguru Srinithyananda Makkala Orphanage Gurudevmutt
22	Dakshina Kannada	Mangalore	Eshwarananda Mahila Sevashrama Society
23	Bangalore (Urban)	Bangalore (Urban)	Akkamahadevi Sevasamaja
24	Bangalore (Urban)	Bangalore (Urban)	Annapoorna Sevashrama

#### **5.14 Admission of children to Cottages**

The children are admitted to cottages mainly through the known sources. It is observed that the cottages are admitting all types of children – parentless, single parent alive, both parents alive, migrant children. Based on the economic status all children with parents are admitted while some cottages admit children in the age group of 6 to 16 years are only. It is observed in some religious cottages orphan young kids are also admitted. Before the children are admitted the organization will verify the authenticity of the information provided by the child or the guardians through CWC or other modes of contacts.

#### **5.15 Awareness about CWC**

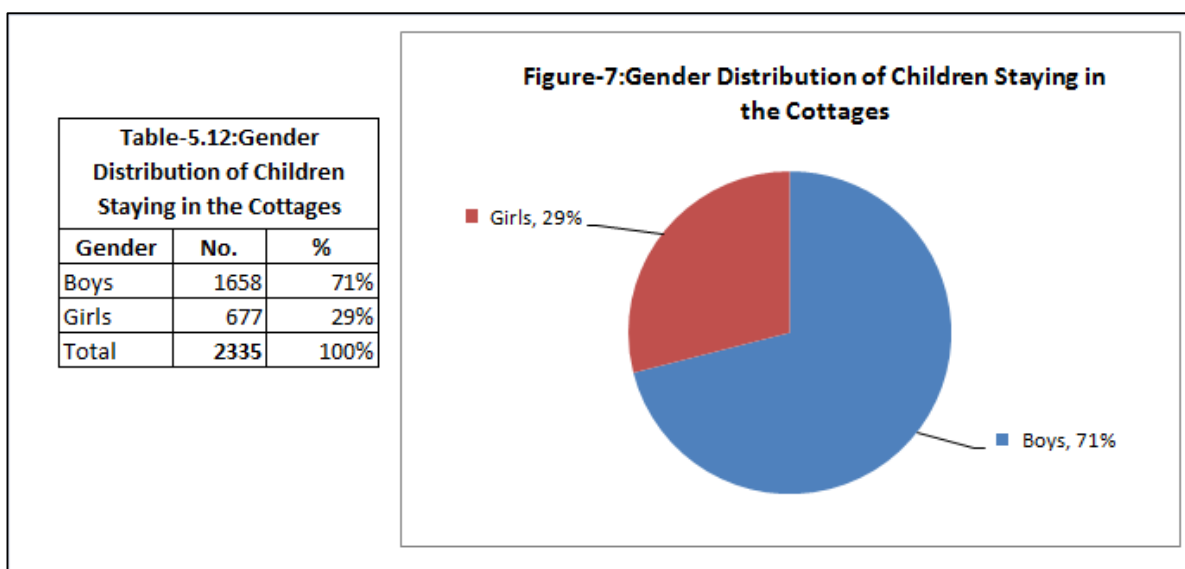
The Child Welfare Committee (CWC) at the district level is responsible for monitoring the movement of children and take steps to support the child in distress condition. It is reported by 26 of the 51 functioning cottages that they are aware of the CWC.

## 5.16 Profile of Children Admitted in the Cottages

In this section brief profile of the children admitted in the cottages is described. The profile focuses on the social category, type of children, age and domicile status. The information is based on the records maintained by the cottages and discussion with the concerned persons at the cottages. Out of the 51 functioning NGO's implementing destitute cottages studied the list of children staying is not available for 2 NGO's (Sri Pirangiswamy Gurukulashrama, Kunigal and Annapoorna Sevashrama, B K Nagar, Bangalore) and hence the analysis described in this section is based on the list provided by 49 functioning NGO's implementing the cottages.

### 5.16.1 Gender

The total number of children staying in the cottages implemented by 49 NGO's is 2335 comprising of 71% boys and 29% girls (Table-5.12 and Figure-7). The average size of the cottage is 24.



### 5.16.2 Age

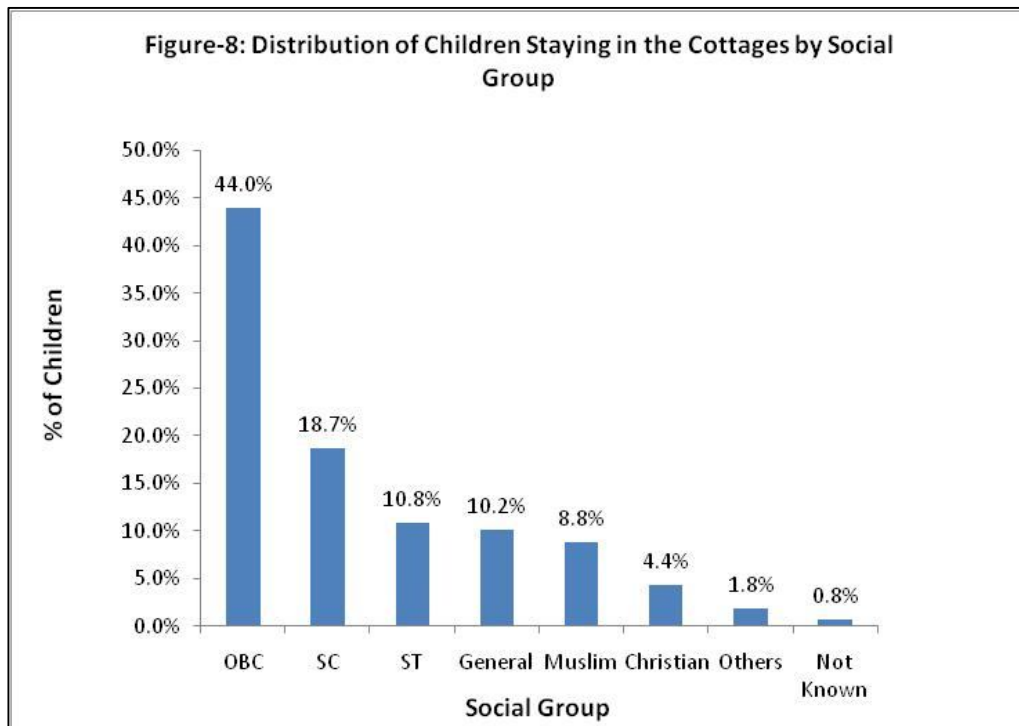
The average age of the inmates is presented in Table-5.13 below shows that the average age is 12 years and varies between 3 years to 35 years. One girl who is 35 years old is an orphan and is mentally disabled staying in a cottage in Mangalore.

Gender	Age	Min	Max
Boys	12	3	24
Girls	12	4	35
Overall	12	3	35

### 5.16.3 Social Group

The social group of the cottage inmates mostly belongs to the OBC groups (44%) followed by SC, ST and General category groups whose share is over 10% each. Muslims constitute 9% while Christians 4% respectively. Other social group children are also staying in the cottages which are not in large number. Among the boys and girls, it is seen that proportion of SC and Muslim girls are more as compared to the boys. Proportion ST among the boys and girls are almost same at 11% while the distribution of other social groups indicates higher proportion among boys against girls. The details are presented in the following Table-5.14 and Figure-8.

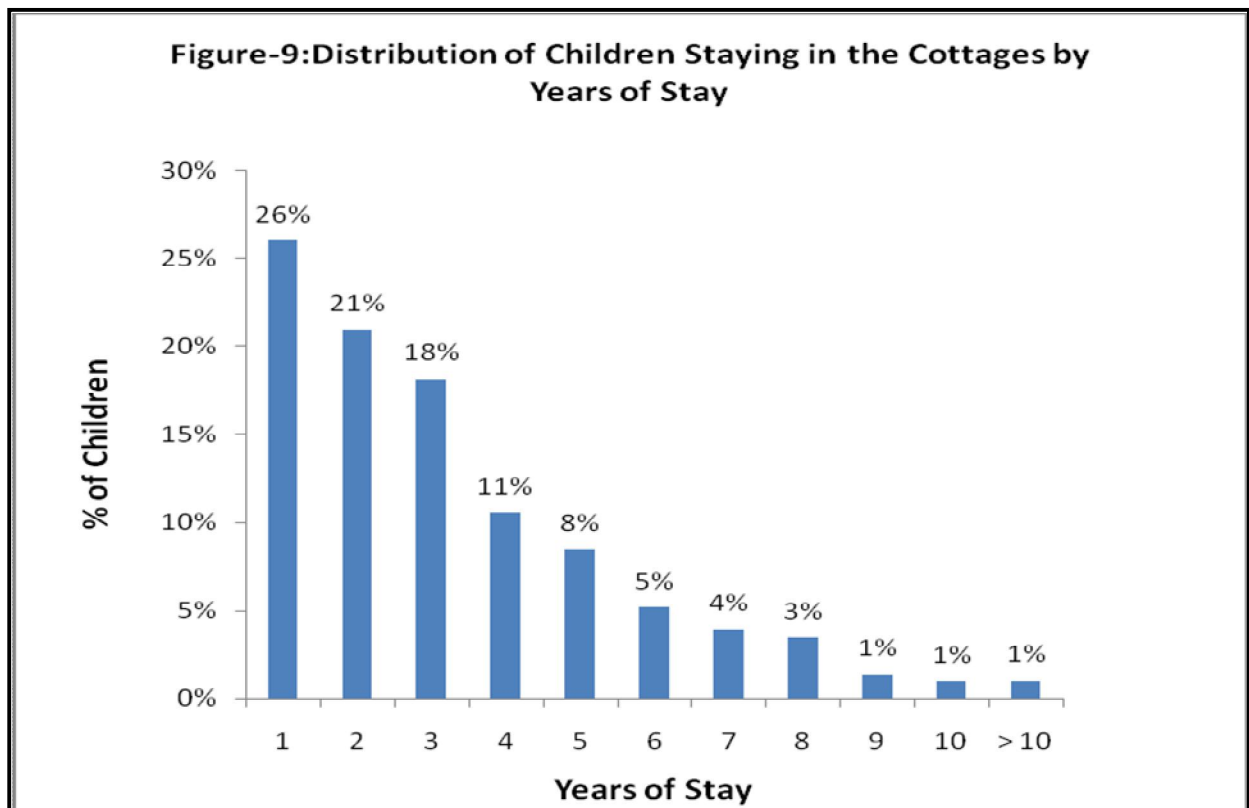
Social	Boys	%	Girls	%	Total	%
OBC	818	49.3%	209	30.9%	1027	44.0%
SC	242	14.6%	195	28.8%	437	18.7%
ST	180	10.9%	73	10.8%	253	10.8%
General	183	11.0%	55	8.1%	238	10.2%
Muslim	112	6.8%	93	13.7%	205	8.8%
Christian	75	4.5%	27	4.0%	102	4.4%
Others	34	2.1%	9	1.3%	43	1.8%
Not Known	5	0.3%	13	1.9%	18	0.8%
Lambani	8	0.5%	3	0.4%	11	0.5%
Jain	1	0.1%		0.0%	1	0.04%
Total	1658	100%	677	100%	2335	100%



#### 5.16.4 Years of Stay in Cottages

It is seen that the average number of years of stay in the cottages is 3 years and ranging from 1 to 30 years. The distribution of children by length of stay in the cottages presented in Table-5.15 and Figure-9 shows that one fourth of the children are new and staying since last one year while 21% since two years. The proportion of children decreases as the year of stay increases. It is seen that more number of girls are staying for over ten years. Further it is observed that 18 out of the 24 children staying beyond 10 years are girls. 7 of these children do not have parents while 9 have single parent. One child staying since 30 years in Bala Samrakshana Kendra, Mangalore is a mentally disabled girl without any parents. Among the 6 boys staying over ten years two boys have any body and are staying in the cottage since birth. While 3 boys are single parent and one has relatives only.

Years of Stay	Boys	%	Girls	%	Total	%
1	433	26%	174	26%	607	26%
2	361	22%	127	19%	488	21%
3	324	20%	99	15%	423	18%
4	184	11%	62	9%	246	11%
5	142	9%	56	8%	198	8%
6	87	5%	34	5%	121	5%
7	41	2%	51	8%	92	4%
8	50	3%	31	5%	81	3%
9	22	1%	10	1%	32	1%
10	8	0.5%	15	2%	23	1%
> 10	6	0.4%	18	3%	24	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1658</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2335</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Average</b>	<b>3</b>		<b>4</b>		<b>3</b>	
<b>Minimum</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>	
<b>Maximum</b>	<b>13</b>		<b>30</b>		<b>30</b>	

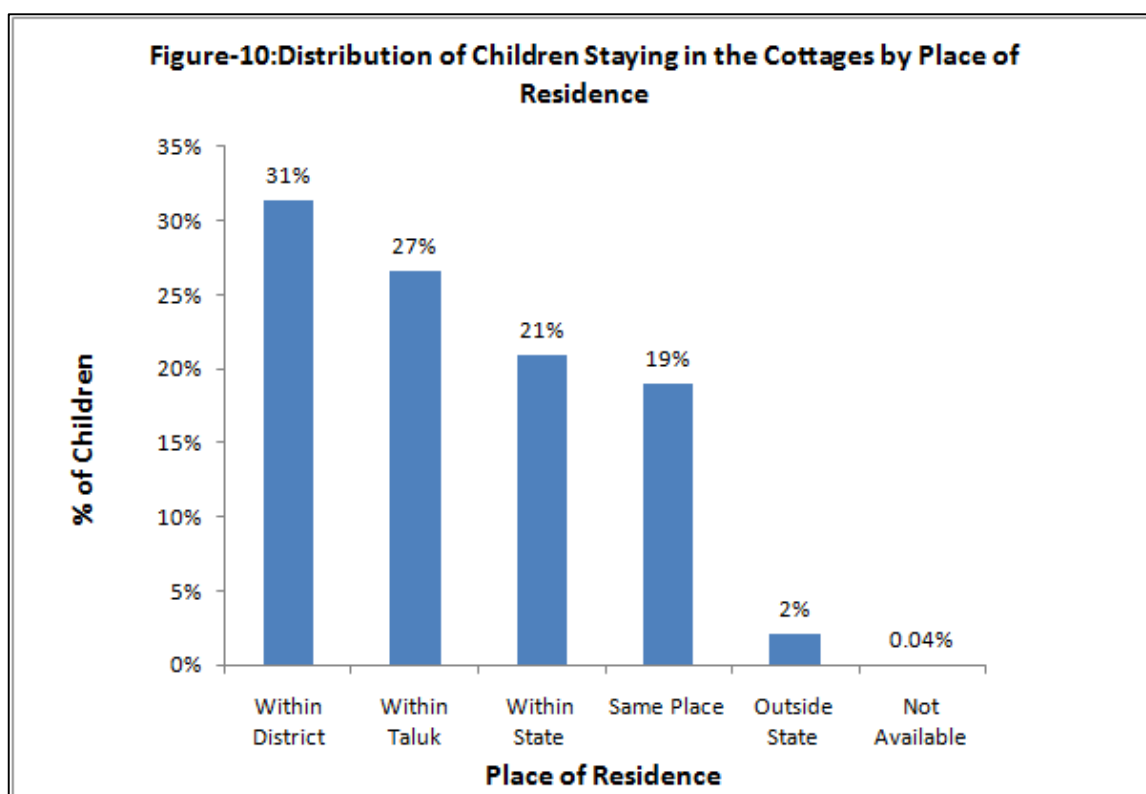




### 5.16.5 Domicile Status

The domicile status presented in Table-5.16 and Figure-10 indicates that the children are from within the state only. From the table it is observed that nearly one third of the children are coming from the different places within the district, while over one fourth are coming from within the taluk. About one fifth of the children are staying in the same location where the cottages are functioning. About 2% of the children have domiciled from outside the state. It is observed that of the 49 children domiciled from outside 36 are staying in Bala Samrakshana Kendra in Mangaloe. These children are migrated from Meghalaya state and are staying in this cottage since 1 to 8 years. Other domiciled children are mainly from the boarder districts of Kolar and Chikballapur where children from neighboring Andhra Pradesh state are staying.

Place of Residence	Boys	%	Girls	%	Total	%
Within District	474	29%	258	38%	732	31%
Within Taluk	468	28%	153	23%	621	27%
Within State	323	19%	165	24%	488	21%
Same Place	377	23%	67	10%	444	19%
Outside State	16	1%	33	5%	49	2%
Not Available		0.0%	1	0%	1	0.04%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1658</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2335</b>	<b>100%</b>



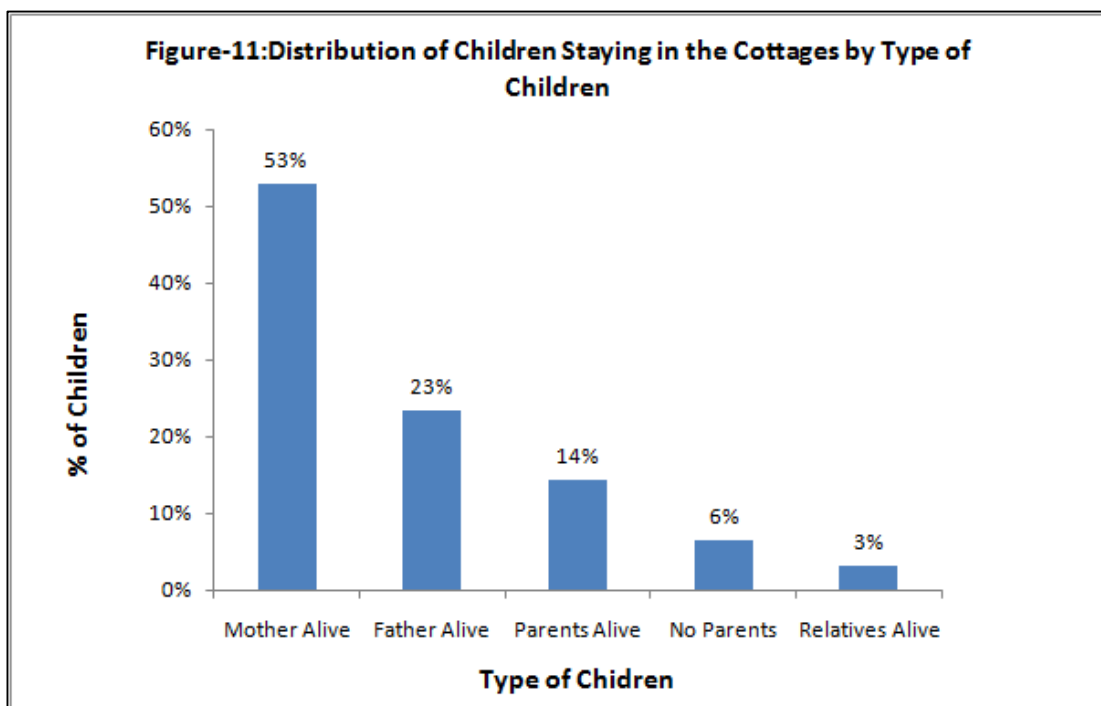
<b>List of Children Homes With Children Migrated from Outside State</b>	
<b>Name of the Children's Home</b>	<b>No. of Children Staying</b>
Alfarukh Welfare Trust, Chintamani	2
Bala Samrakshana Kendra, Mangalore	36
Bapuji Vidya Samsthe, Tumkur	4
Shree Sadaguru Kabirananada Vidypita Chitradurga	1
Sri Vidya Vikasha Center Mother House, Bangalore	1
St Pauls Boys Home, KGF	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>

### 5.16.6 Type of Children Staying in the Cottages

The different types of children staying in the cottages shows that over half of the children do not have father, while less than one fourth do not have mother. 6% of the children staying do not have any care takers while 3% have relatives. The gender disparity indicates 11% of the girls do not have any care taker as compared to 4% boys. Both parents are alive for 14% of the children.

<b>Table-5.17: Distribution of Children Staying in the Cottages by Type of Children and Gender</b>						
<b>Category</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
Mother Alive	865	52%	371	55%	1236	53%
Father Alive	413	25%	131	19%	544	23%
Parents Alive	263	16%	70	10%	333	14%
No Parents	73	4%	76	11%	149	6%
Relatives Alive	44	3%	29	4%	73	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1658</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2335</b>	<b>100%</b>

The details are given in Table-5.17 and Figure-11 below.

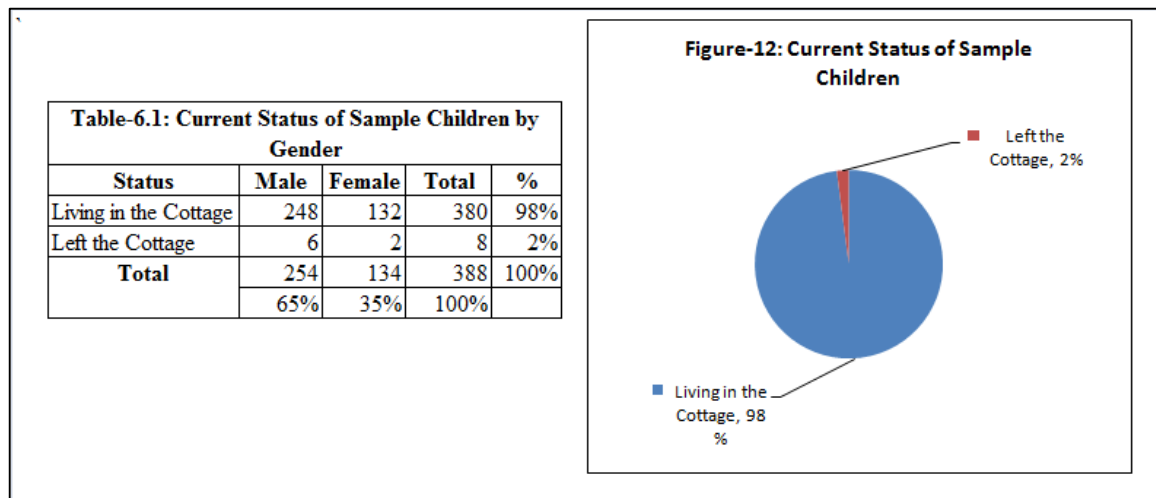


## 6. Profile of Sample Children

The evaluation along with profiling the cottages interviewed a sample of 380 children living in the cottage to assess the effectiveness in the implementation of the scheme and also to get a feedback about the cottages. From each cottage a sample of 5 to 12 children were selected at random and interviewed personally using the structured tool. The children were selected by the interviewer to ensure unbiased selection process and the implementing agencies did not intervene in the selection. All the sample children were interviewed separately so that they will give a fair and unbiased feedback about the functioning of the cottages. At the time of interview if the selected child had gone to the school, then the interviewer tracked the child in the school and got the feedback. Also the authenticity of the child staying in the cottage has been verified with the school teacher. The information collected from these children pertains to their social background, facilities & systems available in the cottage, satisfaction levels in the delivery of services by the organization and suggestions for improvement in the scheme. Also the evaluation tried to track the children who have left the cottage because of various reasons through contacting the inmates of the cottages, local school teachers and the staff of the cottages. However due to lack of data with the organization on tracking only 8 children could be tracked. The information collected from the sample children is highlighted in the following sections.

### 6.1 Current Status

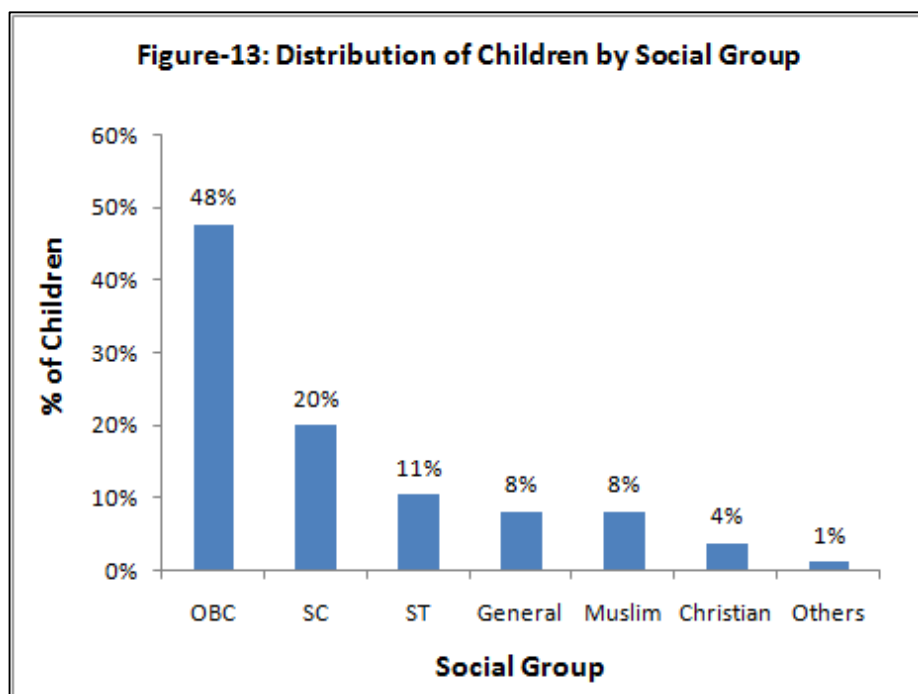
The current status of the sample children surveyed presented in Table-6.1 and Figure-12 below shows that 98% are currently living in the cottages while 2% have left the cottage because of various reasons.



## 6.2 Social Group

The social group of the sample children indicates that OBC's are the largest group (48% followed by SC (20%) and ST (11%). The other social groups constitute 21% with General and Muslims comprising of 8% each. The relevant data is presented in the following Table-6.2 and Figure-13.

Social Group	Living in the Cottage	%	Left the Cottage	%	Total	%
OBC	182	48%	3	38%	185	48%
SC	77	20%	1	13%	78	20%
ST	40	11%	1	13%	41	11%
General	31	8%	1	13%	32	8%
Muslim	30	8%	2	25%	32	8%
Christian	15	4%		0%	15	4%
Others	5	1%		0%	5	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>100%</b>



### 6.3 Age of the Children

The average age of the sample children surveyed is 14 years and ranges between 6 to 25 years. Across the different social groups the minimum age varies from 6 years among OBC group to 10 years among the General group children. While the maximum age ranges from 16 years for the ST and Christian groups to 25 years among the OBC and Muslim children. The details are presented in Table-6.3 below.

Social Group	Living in the Cottage			Left the Cottage			Total		
	Average	Min	Max	Average	Min	Max	Average	Min	Max
SC	14	7	18	15	15	15	14	7	18
ST	12	7	16	15	14	16	13	7	16
OBC	14	6	18	18	15	25	14	6	25
General	14	10	18	16	16	16	14	10	18
Muslim	14	9	18	22	20	25	14	9	25
Christian	13	8	16				13	8	16
Others	14	9	16				14	9	16
<b>Overall</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>25</b>

### 6.4 Education Level

It is seen that the sample children are at studying at various grades mostly in the primary and secondary levels which constitutes 93%. It is also seen that there are children who are pursuing higher education. Table-6.4 and Figure-14 provides the distribution of sample children studying at various grades.

Education Level	Living in the Cottage	%	Left the Cottage	%	Total	%
1 to 7	154	41%	2	25%	156	40%
8 to 9	132	35%		0%	132	34%
SSLC	74	19%		0%	74	19%
PUC	18	5%	4	50%	22	6%
Vocational	2	1%		0%	2	0.5%
Degree		0%	1	13%	1	0.3%
Post		0%	1	13%	1	0.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>100%</b>

## 6.5 Type of Children

The different types of children surveyed indicate that 61% of the children are single parent children – 43% have mother and 18% have father only. It is reported by 9% of the children do not have either of the parent or relatives. In 27% of the cases both father and mother are alive indicating that the cottages are admitting not necessarily single parent or destitute but also other types of children based on the economic distress. The relevant data is presented in Table-6.5 and Figure-15 below.

Type	Living in the Cottage	%	Left the Cottage	%	Total	%
Mother Alive	171	45%	1	13%	172	44%
Parents Alive	102	27%	1	13%	103	27%
Father alive	65	17%	3	38%	68	18%
No parents	30	8%	3	38%	33	9%
Relatives alive	12	3%		0%	12	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>100%</b>

## 6.6 Prior Knowledge of the Cottage

It is reported that the prior knowledge of the cottages are through many channels. Some of the cottages have advertised through media, while in some cottages the siblings are admitted earlier. Also friends, relatives, anganwadi centers, teachers, religious heads, old students, wardens, community leaders and the government departments are the many sources of information about the cottages and its uses.

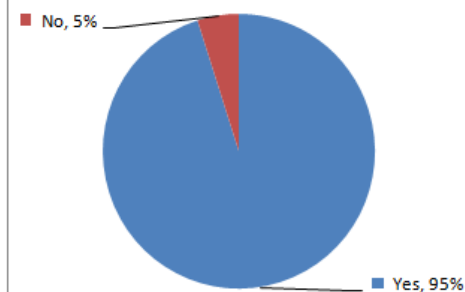
## 6.7 Prior Knowledge about inmates

It is reported by 97% of the sample children that they knew about the inmates before joining the cottages. As already mentioned the children had prior knowledge about the cottages through various sources of information. The distribution of this information is presented in Table-6.6 and Figure-16.

**Table-6.6: Distribution of Children by Prior Knowledge about Other Children and Current status**

Prior Knowledge about Other Children	Living in the Cottage	%	Left the Cottage	%	Total	%
Yes	363	96%	6	75%	369	95%
No	17	4%	2	25%	19	5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Figure-16: Distribution of Children by Prior Knowledge about Other Children in the Cottage**

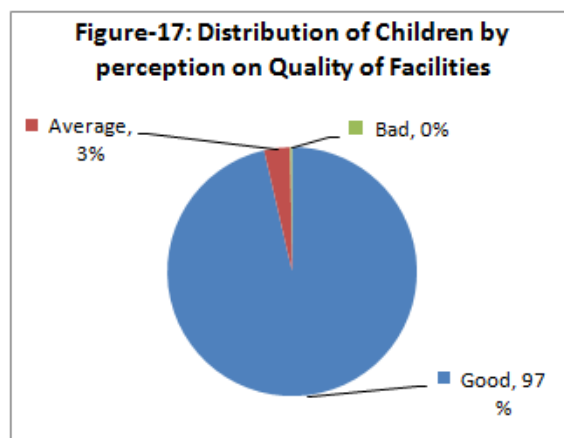


## 6.8 Feedback on Facilities in the Cottages

### 6.8.1 Quality of Facilities

Majority of the children irrespective of the type of cottages have perceived that the quality of facilities available in the cottages is good (Table-6.7 and Figure-17).

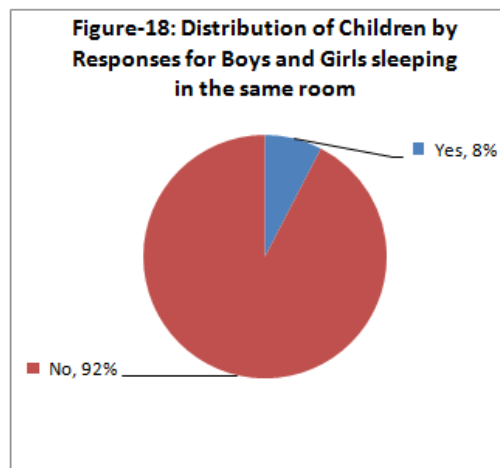
Type of Cottag	Living in the Cottage				Left the		Total			
	Good	Average	Bad	Total	Good	Average	Good	Average	Bad	Total
For	145	10	1	156	1	1	146	11	1	158
For	71			71	1		72			72
For Botl	151	2		153	5		156	2		158
Total	367	12	1	380	7	1	374	13	1	388



### 6.8.2 Sleeping Place for Boys and Girls

It is reported by 92% of the children that boys and girls sleep in separate rooms while 8% of the children have reported the other way (Table-6.8 and Figure-18). It is to be noted that this feedback is for the cottages where both boys and girls are living.

	Living in the Cottage	%	Left the Cottage	%	Total	%
Yes	11	7%	1	20%	12	8%
No	142	93%	4	80%	146	92%
Total	153	100%	5	100%	158	100%



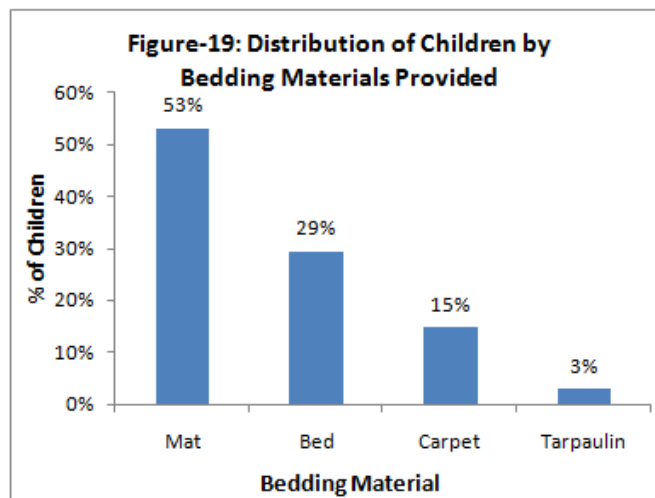
The list of cottages where some children have responded that both boys and girls sleep together is given below.

Sl. No.	District	Taluk	Name of the Children's Home	Location of the Children's Home
1	Bidar	Aurad	Mahatma Gandhi Destitute Childrens Home	Bhandar Kumata
2	Bidar	Humnabad	Swamy Vivekananda Destitute Childrens Home	Betaguppa
3	Chithradurga	Chellakere	Sri Vara Kenchambikeshwara Vidya Samste	Challakere
4	Bangalore (Urban)	Bangalore (Urban)	Rukmini Matha Vidyamandira	Kumarpark East, Bangalore

### 6.8.3 Bedding Materials

Regarding the bedding material provided for sleeping, it is reported by 53% of the sample children that they are using Mat for sleeping while 29% are reported using Bed. Use of other types like Carpet and tarpaulin are reported by 15% and 3% of the children respectively. Among the boys and girls, it is observed that use of bed is more among the girls than boys, while mat is used by boys more than girls. Use of tarpaulin is seen among boys only. The relevant data is presented in Table-6.9 and Figure-19 below.

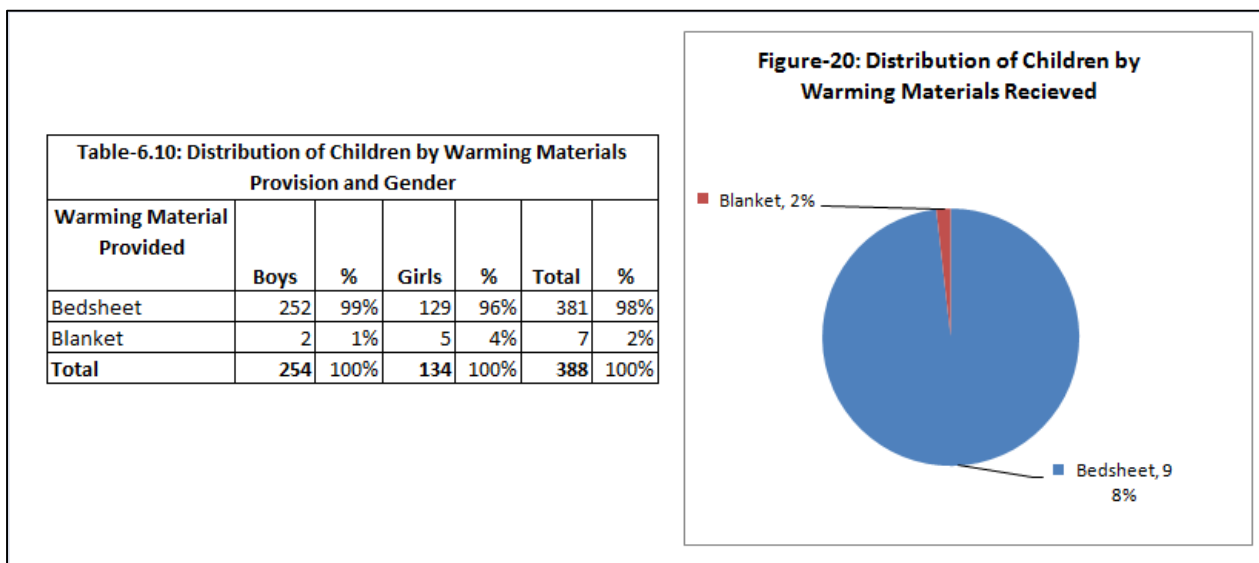
Bedding Material Provided	Boys	%	Girls	%	Total	%
Mat	146	57%	60	45%	206	53%
Bed	54	21%	60	45%	114	29%
Carpet	43	17%	14	10%	57	15%
Tarpaulin	11	4%		0%	11	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>100%</b>





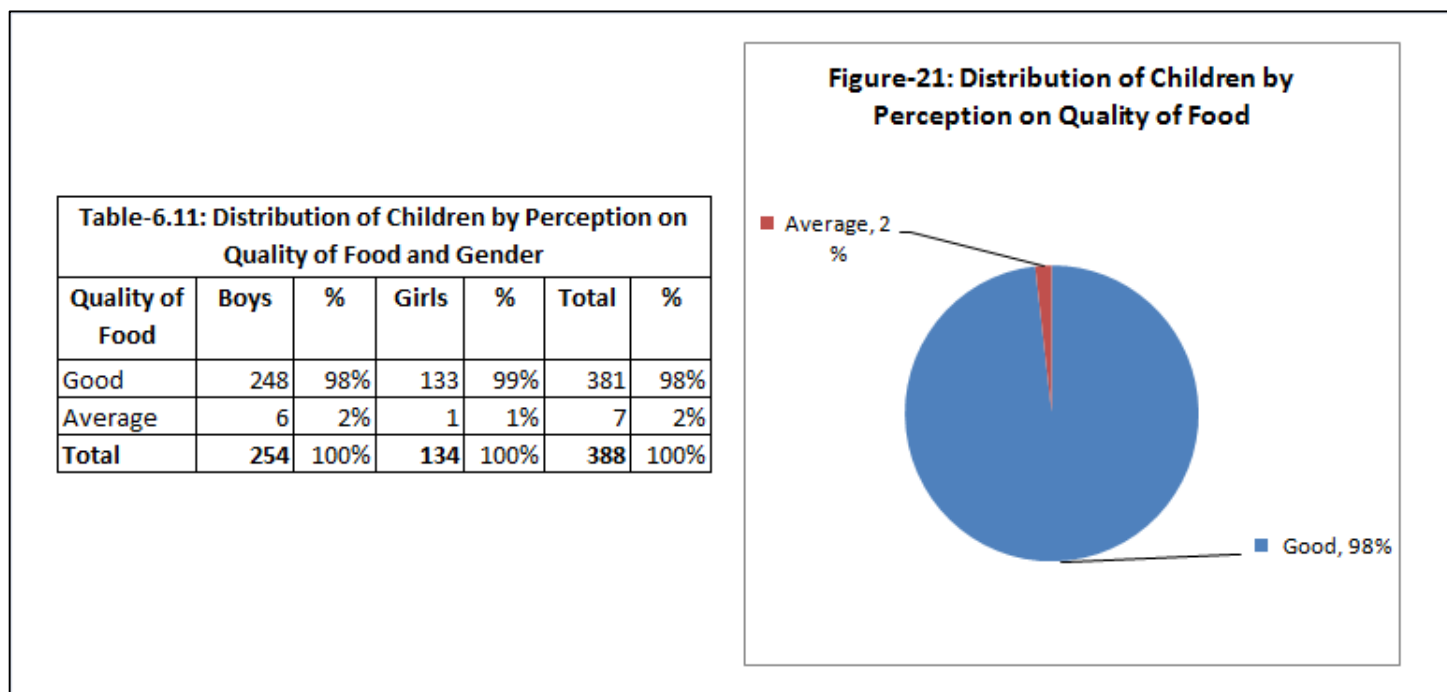
### 6.8.4 Warming Material for Sleeping

It is reported by most of the children that bed sheet is being used as a warming material to cover during sleep (Table-6.10 & Figure-20). Few of the children have reported to be using blanket.



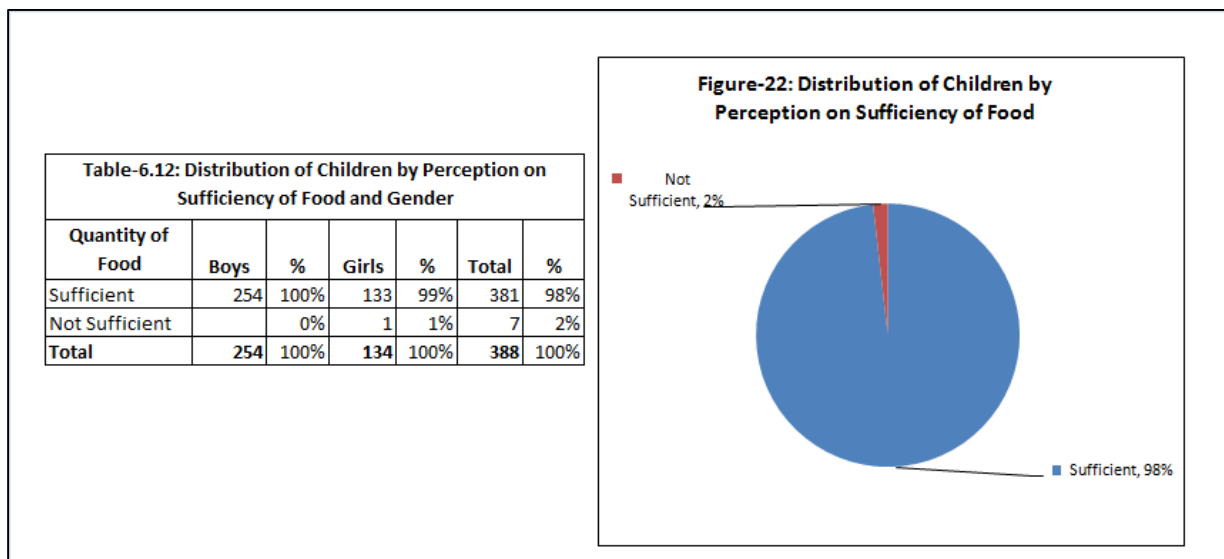
### 6.8.5 Quality of Food

Most of the children perceive that the quality of food provided in the cottages is good, while very few have opined an average status (Table-6.11 & Figure-21).



### 6.8.6 Quantity of Food Served

Regarding the quantity of food served at the cottages, it is reported by majority of the sample children that the food served is sufficient and adequate (Table-6.12 & Figure-22).



### 6.8.7 Food Menu

It is reported that all the children are served with breakfast, lunch and dinner. During the school working days lunch will be served at the schools under the mid day meals programme otherwise it is done in the cottage. The children have reported that the food quality is good and every week sweets are served with some special food like pulav, biriyani etc. The most common menu that is being served daily is:

- **For Breakfast:** Upma, Dosa, Idly, Avalakki with coffee and tea;
- **For Lunch and Dinner:** Roti/Chapati, Rice, Lemon rice, curry, buttermilk, sambar

Though children perceive happy with the quality, quantity and the menu served, it is necessary that children are served with adequate quantity as per the government norms (WCD71, Bangalore dated 26-06-2002) specified for different food items. The norms fixed are given below in Table-6.12A:

Sl. No.	Item	Quantity (Grams) per Child per day
1	Rice, Wheat and Other Cereals	400
2	Pulses	110
3	Vegetables including Roots & Tubers	200
4	Oil	40
5	Milk, Curd and products	300
6	Spices	20
7	Jaggery	20

Based on the above norms the gap in food provided by the NGO's implementing the destitute cottage scheme is analysed and the result is presented in Table-6.12B below. As seen from the table the average intake of cereals is as per norms while the quantity of pulses, vegetables and milk & curds provided is below the norm. Except cereals which are provided in adequate quantity by 60% of the NGO's, in all other items the most of the NGO's are not providing food as per the norms.

Items	Per Capita Daily Intake (grams)		Sufficiency / Difficiency	No. of NGO's Providing			
	As per Norms	Actual		As per Norms	%	Less than Norms	%
Cereals	400	411	11	29	60%	19	40%
Milk and Curd	300	104	-196	6	13%	42	88%
Oil	40	57	17	23	48%	25	52%
Pulses	110	98	-12	16	33%	32	67%
Spices	20	20	0	31	65%	17	35%
Sugar & Jaggery	20	28	8	23	48%	25	52%
Vegetables	200	160	-40	18	38%	30	63%

The list of NGO's providing different quantity of food items per day per child is given below.

**Table-6.13C: List of NGO's implementing Destitute Cottages Providing Quantity of different food items (grams per capita per day)**

District	Taluk	Name of the Children's Home	Cereals	Milk and Curd	Oil	Pulses	Spices	Sugar & Jaggery	Vegetables	No. of Children
Bagalkot	Badami	Sri Jagadguru Gurusiddeshwara Vidhyavardaka Samskruthika Sangha	356	6	10	80	32	0	202	50
Bagalkot	Bagalkot	Anatha Balakashrama (Adarsha Vidhyavardhaka Sangha)	494	140	30	283	24	160	220	50
Bagalkot	Bagalkot	Bhagyavanthi Nirgathika Makkala Kuteera	270	0	30	110	24	0	240	50
Bagalkot	Bagalkot	Sri Guddada Siddarameshwara Shikshana Samsthe	280	0	28	94	25	0	347	48
Bagalkot	Hunagunda	Basavakrupa Anathalaya, Basavamahamane Charitable Trust	580	100	80	245	25	0	165	50
Bangalore(Rural)	Nelamangala	Swarnamba Vidyagurukula	400	300	80	100	30	26	240	50
Bangalore(Urban)	Bangalore(Urban)	Akkamahadevi Sevasamaja	320	80	14	30	8	4	100	25
Bangalore(Urban)	Bangalore(Urban)	Bhoromia Society	200	0	55	54	5	30	80	50
Bangalore(Urban)	Bangalore(Urban)	Rukmini Matha Vidyamandira(Viswanidam Trust)	360	200	10	90	24	16	124	25
Bangalore(Urban)	Bangalore(Urban)	Srividyavikasa Centre	360	200	20	80	20	40	80	25

**Table-6.13C: List of NGO's implementing Destitute Cottages Providing Quantity of different food items (grams per capita per day) (contd...)**

District	Taluk	Name of the Children's Home	Cereals	Milk and Curd	Oil	Pulses	Spices	Sugar & Jaggery	Vegetables	No. of Children
Bangalore(Urban)	Bangalore(Urban)	St Mary'S Orphanage	440	0	67	80	0	0	67	75
Bangalore(Urban)	Bangalore(Urban)	Vatsalya Makkala Mandira(Bharatiya Samajika Swasta Sanga)	213	383	85	64	5	0	239	47
Belgaum	Athani	Brahmachaitanyakara Veereshwara Orphanage(Sri Guru Chakravarthi,Sadashiva Vidyavardaka Samsthe)	536	0	48	161	14	36	207	28
Bellary	Kudligi	Swamy Vivekananda Destitute Children Home(Sri Yadiyuru Siddalingeshwara Vidyapita)	440	0	30	248	28	10	8	50
Bidar	Aurad	Mahatmagandhi Destitute Childrens Home(Navayuga Shikshana Samsthe)	480	0	32	80	9	0	125	50
Bidar	Basavakalyana	Sri Shanthalingeshwara Destitute Home	600	0	20	60	14	0	150	25
Bidar	Bidar	Sri Siddarameshwara Destitute Childrens Home	440	0	20	133	24	28	44	25

**Table-6.13C: List of NGO's implementing Destitute Cottages Providing Quantity of different food items (grams per capita per day) (contd...)**

District	Taluk	Name of the Children's Home	Cereals	Milk and Curd	Oil	Pulses	Spices	Sugar & Jaggery	Vegetables	No. of Children
Bidar	Bidar	Vishwanath Orphanage(Society For Action Inrural Development)	400	0	20	40	19	0	150	50
Chikkaballapura	Chinthamani	Al-Farukh Welfare Trust	280	0	60	100	44	0	0	25
Chitradurga	Challikere	Sri Varakenchambikeshwara Vidya Samste	200	253	44	80	10	40	86	25
Chitradurga	Chitradurga	Obbavva Balikashrama(Mahila Sevasamaja)	167	63	39	204	15	0	266	24
Chitradurga	Chitradurga	Sadguru Kabirananda Vidyapita	60	50	5	52	2	60	2	100
Chitradurga	Chitradurga	Sri Jagadguru Murugarajendra Vidyapeeta	145	0	44	224	26	18	11	55
Dakshinakannada	Bantwala	Destitute Makkala Sevashrama(Bharath Sevashrama)	483	138	0	86	0	34	172	29
Dakshinakannada	Belthangadi	Sadguru Srinithyananda Makkala Orphanage Gurudevmutt(Ramanama Baktha Mandali)	425	167	409	134	21	42	225	36

**Table-6.13C: List of NGO's implementing Destitute Cottages Providing Quantity of different food items (grams per capita per day) (contd...)**

District	Taluk	Name of the Children's Home	Cereals	Milk and Curd	Oil	Pulses	Spices	Sugar & Jaggery	Vegetables	No. of Children
Dakshinakannada	Mangalore	Bala Samrakshana Kendra (Mangala Sevashrama)	313	150	206	38	0	13	200	80
Dakshinakannada	Mangalore	Eshwarananda Mahila Sevashrama Society	470	300	20	80	0	20	100	50
Dharwad	Hubli	Destitute Childrens Home Nekaranagar(Vishwadharma Women & Children Shikshana Sevashrama Samithi)	200	0	20	40	4	20	347	100
Gadag	Shirahatti	Sri Shiva Yogishwara Prasad Nilaya	622	320	96	113	47	230	283	50
Gulbarga	Gulbarga	Mehaboob Subani Education Society Destitute Childrens Home	481	77	10	58	29	0	125	52
Gulbarga	Gulbarga	Sanjeevini Education Society	240	80	8	80	24	40	208	25
Gulbarga	Gulbarga	Sri Yalalalinga Destitute Childrens Home(Sri Shadakshari Siddarameshwara Education Society)	653	0	53	40	13	0	80	75
Gulbarga	Jewargi	Shivananda Orphanage(Sri Jagadguru Thotadarya Vidyapita)	820	0	2	143	39	3	263	50

**Table-6.13C: List of NGO's implementing Destitute Cottages Providing Quantity of different food items (grams per capita per day) (contd...)**

District	Taluk	Name of the Children's Home	Cereals	Milk and Curd	Oil	Pulses	Spices	Sugar & Jaggery	Vegetables	No. of Children
Haveri	Byadagi	Siddarameshawara Gramena Vidyavardhika Sanga	400	0	20	40	0	0	100	50
Haveri	Savanauru	Gurukula Shikshana Samsthe	373	267	80	67	40	53	133	75
Kolar	Bangarpete	St.Pauls Boys Home	340	0	20	40	42	0	58	50
Kolar	Kolar	Hope Foundation(Kolar Children Home)	585	0	22	109	43	0	107	23
Koppal	Yalaburga	Vidyananda Gurukula Shikshana Vishwastha Mandali	167	63	25	33	27	5	56	48
Mysore	Najanagudu	Jss Destitute Childrens Home	320	0	138	106	24	10	199	25
Raichur	Lingasugur	Sri Vijaymahantesh Vidyavardaka Sangha	600	120	40	60	24	160	313	25
Ramanagara	Kanakapura	Sri Nirvanaswamy Anathalaya	583	320	50	131	20	0	278	125
Shimoga	Shimoga	Kanakadas Vidyasamste For Boys	600	120	26	74	40	60	76	25
Shimoga	Shimoga	Kanakadas Vidyasamste For Girls	440	120	36	126	24	24	74	25
Tumkur	Kunigal	Sri Pirangiswamy Gurukulashrama	400	120	93	80	53	0	240	75
Tumkur	Tumkur	Bapuji Vidya Samsthe	800	120	140	160	30	40	60	50



**Table-6.13C: List of NGO's implementing Destitute Cottages Providing Quantity of different food items (grams per capita per day) (contd...)**

<b>District</b>	<b>Taluk</b>	<b>Name of the Children's Home</b>	<b>Cereals</b>	<b>Milk and Curd</b>	<b>Oil</b>	<b>Pulses</b>	<b>Spices</b>	<b>Sugar &amp; Jaggery</b>	<b>Vegetables</b>	<b>No. of Children</b>
Tumkur	Tumkur	Sri Shiva Shaikshanika Sevasharama	667	91	98	131	40	87	183	50
Uttarakannada	Karvar	Mother'S Home Cottage(Tohid Education Society)	560	160	60	130	0	60	120	50
Uttarakannada	Yallapur	Pragathi Education Welfare Society	400	320	100	60	20	34	260	25

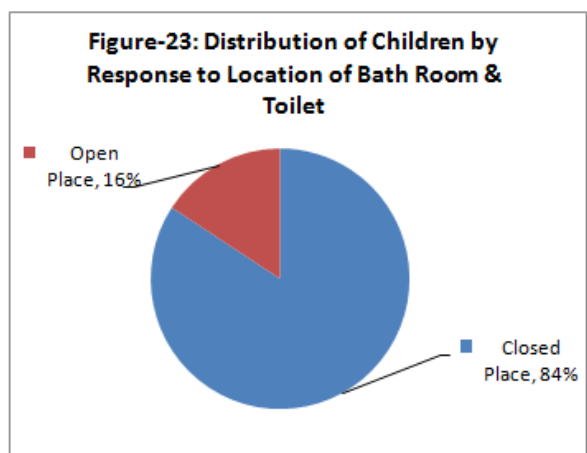
### 6.8.8 Location and Hygiene of Sanitation Facilities

Regarding the location of sanitation facilities such as toilets and bathrooms, it is reported by 84% of the children that they are located in closed places while 16% reported the location in open places. Among the boys and girls, 80% of the boys reported closed place as against 92% of the girls reporting that bathrooms and toilets are in closed place which shows the privacy for the girls is ensured in the cottages.

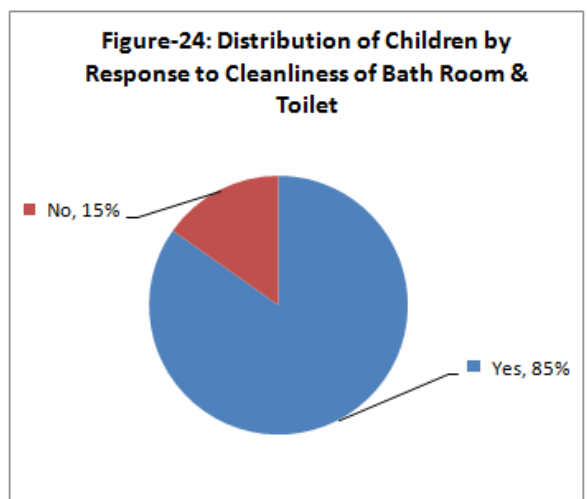
The hygiene condition in the toilets and bathrooms is reported as clean & good by 85% of the children more so by the girls (97%) as compared to boys (78%).

The above details are given in Table-6.13 & Figure-23 and Table-6.14 & Figure-24 below. The names of cottages where location is outside and the poor hygiene conditions are listed following these tables.

Location	Boys	%	Girls	%	Total	%
Closed Place	200	80%	121	92%	321	84%
Open Place	50	20%	10	8%	60	16%
<b>Total</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>100%</b>



Cleanliness	Boys	%	Girls	%	Total	%
Yes	196	78%	127	97%	323	85%
No	54	22%	4	3%	58	15%
<b>Total</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>100%</b>



<b>List of Cottages where Children Reported Toilets and Bathrooms in Open Place</b>				
<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Taluk</b>	<b>Name of the Children's Home</b>	<b>Location of the Children's Home</b>
1	Shimoga	Shimoga	Kanakada Vidyasamste-Girls	Hole Honnuru
2	Bijapura	Sindagi	Shree Thotadarya Orphanage	Moratagi
3	Bijapura	Bijapura	Sri Satyasaibaba Shikshana Samsthe	Kanakadas Badavane Bijapura
4	Belgaum	Athini	Brahmachaitanyakara Veereshwara Orphanage	Chamakeri
5	Bagalkot	Bagalkot	Anatha Balakashrama	Bevuru
6	Bagalkot	Bagalkot	Bhagyavanthi Nirgathika Makkala Kuteera	Kamathagi
7	Bidar	Aurad	Mahatmagandhi Destitute Childrens Home	Bhandar Kumata
8	D K	Mangalore	Bala Samrakshana Kendra	Kuttara Padavu
9	Koppal	Yalaburga	Vidyananda Gurukula Shikshana Vishwastha Mandali	Yalburga
10	Gulbarga	Gulbarga	Sri Yalalalinga Destitute Childrens Home	Kotanur
11	Gulbarga	Gulbarga	Sanjeevini Education Society	Raghavendra Colony, Brahmapura, Gulbarga

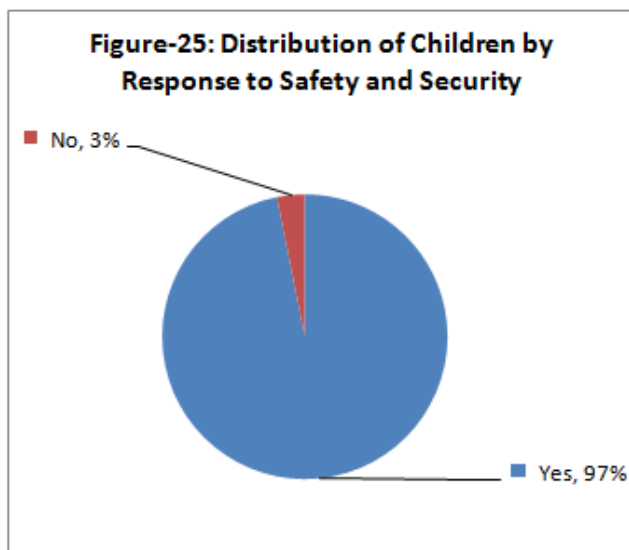
<b>List of Cottages where Children Percieve Unhygienic Toilets and Bathroom</b>				
<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Taluk</b>	<b>Name of the Children's Home</b>	<b>Location of the Children's Home</b>
1	Shimoga	Shimoga	Kanakada Vidyasamste-Girls	Hole Honnuru
2	Bijapura	Sindagi	Shree Thotadarya Orphanage	Moratagi
3	Bijapura	Bijapura	Sri Satyasaibaba Shikshana Samsthe	Kanakadas Badavane Bijapura
4	Belgaum	Athini	Brahmachaitanyakara Veereshwara Orphanage	Chamakeri
5	Haveri	Savanuru	Gurukula Shikshana Samsthe	Savanuru
6	Bagalkot	Bagalkot	Anatha Balakashrama	Bevuru
7	Bagalkot	Bagalkot	Bhagyavanthi Nirgathika Makkala Kuteera	Kamathagi
8	Gadag	Shirahatti	Sri Shiva Yogishwara Prasad Nilaya	Hebbal
9	Koppal	Yalaburga	Vidyananda Gurukula Shikshana Vishwastha Mandali	Yalburga
11	Gulbarga	Gulbarga	Sri Yalalalinga Destitute Childrens Home	Kotanur
12	Gulbarga	Gulbarga	Sanjeevini Education Society	Raghavendra Colony, Brahmapura, Gulbarga
13	Gulbarga	Jewargi	Shivananda Orphanage	Sonna

## 6.9 Safety and Security

### 6.9.1 Safety and Security of children

Majority of the children have expressed that the cottages is very safe and secured. Boys perceived that going to bath and toilets in the open areas is insecure. The relevant data is presented in Table-6.15 and Figure-25 below.

Safety & Security	Boys	%	Girls	%	Total	%
Yes	238	95%	131	100%	369	97%
No	12	5%	0	0%	12	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>100%</b>



### 6.9.2 Harassment

Only four children have reported to have been harassed by their friends for one to two times, one among them is a girl. Only one of the harassed boys has reported to the warden about this incident that was given a warning and gave advice not to do such things in future.

Also, five of the children have reported that inmates are harassed by the others which were not brought to the notice of the warden.

### 6.9.3 Complaints Redressal

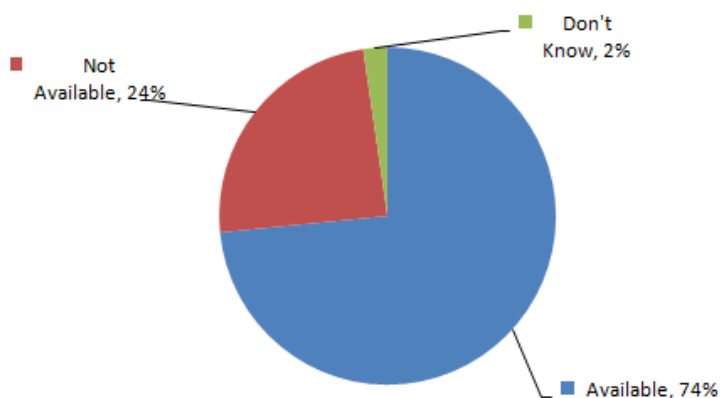
Nearly three fourths of the children have reported that complaint redressal system is prevalent in the cottages while nearly one fourth reported no such mechanism exists (Table-6.16 & Figure-26). The complaint redressal is done through many channels chief among them are:

- use of complaint box;
- directly reporting to the warden/teacher;
- complaint with father/house mother/pontiffs;

**Table-6.16: Distribution of Children by Knowledge on Availability of Complaints Redressal Mechanism and Gender**

Complaints Redressal Mechanism	Boys	%	Girls	%	Total	%
Available	185	73%	100	75%	285	73%
Not Available	66	26%	28	21%	94	24%
Don't Know	3	1%	6	4%	9	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Figure-26: Distribution of Children by Knowledge on Availability of Complaints Redressal Mechanism**



**List of Cottages where Children Reported No Complaint Redressal Mechanism Available**

Sl. No.	District	Taluk	Name of the Children's Home
1	Bagalkot	Bagalkot	Anatha Balakashrama
2	Bangalore Rural	Nelamangala	Swarnamba Vidya Gurukula
3	Bangalore Urban	Bangalore Urban	Akkamahadevi Sevasamaja
4	Bangalore Urban	Bangalore Urban	Annapoorna Sevashrama
5	Bangalore Urban	Bangalore Urban	Bhoromia Society
6	Bangalore Urban	Bangalore Urban	Rukmini Matha Vidyamandira

<b>List of Cottages where Children Reported No Complaint Redressal Mechanism Available (Contd...)</b>			
<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Taluk</b>	<b>Name of the Children's Home</b>
7	Bangalore Urban	Bangalore Urban	St Mary's Orphanage
8	Bangalore Urban	Bangalore Urban	Vatsalya Makkala Mandira
9	Belgaum	Athini	Brahmachaitanyakara Veereshwara Orphanage
10	Bijapura	Bijapura	Sri Satya Saibaba Shikshana Samsthe
11	Bijapura	Sindagi	Shree Thontadarya Orphanage
12	Chithradurga	Chellakere	Sri Vara Kenchambikeshwara Vidya Samste
13	Chithradurga	Chithradurga	Obbavva Balikashrama
14	Chithradurga	Chithradurga	Sadguru Kabirananda Vidyapeeta
15	Chithradurga	Chithradurga	Sri Jagadguru Murugarajendra Vidyapeeta
16	D K	Bantwala	Bharath Sevashrama
17	D K	Mangalore	Bala Samrakshana Kendra
18	Gadag	Sherahatti	Sri Shiva Yogishwara Prasad Nilaya
19	Gulbarga	Gulbarga	Sri Yalalalinga Destitute Childrens Home
20	Koppal	Yalaburga	Vidyananda Gurukula Shikshana Vishwastha Mandali
21	Mysore	Nanjanagudu	JSS Destitute Childrens Home
22	Ramanagara	Kanakapura	Sri Nirvanaswamy Anathalaya
23	Shimoga	Shimoga	Kanakada Vidyasamste-Girls
24	Uttara Kannada	Karwar	Mother'S Home Cottage
25	Uttara Kannada	Yallapur	Pragathi Education Welfare Society

#### **6.9.4 Shelter in Cottages**

Regarding the inmates staying in the cottage other than the children for shelter purposes, it is reported that no outsiders are staying in the cottages excepting 8 children (Sri Satya Saibaba Shikshana Samsthe, Bijapura) who have reported that the owner of the cottage (which is in a rented building) is staying along with the children. It is reported that warden, teachers, father and pontiff's stay along with the children.

#### **6.9.5 Improvement in the Cottages**

The study tried to elicit information on what is to be done for the cottages to make a more homely living. Most of the children perceive that the current facilities are good, but it can be improved and be made available to all inmates. Some of the requirements for improvement are related to:

- Availability of Cots to all children;
- Quality education to all;
- Bathroom and toilets should be painted regularly;
- Play ground facility;
- Improvement in sanitation facilities;
- Developing reading habits;
- Computer training;
- Mosquito menace to be reduced;
- Water problem to be solved;

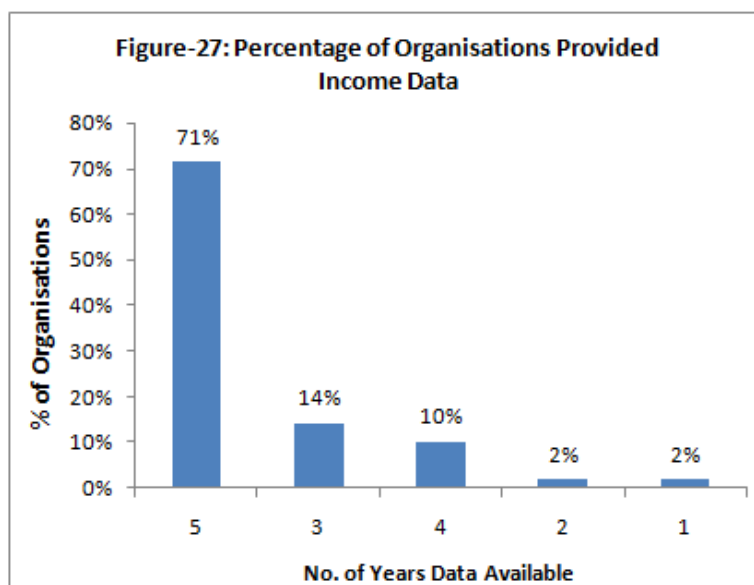
## 7. Income and Expenditure

In this section the income and expenditure of the sample cottages are discussed. It is to be noted that the information analyzed here are based on the data provided by the organizations. In some cases detailed audit reports were given by the organizations and in some cases it was given from the registers. Also the study tried to collect the income and expenditure data for the last five years from 2009-10 to 2013-14 to see the changes in the income and expenditure. However some organizations did provide data for all the five years while some provided for part of the years. One of the organizations did not provide any data regarding income expenditure, while another one did not provide the income data due to their own reasons. Details of income & expenditure is not available for Annapoorna Sevashrama, B K Nagar, Bangalore, while income data is not available for Sri Jagadguru Murugarajendra Vidyapeeta, Chitradurga. In the later case it was informed that they did not receive any financial aid from the government since the last three years and the income received is mainly from the donations made by the followers of the religious mutt. In the former case the NGO personnel despite repeated requests and visits to the cottage was not accessible. Hence the analysis is done based on the information collected from the 49 organizations which will give a picture of financial management of the destitute cottages and about the cost of investment per child.

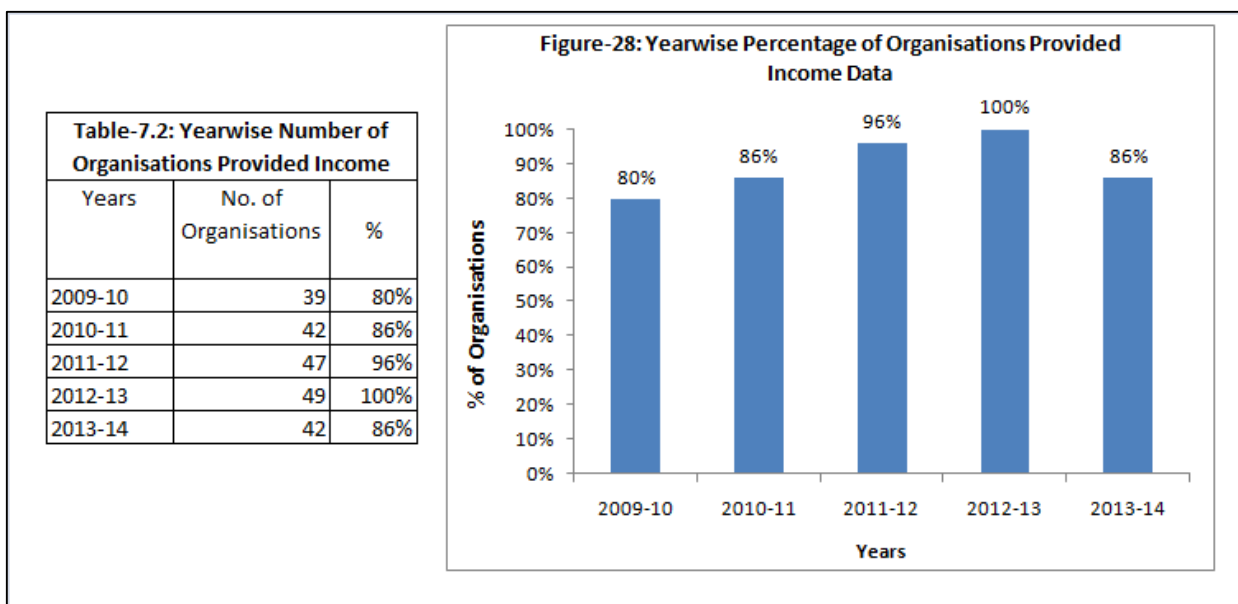
### 7.1 Data Availability

The number of organizations who have provided the income data over the last five years is presented in the following Table-7.1 & Figure-27. As seen from the table, 35 (71%) organizations have provided data for the full five years while 5 organizations have provided for 4 years and 7 organizations for 3 years. One organization has provided data for two years where as one organization has provided for only one year.

No. of Years Provided	No. of Organisations	%
5	35	71%
3	7	14%
4	5	10%
2	1	2%
1	1	2%
Total	49	100%



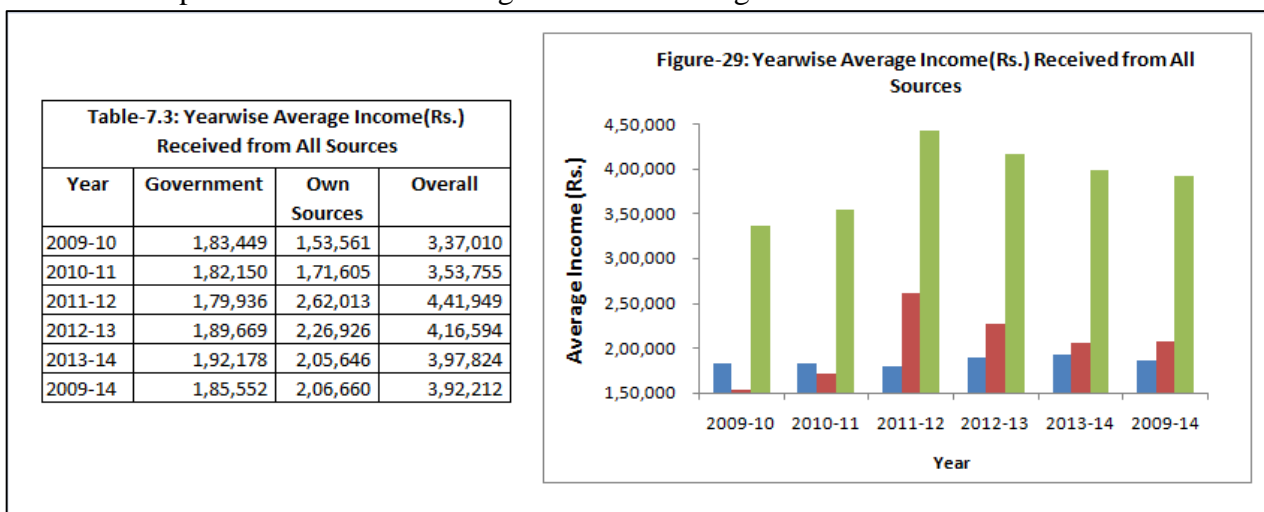
The year wise income data availability presented in Table-7.2 and Figure-28 shows that for the year 2012-13 all the organizations have provided data as against 96% of the organizations providing data for the year 2011-12. Data for the year 2013-14 is available for 42 organizations as others have informed that the information is under auditing process.



## 7.2 Income

### 7.2.1 Average Income

The average income received by the organizations from all sources over the last five years for implementing the programme is Rs. 3.92 lakhs per year. Over the years it is seen that the income increased in the first three years and then declined. From the government the average income received per annum per cottage over the five years has been about Rs.1.86 lakhs while the internal resources constitute about Rs.2.06 lakhs. Over the years the government financial support is almost same while the own resources is increasing. The year wise average income received from government and own resources is presented in the following Table-7.3 and Figure-29.





### 7.2.2 Sources of Income

The two main sources of income are the income received from the government and the own source contributed by the implementing agencies. The distribution of sources over the years presented in Table-7.4 shows government share has declined from 53% in 2009-10 to 48% during 2013-14 while the organizations share has increased from 47% to 52% between the periods.

<b>Income Source</b>	<b>2009-10</b>	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>2011-12</b>	<b>2012-13</b>	<b>2013-14</b>	<b>2009-14</b>
From Management	45%	49%	58%	53%	51%	52%
Government	53%	49%	41%	46%	48%	47%
Opening Balance	0.3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Donation	1%	0.4%	0.5%	1%	0.4%	0.6%
Bank Interest	1%	1%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%
Cash on Hand	0%	0.010%	0.001%	0.002%	0%	0.002%
Sale Of Scrap	0.01%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.001%
IT Refund	0%	0%	0.003%	0%	0%	0.001%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

### 7.2.3 Per Capita Income

As per the norms of the programme each destitute cottage will be given a per child recurring cost of Rs.360 per month which is 90% of the governments share (the recurring cots per child per month is fixed at Rs.400) and Rs.45 per child as rental charges if the cottage is running in rented building. Based on these norms some cottages are getting Rs.360 per month per child and some Rs.405 per month per child. On an average each cottage is getting Rs.375 per child per month. Based on this norm the per capita income from all sources is increasing over the years and the five year average being Rs.688 and the government funding comprises of Rs.375 while the internal funding is Rs.313. The yearwise trend in the income shows internal funding has increased over the years. The programme guideline indicates that 10% of the per capita funding has to be borne by the implementing NGO. However as seen the implementing agenceies are funding higher than this 10% norm. The details of the per capita income over the last five years are presented in Table-7.5 below.

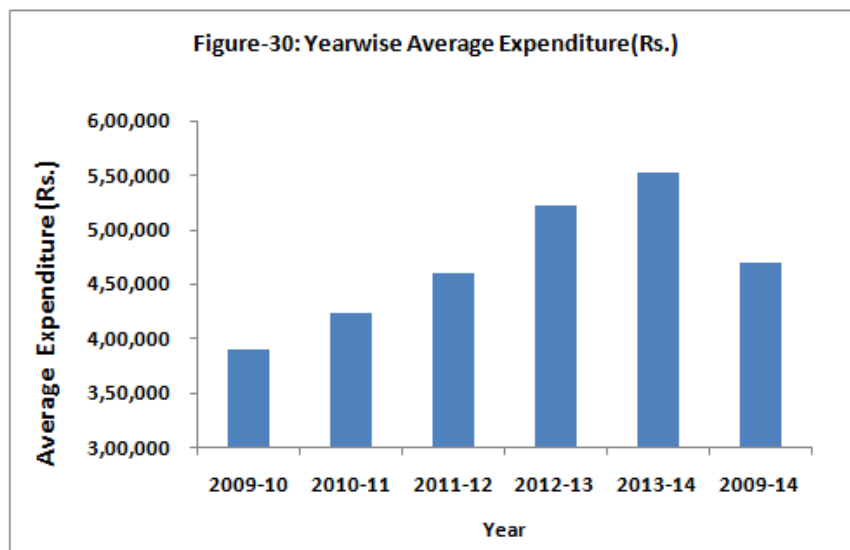
<b>Income Source</b>	<b>2009-10</b>	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>2011-12</b>	<b>2012-13</b>	<b>2013-14</b>	<b>2009-14</b>
Own Source	224	260	398	344	315	313
Government	375	375	375	375	375	375
<b>Total</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>688</b>

## 7.3 Expenditure

### 7.3.1 Total Expenditure

The average expenditure incurred by the organizations for implementing the destitute cottage programme is presented in Table-7.6 & Figure-30 below. As seen from the table, the average expenditure over the last five years has been continuously increasing from nearly Rs.4 lakhs to over Rs.5.5 lakhs with the five year average of Rs. 4.7 lakhs.

Years	Average Income (Rs.)
2009-10	3,90,233
2010-11	4,23,816
2011-12	4,59,834
2012-13	5,21,696
2013-14	5,53,146
2009-14	4,69,989



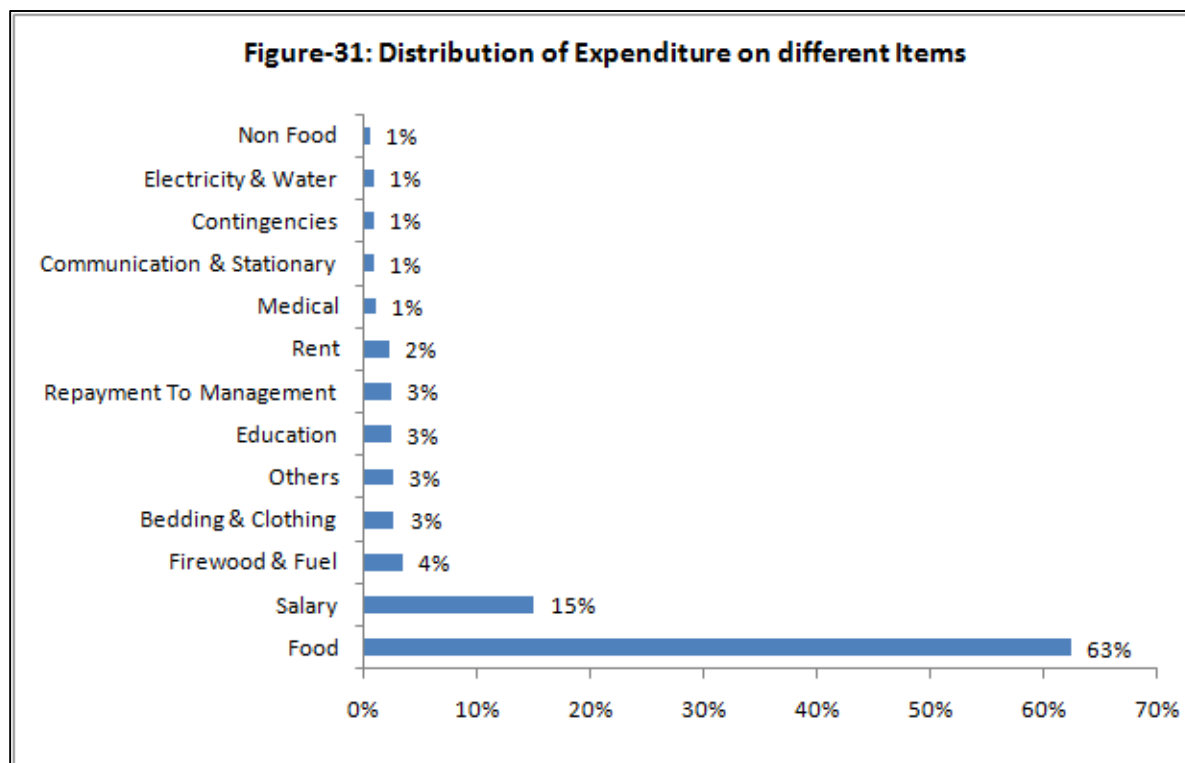
### 7.3.2 Itemwise Expenditure

The itemwise distribution of expenditure incurred is presented in Table-7.7 & Figure-31. As seen from the table Food and Salary constitute the major share of the expenditure (78%) with Food expenses being 63%. The non food items constitute about 16% while repayment of loan to management is 3%. Among the non food items, Firewood & Fuel (4%), Bedding & Clothing (3%) and Education (3%) expenses are the major items. These are followed by expenditure on Rent, Medical and Communication & stationary.

**Table-7.7: Yearwise Distribution of Expenditure on different Items**

Item of Expenditure	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2009-14
Food	67%	61%	74%	51%	63%	63%
Salary	15%	15%	19%	12%	15%	15%
Firewood & Fuel	3%	4%	5%	2%	4%	4%
Bedding & Clothing	2%	2%	4%	3%	3%	3%
Others	4%	3%	3%	2%	3%	3%
Education	2%	2%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Repayment To Management	1%	2%	4%	2%	4%	3%
Rent	3%	3%	3%	1%	3%	2%
Medical	1%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Communication & Stationary	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%	1%
Contingencies	1%	3%	1%	1%	0%	1%
Electricity & Water	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Non Food	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%
Transport	0.30%	0.30%	0.52%	0.26%	0.37%	0.35%
Maintainance	0.11%	0.16%	0.37%	0.25%	0.32%	0.25%
Closing Balance	0.05%	0.09%	0.02%	0.06%	0.04%	0.05%
Audit Fee	0.03%	0.04%	0.06%	0.04%	0.06%	0.05%
Cash at Bank	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.12%	0.03%
Bank Charges	0.06%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.01%	0.01%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>121%</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>103%</b>	<b>100%</b>

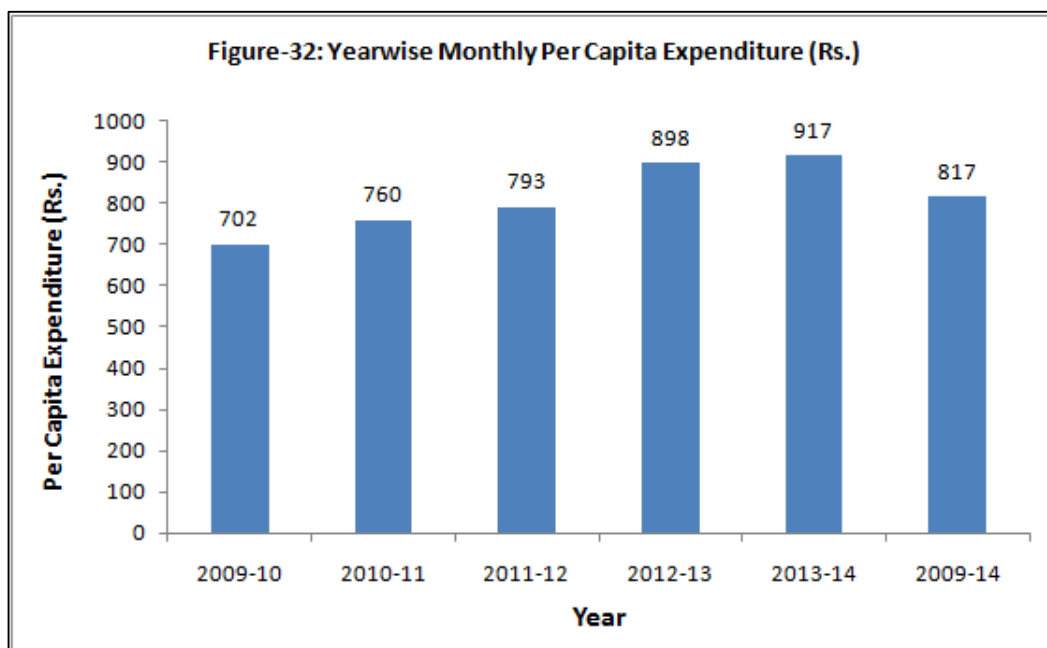
**Figure-31: Distribution of Expenditure on different Items**



### 7.3.3 Per Capita Expenditure

The per capita expenditure over the years for different items is presented in Table-7.8 and Figure-32. As seen the monthly per capita expenditure has increased from Rs.700 in 2009-10 to Rs.900 in 2013-14 showing an increase of 31% over 5 years an annual increase of 6% which may be attributed to the inflation.

Item of Expenditure	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2009-14
Food	467	460	485	553	584	511
Salary	104	113	116	144	138	124
Firewood & Fuel	19	28	34	36	28	30
Bedding & Clothing	13	12	26	27	33	23
Others	25	23	22	22	23	23
Education	15	13	21	24	32	21
Repayment To Management	9	13	27	30	21	21
Rent	18	24	20	19	14	19
Medical	5	25	8	6	7	10
Communication & Stationary	5	6	12	11	7	9
Contingencies	4	25	3	4	6	9
Electricity & Water	6	7	7	9	9	8
Non Food	7	6	3	6	6	6
Transport	2	2	3	4	3	3
Maintainance	1	1	3	3	3	2
Closing Balance	0	1	0	0	1	0
Audit Fee	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cash at Bank	0	0	1	0	0	0
Bank Charges	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>898</b>	<b>917</b>	<b>817</b>



## 7.4 Income Vs Expenditure

The analyses of income vs. expenditure of the cottages indicate expenditure has been on the higher side over the years. The excess of expenditure over income is met through internal borrowings from the parent organizations which is implementing the programme. It is seen that over the last five years the average expenditure is higher than income from all sources by 20%, which has been increasing over the last five years excepting a decline during 2011-12. If we exclude the internal source of income which is repeated in the expenditure as repayment to the organization and compare the income received from government with the total expenditure incurred for implementing the programme, the deficit is increasing from 113% to 188% during 2009-10 and 2013-14 with the five year average deficit of over 150%. This shows that the implementing organizations are investing more than 10% for running the cottages. The relevant data are given in Table-7.9 below.

Year	Average Income (Rs.) Received from			Average Expenditure	Excess of Expenditure over Income	Excess of Expenditure over Income Received from Government
	Government	Own Resources	Total			
2009-10	1,83,449	1,53,561	3,37,010	3,90,233	16%	113%
2010-11	1,82,150	1,71,605	3,53,755	4,23,816	20%	133%
2011-12	1,79,936	2,62,013	4,41,949	4,59,834	4%	156%
2012-13	1,89,669	2,26,926	4,16,594	5,21,696	25%	175%
2013-14	1,92,178	2,05,646	3,97,824	5,53,146	39%	188%
2009-14	1,85,552	2,06,660	3,92,212	4,69,989	20%	153%

## 7.5 Daily Expenditure

The study collected information on the daily food expenses incurred on food items on the first day of every month for a period of 9 months from July 2013 to March 2014. This data is obtained from the food stock inventory register maintained by the cottages. The relevant data presented in the following Table-7.10 shows that per capita daily expenditure on food items is estimated between Rs.37 to Rs.39 and the monthly per capita expenditure of about Rs.1142. This estimates when compared with the monthly per capita recurring expenses of Rs.400 provided under the programme is almost three times higher. Thus the norm of Rs.400 per capita per month is to be reviewed so that the cottages functions effectively without any discrepancies in the enrolment numbers.

Day	Amount per day(Rs.)	No. of Children	Daily Per Capita Expenditure	Per Capita Monthly Expenditure
1st July 2013	82,839	2184	38	1138
1st Aug 2013	81,985	2184	38	1126
1st Sept 2013	84,681	2184	39	1163
1st Oct 2013	81,653	2184	37	1122
1st Nov 2013	82,874	2184	38	1138
1st Dec 2013	84,055	2184	38	1155
1st Jan 2014	83,759	2184	38	1151
1st Feb 2014	83,107	2184	38	1142
1st Mar 2014	83,480	2184	38	1147

## 8. Programme for Children Homes

Children Homes for boys and girls are functioning under many programmes of the state and implemented through various departments – Social Welfare, Backward Classes and Minority, Education and Women and Child Welfare departments under various schemes and funding pattern. In this section the details of the different children homes and the financial support are highlighted.

Sl. No		Government Pre Metric Hostel	Government Ashram Schools	Private Aided Pre Metric Hostel	Private Aided Destitute Homes	Morarji Desai Residential School
1	Department	Backward Classes and Minority Department	Backward Classes and Minority Department	Backward Classes and Minority Department	Backward Classes and Minority Department	Backward Classes and Minority Department
2	Target Population	Group 1, 2A,2B,3A,3B	Group 1, 2A,2B,3A,3B	Group 1, 2A,2B,3A,3B	Orphan and Destitute Children	Group 1, 2A,2B,3A,3B
3	Income Limit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Group 1-Rs.1 lakh;</li> <li>• Other Groups- Rs.44,500</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Group 1-Rs.1 lakh;</li> <li>• Other Groups- Rs.44,500</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Group 1-Rs.1 lakh;</li> <li>• Other Groups- Rs.44,500</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Group 1-Rs.1 lakh;</li> <li>• Other Groups- Rs.44,500</li> </ul>
4	Eligibility	Class 5 to 10	Class 1 to 4	Class 5 to 10	Class 1 to 10	Class 6 onwards
5	Food Expenses	Rs.900 per month	Rs.700 per month	Rs.500 per month	Rs.500 per month	Rs.1000 per month

<b>Sl. No</b>		<b>Pre Metric Hostel</b>	<b>KGBV Schools</b>	<b>FIT Institutions</b>	<b>Pre Metric Hostel for Rural Girls</b>	<b>Post Metric Hostelfor Rural Girls</b>
1	Department	Social Welfare Department	Education Department	Women & Child Development	Women & Child Development	Women & Child Development
2	Target Population	Scheduled Caste	Girls of Migrant laborers, School drop outs	Children committed through CWC	Rural Girls	Rural Girls
3	Income Limit				Rs.10,000	Rs.10,000
4	Eligibility	Class 5 to 10	Class 6 to 8			
5	Food Expenses	Rs.800 per month	Rs.750 per month	Rs.750 per month	Rs.800 per month	Rs.850 per month

The above programmes for the children welfare indicate varying financial support. The financial support mentioned under the above programmes is only for food expenses. In addition expenses for medical, books, uniform, bedding & clothing and saloon are provided. In the case of the Destitute Cottage scheme implemented by the Women and Child Welfare department the financial support is Rs.400 which includes food, clothing, soap, oil, electricity & water charges, posting, stationery, education, text books, vocational training, health, recreation, salary of house mother, supervisor, helper etc., As seen there is a wide disparity between the programmes and hence strategies to be developed for converging the destitute cottage programme with others.

## 9. Conclusion

This section concludes based on the analyses made in the previous sections and also focussing on the evaluation questions as specified in the TOR.

**i. How many destitute cottages are functioning effectively in the state?**

There are 184 NGO's implementing the nearly 300 destitute cottages as per the list of the Women and Child Welfare Department. Based on this list 66 NGO's were selected for the study. During the study it is found that 51 cottages are functioning and 15 are not functioning.

**ii. What is average number of children taking shelter in them annually?**

The average number of children per cottage based on the sample study is about 24 per cottage and an average NGO is implementing two cottages. If we project this to about 150 functioning NGO's implementing the cottages then the number of children taking shelter annually will be about 7500. This number is arrived based on the current enrolment data as per the register maintained by the cottages. However if we take 25% of enrolment as overstated numbers then the number of children taking shelter in these cottages would be about 6000. But some of the religious mutts such as JSS Mutt and Sri Murugaranjendra Mutt are feeding over 250 children annually who are not getting benefits under the programme.

**iii. Is there any duplication or falsification in the enrolment of destitute children?**

Each NGO implementing the cottage maintains list of children who are admitted to the cottage based on which the government provides funding for running the cottage. As per the list each cottage has enrolled children based on the concept of units, each unit consisting of 25 children. During the visit to the cottages it has been found through validation with the children staying in the cottages, that in 13 NGO's implementing the cottages out of the 51 functional NGO's implementing the cottages has less children as compared to the register. The percentage of children present at the time of visit as compared to the enrolled varied from 20% to 96% which is the actual situation as confirmed by the children. Hence the number of children actually staying in the cottages can be in the range of 50% to 75% of the enrolled. This may not be true in cottages run by religious mutts such as JSS Mutt, Sri Murugaranjendra Mutt, Swarnamba Gurukula, Pirangiswamy Mutt etc, which are catering to the needs of the poor and needy children over many years.

**iv. What is the average living cost per child per month? Is it being met adequately?**

The average living cost as per the income and expenditure statements provided by the sample organizations reveals that the monthly per capita expenditure over the last five years has increased from Rs.700 to over Rs.900, while the per capita income remained around Rs.600 per month over the years. This income comprises of Rs.400 from government and the remaining is subsidized by the implementing organization. The actual food expenditure based on the per day expenses is estimated at Rs. 1142 per child per month.



**v. Are the scheme guidelines being adhered to by the NGOs running the Cottages?**

The implementing organizations are adhering to the scheme guideline in implementing the programme. However they are strongly suggesting that the financial support given per child is very inadequate given the raising prices and cost of living.

**vi. What is the quality of life the destitute children are able to enjoy?**

The sample children surveyed are of the opinion that life is not an issue in the cottages as they have got all facilities which they were deprived.

**vii. What proportion of destitute children are rehabilitated and how effectively?**

Data on rehabilitation is not maintained in the cottages. Once the child leaves the cottage there is no track of the child. During the survey only 8 children could be tracked. This is one of the weak areas of the implementing organization in documentation of left out children. The problem of tracking is that the children who leave the cottages in the middle are the single parent children or children having some relatives who take the children without providing any information on the migration.

**viii. Whether any destitute children are not admitted because of the capacity constraints?**

No such instances have been noticed in the sample cottages. As seen from the analyses of the sample children knowledge of the cottages have been good among the children. This is mainly due to either the neighborhood or their siblings are staying. If the number of children is more than 25 then the organization will make alternate arrangements – either they apply for the second unit or they will send to nearby cottage.

**ix. What is the reason for fluctuations in the annual performance of the scheme?**

One of the reasons expressed by the field staff is that some of the implementing agencies have no capacity to run a cottage because of lack of staff. Also the variation in the children admission and identification of the children as per the guidelines makes the variations in the performance of the scheme. According to the implementing agencies the low financial support is hindering the continuation of the scheme by small organizations. Religious institutions have financial resources which could sustain the children strength and be in the scheme.

**x. Is there any overlap or duplication of with any other-program of any other Department?**

No overlapping or duplication of programmes is seen. The other programmes focusing children welfare is very clear about the norms and procedures and hence there is no scope for overlapping or duplication. Also the number of children staying in the cottages was validated with the children staying in the cottages. Excepting in 13 NGO's implementing the cottages where the number enrolled is overstated, in other cottages no such instances have been reported by the children. It is to be noted that the other residential programmes such as the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya for girls run by SSA, Hostels run by other departments are not accessible in the

neighbourhood of the Cottages. This will ensure that no overlapping of children staying in the cottages with other programmes is possible.

**xi. How could the program be implemented better in the future?**

As seen from the analyses of the data in the previous sections the programme is being implemented in its earnest and dedicated direction. It is the unilateral suggestions of all the implementing organization to increase the cost of support per child from the current Rs.400, which is meager under the given cost of living and raising prices. The children are of the opinion that the programme has to further focus on providing facilities such as availability of Cots to all children, education to all, bathroom and toilets should be painted regularly, play ground facility, improvement in sanitation facilities, developing reading habits, computer training, water availability. Also monitoring at the taluk levels by the department personnel and the Executive Officer of the Taluk panchayat would reduce the overstating of the enrolment by the NGO's. The Executive Officer of the Taluk panchayat has to give clearance certificate for release of funds to the NGO's.

## 10. Recommendations

Based on the analyses of the data presented in the previous chapters, the following recommendations would enhance the effectiveness in the functioning of the Destitute Cottages:

1. There are many programmes supporting children welfare with varying financial norms and implemented by different departments as given below.

Backward Classes and Minority Department	Government Pre Metric Hostel	Rs.900 per month
	Government Ashram Schools	Rs.700 per month
	Private Aided Pre Metric Hostel	Rs.500 per month
	Private Aided Destitute Homes	Rs.500 per month
	Morarji Desai Residential School	Rs.1000 per month
Social Welfare Department	Pre Metric Hostel	Rs.800 per month
Education Department	KGBV Schools	Rs.750 per month
Women & Child Development Department	FIT Institutions	Rs.750 per month
	Pre Metric Hostel for Rural Girls	Rs. 800 per Month
	Post Metric Hostel for Rural Girls	Rs. 850 per Month

The Destitute Cottage scheme is also a child welfare programme and is implemented by the Women & Child Development Department through NGOs. The financial support provided under this scheme has been Rs.400 per child per month (as recurring expenditure) out of which the NGOs have to contribute 10%. The current recurring expenditure estimated, based on the data collected from the NGOs indicate that per child monthly recurring expenditure is Rs.1142. Thus, the current norm of Rs.400 per child per month financial support fixed is insufficient and needs revision. It is recommended that the State may (a) normalize the financial support provided such that the difference between schemes is not wide, and, (b) enhance the financial support by convergence or otherwise to be close to the actual of Rs 1142 per child per month.

2. The study reveals that 23% of the NGO's implementing cottages reported as functioning i.e having children residing in them; in fact do not have any children. Also in some of the cottages there are variations between the number of children actually residing and the number of children reported by the NGO indicating falsification of figures. It is therefore recommended that Destitute Cottages need to be inspected at least once a year without prior information for verification of the actual number of children and an assessment of facilities. There are some instances where the department has reviewed the cottages and found some irregularities in the enrolment list. These types of NGO's giving falsification in enrolment must be discontinued and the children admitted to these cottages may be put in to other cottages or similar institutions running the welfare programme for children.

3. A central registry of children admitted to the Destitute Cottages is essential at the State level. As of now there is no updated information about the children in these cottages. In this regard, each child admitted to the destitute cottage may be provided with a unique identification number, preferably “**Aadhar Number**”, which will not only help in preventing falsification of records of children but could be used to track children after they leave the Cottage.
4. For the long term security the scheme should focus on providing best education to the children by identifying the children talent and capabilities. The guidelines seem to lay a lot of emphasis on providing vocational training. The guidelines may be modified to stress that each child be first tried to be provided the best education, particularly technical and professional courses, those who are unable to bear the load of these only may be given vocational training.
5. The vocational education has to be given to children who are not in a position to pursue further education. The implementing NGO's can coordinate with National Skill Development Corporation for imparting skill development activities to the children for bringing them to the mainstream. Also NGO's could coordinate with organizations such as Church's Council for Child and Youth Care (CCCYC), Don Bosco, Srikshetra Dharmasthala Rural Development Project, RUDSET etc who are doing skill development training in vocational occupations.
6. There should be a District level Committee to monitor and review of the performance of Destitute Cottages. However. It is emphasized that no new committee need to be formed for this purpose, the existing committee reviewing any other similar or equivalent child development programme may be entrusted with this responsibility
7. The taluka level officers of the Women and Child Development Department have to be involved in the activities of scheme. Currently the scheme is being monitored at the district level only and taluk level functionaries have been assigned no role nor given any authority in the matter.
8. There is indeed no complaint of harassment of children reported in the study. But a stray case of bullying by elder children of the Cottage was reported. However, no complaint receiving/ grievance redressal mechanism was in place in any of the Cottages. It is recommended that a system in this direction be put in place and more so, a child harassment/abuse protection system for the children in Destitute Cottages be codified and implemented in every Cottage.
9. Children in any Cottage belonging to other States of the Country, especially if they are from a district other than the neighbouring district to the Cottage in which they have come to, need special attention and monitoring. This has been recommended because of the presence of a large number of teenaged girls, belonging to the North-eastern States, being with a single Destitute Cottage for a period of about five years. The intention is to be sure that the reason for the distance travelled to the Cottage by the child is genuine and justified.

10. No sanctions for new or additional cottages is made unless it is found that the cottage has sufficient facilities for accomadating children and also the NGO's have capacity to run the cottages.
11. The existing cottages have to improve in the infrastrucre facilities so that the children feel homely atmosphere. As seen most of the cottages do not have sufficient space for sleeping as per the norms specified by the government.
12. The quality and quantity of food served to the children has to be improved as seen the children are served food below the specied norms. This is because the NGO's are admitting children beyond the capacity of the cottages and are unable to raise additional resources. This is more so among the small NGO's who have no capacity to run these types of schemes. Such type of NGO's should not be encouraged under the programme.

## **ANNEX – 1: TERMS OF REFERENCE**

## Terms of Reference for Evaluation of Destitute Cottages

1. **Title:** 'Evaluation of Destitute Cottages'
2. **Department/Agency implementing the scheme/programme:** Women and Child Department, Government of Karnataka.
3. **Background information:** The Government of Karnataka has been supporting NGOs to run Destitute Cottages to provide care protection, shelter, education and other needs to destitute, orphaned and neglected children. This is a district sector scheme administered by Zilla Panchayat. Financial assistance is provided by Zilla Panchayat to the NGOs @ Rs. 400 per for food, clothing and shelter for each child and Rs. 50 for the rental per month per child. A non recurring expenditure of Rs. 500 per child per year is also provided to the NGO to meet medical and other non-recurring expenses. This is expected to constitute about 90% of the total cost on the child and is fully borne by Govt of Karnataka. The remaining cost (i.e. 10%) is expected to be borne by the NGO running the Destitute Cottages. Each Destitute Cottage is expected to have a maximum 25 children at any time. Cottages for boys and girls should be maintained separately. At present 335 Cottages are functioning in different districts and taluks in the state.

The Destitute cottages are expected to provide friendly and hospitable environment for the education, growth and well being of the destitute children. If a child crosses 18 years of age and attains adulthood, he/she is expected to leave the Destitute Cottage and work and earn livelihood independently. In rare cases of continuing education, the child may be allowed to continue in the Destitute Cottage and pursue the studies. The ultimate object of the scheme is to rehabilitate the destitute children as normal citizen in the community. Overall, the effort is to ensure the destitute grow up and lead normal life.

4. **Evaluation scope, purpose and objectives:** The scheme covers the entire State. The cost norms of the scheme were fixed many years before. The number of destitute children is also going up year by year. In this background, the Government of Karnataka intends to take up an evaluation of the scheme to check the actual number of children benefitted by the scheme, the quality of support provided to them and the final impact on their lives. Most of the children are sent to schools and some of them are in due course lodged in the Social welfare hostels. There is a good possibility of children being enrolled in both the places on full time basis. The proposed evaluation is expected to bring out the impact of the scheme, check its effective implementation and suggest measures for its further improvement.

**5. Evaluation questions:** The following are the list of evaluation questions:

- i. How many destitute cottages are functioning effectively in the state?
- ii. What is average number of children taking shelter in them annually?
- iii. Is there any duplication or falsification in the enrolment of destitute children?
- iv. What is the average living cost per child per month. Is it being met adequately?
- v. Are the scheme guidelines are being adhered to by the NGOs running the Cottages?
- vi. What is the quality of life the destitute children are able to enjoy?
- vii. What proportion of destitute children are rehabilitated and how effectively?
- viii. Whether any destitute children are not admitted because of the capacity constraints.
- ix. What is the reason for fluctuations in the annual performance of the scheme?
- x. Is there any overlap or duplication of with any other program of any other Department?
- xi. How could the program be implemented better in the future?

**6. Evaluation methodology:** At least 2 Destitute Cottages should be selected randomly in each district and their functioning in the last 5 years has to be evaluated thoroughly using scheme guidelines. The facilities provided to the children and the quality of life enjoyed has to be assessed and verified with all the children currently lodged in the selected Cottage. At least 5% of the children who left the Destitute Cottages should be contacted to see if the transformation and their establishment as normal citizens are satisfactory. Interviews should be conducted with the NGOs running the Cottages, social workers, school teachers, trainers and officers of the various Depts concerned to ascertain improvements needed for the scheme.

**7. Deliverables and time schedule:** The Line Department concerned will provide the required information and data to the prospective applicants. Successful Consultant is expected to adhere to the following timelines and deliverables:

- a. Work Plan for the proposed study should be submitted within 30 days after the release of first installment of the contract sum.
- b. Primary data collection should be completed within 3 months after the work plan is approved by KEA.
- c. Draft evaluation report should be submitted within one month after completing field data collection for approval by a joint team of KEA and Line Department/Agency officers.
- d. Final evaluation report should be submitted within one month after the draft report is approved.

Thus excluding the time taken for approval, the evaluation study should be completed in 6 months' time.

**8. Cost and schedule of budget releases:** Cost will be determined through open competitive bidding process based on the sample size, followed by negotiations if necessary.




Output based budget release schedule is as follows:

- a. 30% of the contract cost will be released on signing of the MoU/contract agreement.
- b. 30% will be released after the Work Plan is approved.
- c. 20 % will be released after the draft evaluation report is approved.
- d. 20% will be released after the final report is submitted.

Income tax @10% will be deducted from each payment. In addition, the consultant is expected to pay service tax @12.36% at their end.

- 9. Qualifications of the consultants and method of selection:** Consultant organization for the study will be selected through a competitive bidding process using two stage system. In the first stage applications will be scrutinized for technical competence. In the second stage price bids of only those who are technically qualified will be considered. Academic/research/consulting/social service related organizations who have 5 years of prior experience in evaluating child rights may apply for the consultancy. They should have one Sociologist and one psychologist in the investigators team.
- 10. Ensuring quality:** The evaluation report and its findings must demonstrate highest professional standards on par with national and international studies.
- 11. Providing oversight:** Karnataka Evaluation Authority will provide the oversight for the study. All technical aspects of the study are subject to their approval.
- 12. Contact person to get further details about the study:** Any further information on the proposed study can be obtained from Ms Bharati Devi, Research Assistant, Women and Child Welfare Department, M S Building, Bangalore – 560001, Ph: 080 22353777.

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Approved -  
  
16/8  
**Chief Evaluation Officer**  
Karnataka Evaluation Authority  
Bangalore-560001

## **ANNEX – 2 : SURVEY TOOLS**

**Evaluation of Destitute Cottages Implemented by  
 Women and Child Welfare Department  
 Government of Karnataka / PĒÁĎĪ PÀ , PĀĎgĒÀ aĀ»¼Á aĀvĀŪ  
 aĀPĪ¼Á CĀPĒE - ĀSĀiĀ ᳚UĎwPĀ aĀPĪ¼Á PĀnĀgĀ ᳚¼Á AiĒĒdĒiĀ ᳚ĀĀPĒ  
 NGO Survey Questionnaire / , PĀĎgĒvĀ , Ā , ĀiĀ ᳚ĒĀSĀ ᳚**

Sample No.				
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**Basic Information / , ĀĀĒĒĀ aĀ»w**

1. District / FĒĒ
2. Taluk / vĀ®ĒPĀ:
3. Name of the Children’s Home / aĀPĪ¼Á PĀnĀgĒÀ °Ē, ĀĀ:
4. Location of the Children’s Home / aĀPĪ¼Á PĀnĀgĒ EgĀaĀ , ᳚¼Á
5. Year of establishment / , ĀĪĒĒĀiĀZĀ aĀ᳚:
6. This Children Home is for Boys, Girls or Both / F aĀPĪ¼Á PĀnĀgĒ UĀqĀ  
 aĀPĪ¼Á/°ĒĒĀ aĀPĪ¼Á/E Sĵ UĒĒ 1Ā«ĀvĒ ᳚vĀvĒĒĒ
7. What is the present strength of children? / F aĀPĪ¼Á PĀnĀgĒÀ aĀPĪ¼Á , ĀSĀi  
 J᳚ĀP Boys/ UĀqĀ \_\_\_\_\_; Girls °ĒĒĀ \_\_\_\_\_;
8. Name of the NGO organization implementing / aĀPĪ¼Á PĀnĀgĒ  
 CĒĀ᳚ĒĒĒĒĒ , ĀwĀĀaĀ , PĀĎgĒvĀ , Ā , ĀiĀ °Ē, ĀĀ:
9. Is the Children’s Home located in Own/Rented premises / aĀPĪ¼Á PĀnĀgĒ , ĀvĀ  
 CxĒĀ ᳚ĒĒĒĒĒ PĀ ᳚ĒP ᳚ĒĒĒĒ?:

10. Does the Children's Home function 24X7? /  $\alpha$   $\text{APV}\bar{\text{A}}$   $\text{P}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{n}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{g}}\bar{\text{A}}$  24X7  $\text{g}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{V}}\bar{\text{E}}$   $\text{P}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{i}}\bar{\text{O}}\alpha\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{D}}\gg\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{V}}\bar{\text{I}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{A}}?$

11. Geographical area of operation of the Children's Home /  $\alpha$   $\text{APV}\bar{\text{A}}$   $\text{P}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{n}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{g}}\bar{\text{A}}$   $\text{P}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{i}}\bar{\text{O}}\bar{\text{U}}\bar{\text{E}}\frac{1}{2}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{U}}:$

(Within the taluk /  $\text{V}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{E}}\bar{\text{Q}}\bar{\text{E}}\bar{\text{E}}\bar{\text{V}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{V}}\bar{\text{E}}\bar{\text{A}}$   $\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{U}}_1$ ; Within the district/  $\bar{\text{F}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{i}}\bar{\text{E}}\bar{\text{V}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{V}}\bar{\text{E}}\bar{\text{A}}$   $\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{U}}_2$ ; Within the state /  $\text{g}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{d}}\bar{\text{i}}\bar{\text{z}}\bar{\text{E}}\bar{\text{V}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{V}}\bar{\text{E}}\bar{\text{A}}$   $\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{U}}_3$ ; outside the state/  $\text{g}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{d}}\bar{\text{i}}\bar{\text{z}}\bar{\text{P}}\bar{\text{E}}\bar{\text{g}}\bar{\text{V}}\bar{\text{E}}\bar{\text{A}}$   $\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{U}}_4$ )

**Facilities Available /  $\text{z}\bar{\text{E}}\bar{\text{g}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{i}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{E}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{U}}\bar{\text{A}}$**

12. Extent of Area available for different facilities in the Children's home /  $\alpha$   $\text{APV}\bar{\text{A}}$   $\text{P}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{n}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{g}}\bar{\text{A}}$   $\bar{\text{P}}\bar{\text{E}}\bar{\text{z}}\bar{\text{E}}\bar{\text{g}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{i}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{E}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{U}}\bar{\text{A}}$   $\ll\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{g}}\bar{\text{A}}$

Sl. No.	Facilities $\bar{\text{E}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{U}}\bar{\text{A}}$	Independent facility available $\bar{\text{Y}}\bar{\text{E}}\bar{\text{V}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{P}}\bar{\text{A}}$ $\bar{\text{E}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{U}}\bar{\text{A}}$ $\bar{\text{E}}\bar{\text{g}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{z}}\bar{\text{A}}$ (Yes-1 / No-0)	Length GZ $\bar{\text{I}}$ (feet)	Breadth CUP $\bar{\text{E}}$ (feet)	If No, explain how it is managed $\bar{\text{Y}}\bar{\text{E}}\bar{\text{V}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{P}}\bar{\text{A}}$ $\bar{\text{E}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{U}}\bar{\text{A}}$ $\bar{\text{E}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{z}}\bar{\text{E}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{i}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{A}}$ $\bar{\text{j}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{w}}$ $\text{P}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{i}}\bar{\text{O}}\alpha\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{D}}\gg\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{w}}\bar{\text{I}}\bar{\text{E}}$
A	Sleeping for Boys $\bar{\text{O}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{q}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{U}}\bar{\text{j}}$ $\bar{\text{U}}\bar{\text{E}}$ $\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{O}}\bar{\text{U}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{U}}\bar{\text{A}}$				
B	Sleeping for Girls $\bar{\text{O}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{q}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{V}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{i}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{j}}$ $\bar{\text{U}}\bar{\text{E}}$ $\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{O}}\bar{\text{U}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{U}}\bar{\text{A}}$				
C	Playing / Exercise $\bar{\text{D}}\bar{\text{i}}$ $\bar{\text{z}}\bar{\text{A}}$ / $\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{i}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{z}}\bar{\text{A}}$ $\bar{\text{U}}\bar{\text{A}}$				
D	Dining / $\bar{\text{H}}\bar{\text{i}}$ $\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{q}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{U}}\bar{\text{A}}$				
E	Reading Place / $\bar{\text{N}}\bar{\text{z}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{U}}\bar{\text{A}}$				
F	Kitchen / $\bar{\text{C}}\bar{\text{r}}\bar{\text{U}}\bar{\text{E}}$ $\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{q}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{U}}\bar{\text{A}}$				
G	Administration / $\bar{\text{D}}\bar{\text{q}}\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{v}}\bar{\text{A}}$				
H	Others (specify) / $\bar{\text{E}}\bar{\text{v}}\bar{\text{I}}\bar{\text{E}}$ ( $\ll\bar{\text{A}}\bar{\text{j}}\bar{\text{1}}$ )				

13. Do the boys and girls sleep in same room or different rooms? /  $\text{UAcq\AA}^{\text{a}} \text{Av\AA}^{\text{o}} \text{Et\AA}$   
 $\text{a}^{\text{a}} \text{APM\AA} \text{MAZ\AA} \text{CxP\AA} \text{''Ag\AA} \text{P\AA} \text{E\AA} \text{U\AA} \text{M\AA} \text{P} \text{e}^{\text{a}} \text{a}^{\text{a}} \text{U\AA} \text{v\AA} \text{G\AA} \text{A\AA} \text{i\AA} \text{A}^{\text{a}} \text{?}$   
 (Same Room / MAZ\AA P\AA E\AA U\AA 1; Different Room / ''Ag\AA P\AA E\AA U\AA 2; Not Applicable/  
 CE\AA -\AA, \AA^{\text{a}} \text{Ac}^{\text{a}} \text{e}^{\text{3}})

**Sanitation Facilities /  $\pm \text{Ez\AA}^{\text{a}} \text{Ai\AA} \text{Z\AA} \text{,} \text{E}^{\text{a}} \text{''} \text{A}$**

14. What is the status of sanitation facilities in the Children's home? /  $\text{a}^{\text{a}} \text{APM\AA} \text{P\AA} \text{n\AA} \text{g\AA} \text{ZP} \text{e}^{\text{a}}$   
 $\pm \text{Ez\AA}^{\text{a}} \text{Ai\AA} \text{Z\AA} \text{,} \text{E}^{\text{a}} \text{''} \text{Z\AA} \text{O} \text{AVZP}^{\text{a}}$

Sl. No.		Toilet $\pm \text{Ez\AA}^{\text{a}} \text{Ai\AA}$	Bathroom $\text{,} \text{A} \text{R} \text{E} \text{Z\AA} \text{P} \text{E} \text{A} \text{U} \text{E}^{\text{a}}$
A	Is Independent Sanitation facility available for Boys and Girls / $\text{UAcq\AA}^{\text{a}} \text{Av\AA}^{\text{o}} \text{Et\AA} \text{a}^{\text{a}} \text{APM\AA} \text{U} \text{E}^{\text{a}}$ $\text{Y} \text{v} \text{P} \text{P} \text{A} \text{V} \text{ } \pm \text{Ez\AA}^{\text{a}} \text{Ai\AA} \text{Z\AA} \text{,} \text{E}^{\text{a}} \text{''} \text{A} \text{Ez\AA} \text{i\AA} \text{A}^{\text{a}} \text{?}$ (Yes -1/ No-0)		
B	If Yes, How many for Boys? / $\text{O} \text{Ez\AA} \text{Z\AA} \text{G} \text{E} \text{UAcq\AA}$ $\text{a}^{\text{a}} \text{APM\AA} \text{U} \text{E} \text{J} \text{m} \text{AP}$		
C	If Yes, How many for Girls? / $\text{O} \text{Ez\AA} \text{Z\AA} \text{G} \text{E} \text{O} \text{Et\AA}$ $\text{a}^{\text{a}} \text{APM\AA} \text{U} \text{E} \text{J} \text{m} \text{AP}$		
D	How many of these facilities for boys are in closed rooms / $\text{UAcq\AA}^{\text{a}} \text{APM\AA} \text{J} \text{m} \text{AO} \text{,} \text{E}^{\text{a}} \text{''} \text{U} \text{M\AA}$ $\text{M} \text{Y} \text{A} \text{U} \text{E} \text{E}^{\text{a}} \text{P}$		
E	How many of these facilities for boys are in open area / $\text{UAcq\AA}^{\text{a}} \text{APM\AA} \text{J} \text{m} \text{AO} \text{,} \text{E}^{\text{a}} \text{''} \text{U} \text{M\AA} \text{O} \text{Eg} \text{U} \text{E}^{\text{a}}$ $\text{E}^{\text{a}} \text{P}$		
F	How many of these facilities for girls are in closed rooms / $\text{O} \text{Et\AA} \text{a}^{\text{a}} \text{APM\AA} \text{J} \text{m} \text{AO} \text{,} \text{E}^{\text{a}} \text{''} \text{U} \text{M\AA}$ $\text{M} \text{Y} \text{A} \text{U} \text{E} \text{E}^{\text{a}} \text{P}$		
G	How many of these facilities for girls are in open area / $\text{O} \text{Et\AA} \text{a}^{\text{a}} \text{APM\AA} \text{J} \text{m} \text{AO} \text{,} \text{E}^{\text{a}} \text{''} \text{U} \text{M\AA} \text{O} \text{Eg} \text{U} \text{E}^{\text{a}}$ $\text{E}^{\text{a}} \text{P}$		
H	If Independent facility for boys and girls are not available then totally how many are available? / $\text{O} \text{Et\AA} \text{a}^{\text{a}} \text{Av\AA} \text{UAcq\AA}^{\text{a}} \text{APM\AA} \text{U} \text{E}^{\text{a}} \text{Y} \text{v} \text{P} \text{P} \text{A} \text{V}$ $\text{,} \text{E}^{\text{a}} \text{''} \text{U} \text{M\AA} \text{E}^{\text{a}} \text{P} \text{A} \text{Z} \text{P} \text{e}^{\text{a}} \text{M} \text{I} \text{AO} \text{J} \text{m} \text{AO} \text{,} \text{E}^{\text{a}} \text{''} \text{U} \text{M\AA}$ $\text{E}^{\text{a}} \text{P}$		





## 21b Year 2012-13

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Social Category</b>	<b>Parents Not Alive</b>	<b>Father Alive</b>	<b>Mother Alive</b>	<b>Relatives Alive</b>	<b>BPL Family</b>
1	SC					
2	ST					
3	OBC					
4	General					
5	Muslim					
6	Christian					
7	Others					
8	Total					

## 21c Year 2011-12

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Social Category</b>	<b>Parents Not Alive</b>	<b>Father Alive</b>	<b>Mother Alive</b>	<b>Relatives Alive</b>	<b>BPL Family</b>
1	SC					
2	ST					
3	OBC					
4	General					
5	Muslim					
6	Christian					
7	Others					
8	Total					

## 21d Year 2010-11

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Social Category</b>	<b>Parents Not Alive</b>	<b>Father Alive</b>	<b>Mother Alive</b>	<b>Relatives Alive</b>	<b>BPL Family</b>
1	SC					
2	ST					
3	OBC					
4	General					
5	Muslim					
6	Christian					
7	Others					
8	Total					

## 21e Year 2009-10

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Social Category</b>	<b>Parents Not Alive</b>	<b>Father Alive</b>	<b>Mother Alive</b>	<b>Relatives Alive</b>	<b>BPL Family</b>
1	SC					
2	ST					
3	OBC					
4	General					
5	Muslim					
6	Christian					
7	Others					
8	Total					



22. Provide Number of children rehabilitated during the last five years **PMÉZÀ LZÀ**  
**à MÙDZÀ YÀEPÙ, WAIÀZÀ à APMÀ ZÀR-ÁwAiÀ « à gÀ SgÉ-Àj**

22a:Year 2013-14

Sl. No.	Social Category	Parents Not Alive	Father Alive	Mother Alive	Relatives Alive	BPL Family
1	SC					
2	ST					
3	OBC					
4	General					
5	Muslim					
6	Christian					
7	Others					
8	Total					

22b Year 2012-13

Sl. No.	Social Category	Parents Not Alive	Father Alive	Mother Alive	Relatives Alive	BPL Family
1	SC					
2	ST					
3	OBC					
4	General					
5	Muslim					
6	Christian					
7	Others					
8	Total					

22c Year 2011-12

Sl. No.	Social Category	Parents Not Alive	Father Alive	Mother Alive	Relatives Alive	BPL Family
1	SC					
2	ST					
3	OBC					
4	General					
5	Muslim					
6	Christian					
7	Others					
8	Total					

22d Year 2010-11

Sl. No.	Social Category	Parents Not Alive	Father Alive	Mother Alive	Relatives Alive	BPL Family
1	SC					
2	ST					
3	OBC					
4	General					
5	Muslim					
6	Christian					
7	Others					
8	Total					

22e Year 2009-10

Sl. No.	Social Category	Parents Not Alive	Father Alive	Mother Alive	Relatives Alive	BPL Family
1	SC					
2	ST					
3	OBC					
4	General					
5	Muslim					
6	Christian					
7	Others					
8	Total					

23. Provide Number of children tracked during the last five years/  $\text{PMÉZÁ LZÁ}^a \text{MÓZÁ}^è$   
 $^a \text{APMA eÁqEAB} \text{ ¥MØ ÁArgA}^a \text{ Á} \ll^a \text{gÁ SgÉ-Áj}$

23a: Year 2013-14

Sl. No.	Social Category	Parents Not Alive	Father Alive	Mother Alive	Relatives Alive	BPL Family
1	SC					
2	ST					
3	OBC					
4	General					
5	Muslim					
6	Christian					
7	Others					
8	Total					

23b Year 2012-13

Sl. No.	Social Category	Parents Not Alive	Father Alive	Mother Alive	Relatives Alive	BPL Family
1	SC					
2	ST					
3	OBC					
4	General					
5	Muslim					
6	Christian					
7	Others					
8	Total					

23c Year 2011-12

Sl. No.	Social Category	Parents Not Alive	Father Alive	Mother Alive	Relatives Alive	BPL Family
1	SC					
2	ST					
3	OBC					
4	General					
5	Muslim					
6	Christian					
7	Others					
8	Total					

23d Year 2010-11

Sl. No.	Social Category	Parents Not Alive	Father Alive	Mother Alive	Relatives Alive	BPL Family
1	SC					
2	ST					
3	OBC					
4	General					
5	Muslim					
6	Christian					
7	Others					
8	Total					

23e Year 2009-10

Sl. No.	Social Category	Parents Not Alive	Father Alive	Mother Alive	Relatives Alive	BPL Family
1	SC					
2	ST					
3	OBC					
4	General					
5	Muslim					
6	Christian					
7	Others					
8	Total					

24. Provide Itemwise details of expenditure during the last five years / **PMÉZÀ L ZÀ**  
**ª µÖZÀ RaðÈÀ «ª bjÀ ŞgÉ-Äj**

Item of Expenditure	2013-14	2012-13	2011 - 12	2010-11	2009-10

25. Provide Sourcewise details of Income during the last five years / **PMĒĀ LZĀ**  
**«<sup>a</sup> ģĀ DzĀAiĀZĀ «<sup>a</sup> ģĀ SgĒĀj**

Income Source	2013-14	2012-13	2011 - 12	2010-11	2009-10

26. Provide Itemwise details of expenditure (Quantity in Kg's) on a single day during  
 2013-14 / **PMĒĀ «<sup>a</sup> ģĀ DzĀiĒ ĒĀ ĒĀWAUĀ MAZĀ ĆĒĀ RaðĒĀ ĒĒĀt** (Kg)  
**«<sup>a</sup> ģĀ SgĒĀj**

Item of Expenditure RaðĒĀ « <sup>a</sup> ģĀ	1 <sup>st</sup> July 13	1 <sup>st</sup> Aug 13	1 <sup>st</sup> Sept 13	1 <sup>st</sup> Oct 13	1 <sup>st</sup> Nov 13	1 <sup>st</sup> Dec 13	1 <sup>st</sup> Jan 14	1 <sup>st</sup> Feb 14	1 <sup>st</sup> Mar 14

27. Provide Itemwise details of expenditure (Value in Rs.) on a single day during 2013-14 / **PMÉÄ Ä ÜÖZP ÈÄ ¥WÄWAUMÄ MAZÄ ÇÉZÄ RaðÉÄ ä ÅÉ®izÄ (Rs)**  
**«ªgÄ SgÉ-Äj**

Item of Expenditure RaðÉÄ «ªgÄ	1 <sup>st</sup> July 13	1 <sup>st</sup> Aug 13	1 <sup>st</sup> Sept 13	1 <sup>st</sup> Oct 13	1 <sup>st</sup> Nov 13	1 <sup>st</sup> Dec 13	1 <sup>st</sup> Jan 14	1 <sup>st</sup> Feb 14	1 <sup>st</sup> Mar 14

28. Do you think the scheme is functioning well? If No, suggest how to reform the implementation. / **«ªÄä ¥ÄgÄ F AiÉÉÉAiÄÄ ZÉÄV PÄAiÖ«ª» ÄwÉAiÄÄ? È®ÄZP è AiÉÄÉÄiÄÉÄB GvPÄYr , PÄ®°ÜÄÉÄB «Är.**

29. List down the children currently residing in the Children's Home /  $\text{P}\ddot{\text{A}}\text{N}\ddot{\text{A}}\text{g}\ddot{\text{A}}\text{P} \text{ } \text{g}\ddot{\text{A}} \text{ } \text{a} \text{ } \text{P}\ddot{\text{A}}\text{N}\ddot{\text{A}} \text{ } \text{a} \text{ } \text{g}\ddot{\text{A}} \text{ } \text{Sg}\ddot{\text{A}}\text{Sg}\ddot{\text{A}}\text{Sg}\ddot{\text{A}}$

Sl. No.	Name	Sex	Age	Caste	No. of Years of stay	Place of Residence	Category	Aadhar Card (YesNo)

**Sex:** Male-1; Female-2;  
**Caste:** SC-1; ST-2;OBC-3;General-4;Muslim-5;Christian-6;Jain-7;Lambani-8;Others-9;  
**Place of Residence:** Same place -1; Within the Taluk-2; Within the District-3; Within the state-4; Outside the state-5;  
**Category:** No parents-1; Parents Alive-2; Father alive-3; Mother Alive-4; Relatives alive-5;

**Evaluation of Destitute Cottages Implemented by  
Women and Child Welfare Department  
Government of Karnataka / PĒÁŌI PÀ , PÁŌgĪZÀ aĀ»¼Á aĀvĀŪ  
aĀPĪ¼AC©ĪĪĪE - ÁSÁiĀ ᳚UĐwPĀ aĀPĪ¼APĀnĀgĪ¼ĀAiĒĒĒĒiĀ ᳚ĀĀĀPĒ  
Children Survey Questionnaire / aĀPĪ¼À ᳚ĒĒĒĒ**

Sample No.				
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**Basic Information / ᳚ÁĀĀĒĒ aĀĀ»w**

1. District / Ī-Ē
2. Taluk / VĀ®ĒPĀ:
3. Name of the Children's Home / aĀPĪ¼Ā PĀnĀgĪZÀ °Ē, ġĀ:
4. Location of the Children's Home / aĀPĪ¼Ā PĀnĀgĪ EgĀaĀ ᳚¼Ā
5. Year of establishment / ᳚ÁŪĒĒĒiĀZÀ aĀĪŌ:
6. This Children Home is for Boys, Girls or Both / F aĀPĪ¼Ā PĀnĀgĪ ŪĀqĀ  
aĀPĪ¼Ā/°ĒĒŪ aĀPĪ¼Ā/EŠġ ŪĒĒ 1Ā«ĀvĀĀ ᳚vġĀvĒĒĒ  
(Boys/ ŪĀqĀ-1; Girls/ °ĒĒŪ aĀPĪ¼Ā-2; Both/EŠġ ŪĒĒ-3)
7. Name of the NGO organization implementing / aĀPĪ¼Ā PĀnĀgĪ  
CĒĀĪĀĒĒĒĒĒ, ᳚ĀwġĀaĀ , PĀŌgĀvġĀ , Ā , ĒiĀ °Ē, ġĀ:
8. Name of the Child / aĀŪĀ«ĒĒ °Ē, ġĀ:
9. This child is currently living in the Children's Home or left / F aĀŪĀaĀ °Ā°  
aĀPĪ¼Ā PĀnĀgĪZĀ ĒĒ aĀ1 , ᳚wĒĒĒ CxĒĒĒ ©nġĀvĒĒĒĒĒ  
(Living / aĀ1 , ᳚wĒĒĒĒ1; Left / ©nġĀvĒĒĒĒĒ2)
10. Caste Category / aĀŪĀ«ĒĒ , ÁĀĀĀĒPĀ aĀŪŌ:  
(SC-1;ST-2;OBC-3;General-4;Muslim-5;Christian-6;Others-7)
11. Age of the Child / aĀŪĀ«ĒĒ aĀĀiĀ , Āi

12. Education level / <sup>a</sup> ÄÜÄ«ÉÄ «ZÄä·Ää,Ä  
(1 to 7-1; 8 to 9 – 2; SSLC-3; PUC -4; Degree-5; PG-6; Vocational-7)
13. Category of the Child / <sup>a</sup> ÄÜÄ<sup>a</sup> Ä ÄiÄÄ<sup>a</sup> Ä <sup>a</sup> ÜDPE , ÄgÄVZÉ  
(No parents / VÄZÉ VÄ–Ä EgÄ<sup>a</sup> ÄC®è1; Parents Alive / VÄZÉ VÄ–Ä EgÄVÄÜÉ  
-2; Father alive / VÄZÉ EgÄVÄÜÉ-3; Mother Alive / VÄ–Ä EgÄVÄÜÉ4; Relatives  
alive / , ÄŞAÇPÜÄ EgÄVÄÜÉ-5;)
14. How did you come to know about this Children’s home? / F <sup>a</sup> ÄPÄÄ PÄnÄgZÄ  
ŞÜÉ x<sup>a</sup> ÄÜÉ °ÄÜÉ <sup>a</sup> ÄÄ»w w½–ÄVÄ?
15. Did you know any other children already in this home? / F <sup>a</sup> ÄPÄÄ  
PÄnÄgZÄP gÄ<sup>a</sup> Ä EvÜÉ <sup>a</sup> ÄPÄÄŞÜÉ x<sup>a</sup> ÄÜÉ ÜÉwÜÄ<sup>a</sup> ÄZÄ? (Yes-1/No-0)

**Feedback about the Children’s Home / <sup>a</sup> ÄPÄÄ PÄnÄgZÄ ŞÜÉ Cx<sup>1</sup> PÉ**

16. How are the facilities available in the children’s home? / F <sup>a</sup> ÄPÄÄ PÄnÄgZÄP ÉÄ  
<sup>a</sup> ÄÄ Ü °ÄÜÉ EZÉ?  
(Good/ ZÉÄVZÉ-1; Average/ , ÄZÄgÄT -2; Bad/ ZÉÄV®è3)
17. Please give opinion/information on the following / F PÄVÄPÄZPÉ x<sup>a</sup> ÄÄ  
C®ÄÄÄÄ<sup>a</sup> PÄÄ<sup>a</sup> 1
- i) Do boys and girls sleep together or in different places/rooms?/ ÜÄqÄ <sup>a</sup> ÄVÄÜ °ÉÄÜ  
<sup>a</sup> ÄPÄÄ ÄgÉ ÄgÉ PÉÄÜÜÄP è <sup>a</sup> Ä®ÜÄ<sup>a</sup> gÉÄ CxP Ä MAZÄ PÉÄÜÄiÄ° è  
<sup>a</sup> Ä®ÜÄ<sup>a</sup> gÉÄ?  
(Different Rooms/ ÄgÉ ÄgÉ PÉÄÜÜÄP è-1; Same Room/MAZÄ PÉÄÜÄiÄ° è  
2)
- ii) Do you sleep on a cot or on ground? / xÄ<sup>a</sup> Ä <sup>a</sup> ÄAZÄ CxP Ä É®ZÄ <sup>a</sup> ÄÄ-É  
<sup>a</sup> Ä®ÜÄwÄgÉÄ? (Cot/ <sup>a</sup> ÄAZÄ-1; Ground / É®ZÄ <sup>a</sup> ÄÄ-É2)
- iii) What is the bedding provided? / <sup>a</sup> Ä®ÜÄ<sup>a</sup> ÄZPÉ EgÄ<sup>a</sup> Ä <sup>a</sup> ÄÄ Ü KEÄ?  
(°Ä<sup>1</sup> ÜÉbÄYÉd<sup>a</sup> ÄŞÄÉÄ EvÜÉ)



iv) What is the facility provided for warmth? / ማንኛውም የሰውነት ምቹ ለማድረግ ያሰጠው ምን ነው? (ጥሩ-1, ግንባታ አለመስጠት-2, ማንኛውም የሰውነት ምቹ ለማድረግ ያሰጠው ምን ነው?)

v) Is the quality of food good? / የምግብ ጥራት ጥሩ ነው? (Good/ ጥሩ-1; Average/ ማካካሪ-2; Bad/ ጥሩ አይደለም-3)

vi) Is the quantity of food sufficient? / የምግብ መጠን ለሰውነት ለማሟላት ተገቢ ነው? (Sufficient/ ለሰውነት ለማሟላት ተገቢ-1; Not Sufficient/ ለሰውነት ለማሟላት ተገቢ አይደለም-2)

vii) What is the most common menu for each meal? / በእያንዳንዱ ስራ ለምግብ ለማድረግ የሚያገለግል ምን ነው? (ጥሩ-1, ግንባታ አለመስጠት-2)

viii) Are toilets and bathrooms in the open or closed spaces? / ማህንጃቶችና ጉሳዎች በግልጽ ወይስ በጠገብ ይገኛሉ? (Closed Place/ በጠገብ ይገኛሉ-1; Open Place/ በግልጽ ይገኛሉ-2)

ix) Are they clean and hygienic? / ማህንጃቶችና ጉሳዎች ጥሩ ናቸው? (Yes-1/No-0)

### Safety and Security / ማህንጃቶችና ጉሳዎች ጥሩ ናቸው

18. Do you feel safe and secure in the children's home? / በእዚህ ስራ ለምግብ ለማድረግ ለሰውነት ለማሟላት ተገቢ ነው? (Yes-1/No-0)

18.1. If Not, why? / ጥሩ አይደለም ለምን?



22. Besides inmates, who are the people present in the Children's home at night? /  
a<sup>1</sup> AP<sup>4</sup>EA<sup>B</sup> o<sup>1</sup> Eg<sup>1</sup>MA<sup>1</sup> 1 PAnAg<sup>1</sup> e<sup>1</sup> Ag<sup>1</sup> Ai<sup>1</sup>Ag<sup>1</sup> gAwævAU<sup>1</sup>vAg<sup>1</sup>?

22.1. How many of them are outsiders/ non employees? / C<sup>a</sup>g<sup>1</sup> è o<sup>1</sup> Eg<sup>1</sup>VE<sup>1</sup>g<sup>1</sup> /  
E<sup>1</sup>EP<sup>1</sup>g<sup>1</sup>z<sup>1</sup>g<sup>1</sup> J<sup>1</sup>µ<sup>1</sup> dE<sup>1</sup>J<sup>1</sup> g<sup>1</sup>v<sup>1</sup>Ag<sup>1</sup>?

23. What can be done to make Children's home a better place for inmates? / a<sup>1</sup> AP<sup>4</sup>A<sup>1</sup>  
PAn<sup>1</sup>g<sup>1</sup>E<sup>1</sup>A<sup>1</sup> a<sup>1</sup> AP<sup>1</sup>z<sup>1</sup>U<sup>1</sup>E<sup>1</sup> M<sup>1</sup>AI<sup>1</sup> e<sup>1</sup>AU<sup>1</sup> AV<sup>1</sup> a<sup>1</sup> A<sup>1</sup>Aq<sup>1</sup> K<sup>1</sup>E<sup>1</sup> a<sup>1</sup> A<sup>1</sup>Aq<sup>1</sup> AP<sup>1</sup>?

**For Rehabilitated Child Only /** Y<sup>1</sup>EA<sup>1</sup> D<sup>1</sup> DZ<sup>1</sup> a<sup>1</sup> AP<sup>1</sup>z<sup>1</sup>U<sup>1</sup> a<sup>1</sup> AV<sup>1</sup>

24. What are you doing at present? / o<sup>1</sup> A<sup>1</sup> a<sup>1</sup> K<sup>1</sup>E<sup>1</sup> a<sup>1</sup> A<sup>1</sup>Aq<sup>1</sup>w<sup>1</sup>g<sup>1</sup>«j?

25. If working what type of occupation you are engaged in? / P<sup>1</sup>E<sup>1</sup> a<sup>1</sup> A<sup>1</sup>Aq<sup>1</sup>w<sup>1</sup>z<sup>1</sup>g<sup>1</sup>  
Ai<sup>1</sup>A<sup>1</sup> v<sup>1</sup>g<sup>1</sup>z<sup>1</sup> P<sup>1</sup>E<sup>1</sup> a<sup>1</sup> A<sup>1</sup>Aq<sup>1</sup>w<sup>1</sup>g<sup>1</sup>«j?

26.1 What is the income earned per month from this occupation? / F<sup>1</sup> P<sup>1</sup>E<sup>1</sup> K<sup>1</sup>AZ<sup>1</sup>  
wAU<sup>1</sup>z<sup>1</sup>U<sup>1</sup> J<sup>1</sup>µ<sup>1</sup> DZ<sup>1</sup>AI<sup>1</sup> Sg<sup>1</sup>a<sup>1</sup>z<sup>1</sup>A?

26.2 How did you get this job? / F<sup>1</sup> P<sup>1</sup>E<sup>1</sup> P<sup>1</sup> a<sup>1</sup> AU<sup>1</sup> o<sup>1</sup> AU<sup>1</sup> z<sup>1</sup>Eg<sup>1</sup>AV<sup>1</sup>?

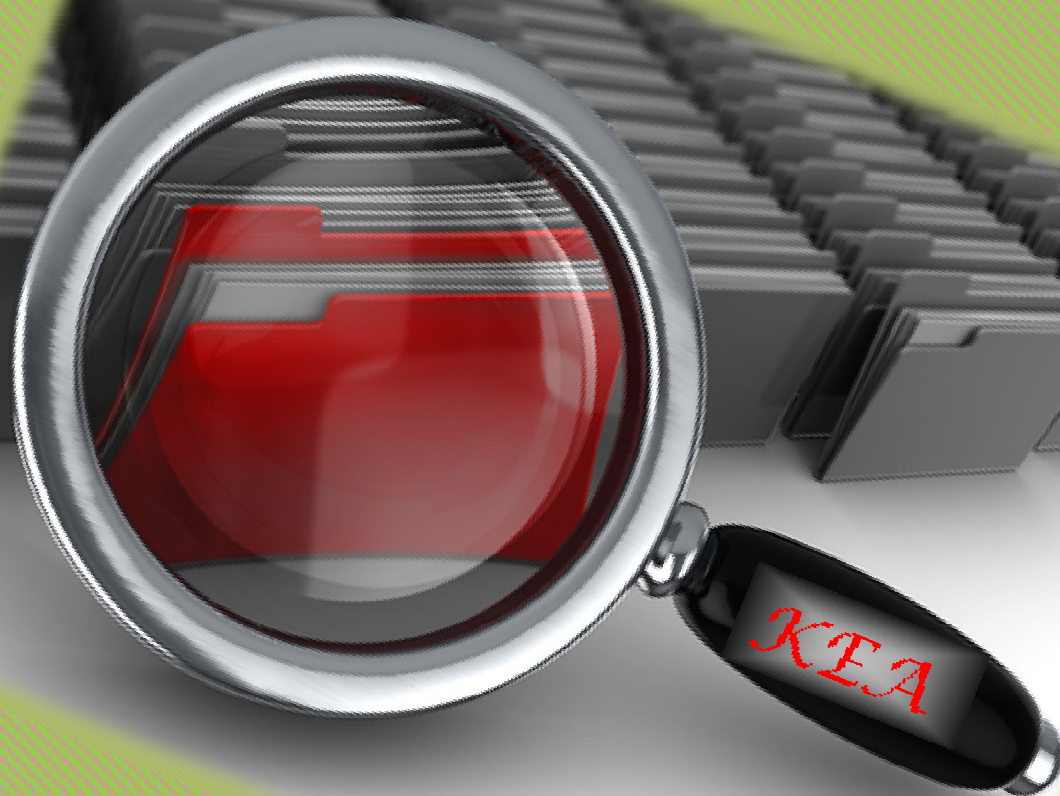
26. Are you providing any financial contribution to the children's home you have  
stayed? / a<sup>1</sup> A<sup>1</sup> E<sup>1</sup>z<sup>1</sup> a<sup>1</sup> AP<sup>4</sup>A<sup>1</sup> PAn<sup>1</sup>Ag<sup>1</sup> P<sup>1</sup> o<sup>1</sup> t<sup>1</sup>z<sup>1</sup> P<sup>1</sup> AI<sup>1</sup> a<sup>1</sup> EA<sup>1</sup> a<sup>1</sup> A<sup>1</sup>Aq<sup>1</sup>w<sup>1</sup>g<sup>1</sup>?

27. Are there any children in your place who needed support? / a<sup>1</sup> A<sup>1</sup> Eg<sup>1</sup>a<sup>1</sup> v<sup>1</sup>z<sup>1</sup> è  
P<sup>1</sup> AI<sup>1</sup> AP<sup>1</sup>AV<sup>1</sup>g<sup>1</sup> a<sup>1</sup> a<sup>1</sup> AP<sup>4</sup>A<sup>1</sup> Eg<sup>1</sup>a<sup>1</sup> g<sup>1</sup>?

28.1 If yes have you supported them and how? / o<sup>1</sup> Ez<sup>1</sup>z<sup>1</sup>g<sup>1</sup> a<sup>1</sup> A<sup>1</sup> C<sup>1</sup> J<sup>1</sup> U<sup>1</sup>  
P<sup>1</sup> AI<sup>1</sup> a<sup>1</sup> EA<sup>1</sup> a<sup>1</sup> A<sup>1</sup>rg<sup>1</sup>«g<sup>1</sup>?

28. Are you married? / a<sup>1</sup> AU<sup>1</sup> «<sup>1</sup> a<sup>1</sup> A<sup>1</sup> P<sup>1</sup> AV<sup>1</sup>g<sup>1</sup> a<sup>1</sup> z<sup>1</sup>A?

29. If married, how many children do you have? / o<sup>1</sup> Ez<sup>1</sup>z<sup>1</sup>g<sup>1</sup> J<sup>1</sup>µ<sup>1</sup> a<sup>1</sup> AP<sup>1</sup>z<sup>1</sup>Á<sup>1</sup>g<sup>1</sup>?



TRA- Aug-2013    IRA- April-2014    DRA- Oct-2014    FNO- KEA 50 EVN 2013

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**EVALUATION STUDY ON *DESTITUTE COTTAGES***