



CAUSES FOR INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF CHILDREN IN KARNATAKA

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Abstract-- Word institution is generally used for different kinds of residential facilities where many boys and girls spend a significant period of their lives. These facilities may be children homes, care homes, juvenile detention facilities, prisons, orphanages, reform schools, institutes for the physically and mentally disabled, etc. While there is no universally accepted definition of a children's care institution, most have the following features in common: round the-clock care of children who live apart from their families and supervision by remunerated staff. This research is intended to qualitatively explore, analyze and understand various root cause or major causes which impacted on institutionalization of boys and girls in Karnataka. For the purpose of study 353 respondents are taken as a sample from the governmental children homes and nongovernmental organisation (ngo) children homes from four districts of Karnataka namely Mysuru district, Bangalore district, Dharwad district, Kalburgi district which providing institutional services for children need of care and protection. The data were collected from the study revealed that major reason for institutionalisation for children among boys are 30 children due to child labour (21 percent), 4 trafficking (3 percent), 20 physically challenged (14 percent), 13 abuse children (9 percent), 16 violence child rights (11 percent), 20 begging (14 percent), 14 run away from home (10 percent), 28 state children (19 percent). Among girls are 18 children due to child labour (9 percent), 66 due to child marriage (32 percent), 36 trafficking (17 percent), 17 physically challenged (8 percent), 29 love cases (14 percent), 14 abuse children (7 percent), 11 violence child rights (5 percent), 5 begging (2 percent), 7 run away from home (3 percent), 5 state children (2 percent). Researcher also scientifically studied to know whether there is a significant different cause impacted among boys and girls for institutionalisation. The study statistically revealed at .001 significant levels that there is a different cause for institutionalisation of children among boys and girls in Karnataka.

Key Words: Work- Institutionalization, care and protection, children home.

1. INTRODUCTION

Every nation whether developed or developing depends its future with the status of the child. Child cannot be a developed responsible and productive member of tomorrow's society unless he/she assured an environment which is conducive to his social and physical health. The country neglecting children means it loss to the society as a whole. If the children are deprived of their childhood-socially, economically, physically and mentally the nation gets deprived of the potential human resources for social progress, economic empowerment, peace and order, social stability and good citizenry. A baby, a child, an adolescent be it a boy or a girl finds its complete care and protection in the family. The child's integrated development namely its physical development, educational development is taken care by the family. Family is a strong informal and a lovely institution for a child, where the child feels physically and psychologically secured. But in a society some of the children's are not blessed to live in family since there is no parents or care takers for them but some children's are blessed with living family but due to socio economical reasons they are not in a position to live with the family. It's estimated worldwide around 8 million children even though they live in institutions, 90% of them are not orphans. So, this study will help us to understand major reason for institutionalization among boys and girls in Karnataka.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Heart's Cry Children's Ministry (2009) in its article *Effects of institutionalization: Goal of personality* stated that for the full and harmonious personality development of the children, the child need to be growing up in a family, in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding. This shows the importance of the family in the nurturing and development of the child. *Maj-Inger, Klingvall (2001)*, in his article titled *Children in Institutions*, has talked about three important aspects. Accordingly he has observed the first aspect that Children placed in an institution are separated from their parents, and also often from their siblings and friends. This separation leaves a deep mark on their development and may affect them up to adulthood. He state Surveys of the family circumstances of children in children's homes in both Asia and Latin America show that 90 per cent have one or both parents alive. In Eastern Europe, only an estimated 2-3 per cent of children in institutions are orphans. The exception is countries where war or natural disasters have caused the death of one or both parents. Secondly, the author has thrown light on the features of institutions. Characteristics of the 'total institution' a term used to describe the most closed and isolated institutions are that the child's entire life, i.e. education and work, leisure and sleep, takes place there, and that the institution is very much cut off and isolated from the rest of the community. Thirdly, the author has discussed about the concept of a 'Family'. He says that a Family is a dynamic concept that depends on the epoch and culture in which children live. The notion of the family often has ideological connotations in various cultures. Social institutions, laws and welfare policy reflect the family concept that serves as the desirable norm to which people's lives are expected to conform. The family is thus a key arena in the interface between individuals and the communities in which they live. *Varthagowry Vasudevan (2009)*, in her article titled *Child Care Institutions as Quality Family, Surrogate (alternative) Care Services in Sri Lanka* argues that an Institutional care for children can be regarded as a form of alternative care that is provided in an organized manner, while keeping in mind the best interests and protection of the child. It is therefore imperative that this alternative care should respond to the physical, psychological, emotional, social, moral, ethical and spiritual needs of children in an age appropriate manner. Furthermore, these institutions should be managed and supervised by trained and motivated staff. But institutionalization by its very nature leads to a more professional relationship between adults and the children rather than one that occurs in the more natural setting of parental care or a family.

3. OBJECTIVE

1. To identify causative factor for institutionalisation of children in Karnataka.
2. To study is there significant different cause impacted among boys and girls for institutionalisation.

4. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research design is the systematic method and procedures for exploring the information needed. It constitutes a blue print of the whole research process. This research is intends to qualitatively explore, analyze and understand various root cause or major causes which impacted on institutionalization of boys and girls in Karnataka. The research design for the present study is descriptive. The design is descriptive because at one end this research study aims to describe record, analyse and interpret the conditions that exist. It was a fact finding investigation with adequate interpretation. For the purpose of study 353 respondents are taken as a sample from the Governmental children's homes and nongovernmental organization (NGO's) children's home from four district of Karnataka namely Mysuru district, Bangalore district, Dharwada district, Kalburgi district which providing institutional services for children need of care an protection.

Table I. Showing the Details of Causes for institutionalization of Children among districts

Name of The District		Causes for institutionalization of Children										Total N-353
		Child Labour	Child Marriage	Trafficking	Physically Challenged	Love Cases	Abuse Child	Violence Children	Begging	RAF Home	State Child	
Mysuru	F	5	11	4	5	5	4	8	3	4	6	55
	%	9.1%	20.0%	7.3%	9.1%	9.1%	7.3%	14.5%	5.5%	7.3%	10.9%	100.0%
Bengaluru	F	19	13	9	12	11	8	11	8	6	8	105
	%	18.1%	12.4%	8.6%	11.4%	10.5%	7.6%	10.5%	7.6%	5.7%	7.6%	100.0%
Dharawada	F	12	24	15	10	7	8	6	10	6	15	113
	%	10.6%	21.2%	13.3%	8.8%	6.2%	7.1%	5.3%	8.8%	5.3%	13.3%	100.0%
Kalburgi	F	12	18	12	10	6	7	2	4	5	4	80
	%	15.0%	22.5%	15.0%	12.5%	7.5%	8.8%	2.5%	5.0%	6.3%	5.0%	100.0%
Total	F	48	66	40	37	29	27	27	25	21	33	353
	%	13.6%	18.7%	11.3%	10.5%	8.2%	7.6%	7.6%	7.1%	5.9%	9.3%	100.0%

RAF home- Run Away from home

Table No .I reveals the Details of Causes for institutionalization of Inmate among districts, it's found the major reason for institutionalization of children in Mysuru is Child Marriage (20.0 Percent), Bangalore is Child Labour (18.1 percent), Dharawada Child Marriage (21.2 Percent), Kalburgi Child Marriage (22.5 percent).

Table II. Showing the Details of Causes for Institutionalization of Children among Govt. and Ngo Home

Causes for Institutionalization of Children among Govt. and Ngo Home												Total N-353
		Child Labour	Child Marriage	Trafficking	Phys. Challenged	Love Cases	Abuse Child	Violence Children Rights	Begging	RAF Home	State Child	
Government Home	F	31	48	32	22	18	24	11	17	11	30	244
	%	12.7%	19.7%	13.1%	9.0%	7.4%	9.8%	4.5%	7.0%	4.5%	12.3%	100.0%

Ngo Home	F	17	18	8	15	11	3	16	8	10	3	109
	%	15.6%	16.5 %	7.3%	13.8 %	10.1 %	2.8 %	14.7%	7.3 %	9.2%	2.8%	100.0 %
Total	F	48	66	40	37	29	27	27	25	21	33	353
	%	13.6%	18.7 %	11.3 %	10.5 %	8.2%	7.6 %	7.6%	7.1 %	5.9%	9.3%	100.0 %

RAF home- Run Away from home

Table No .II reveals the Details of Causes for Institutionalization of Children among Govt. and Ngo Home. Data reveals that at major reason for institutionalization of children at government home was Child Marriage i.e. 48 (19.7 percent), also at NGO home 18 (16.5 percent) found due to child Marriage.

Apart from that reason found for institutionalization of children at government home 12.7 percent due to Child Labour, 13.1 percent due to Trafficking, 9.0 percent due to Physically Challenge, 7.4 percent due to Love Cases, 9.8 percent due to Abuse Child, 4.5 percent due to Violence Children, 7.0 percent due to Begging, 4.5 percent due to RAF Home, 12.3 percent due to State Child.

Among NGO home it found 15.6 percent due to Child Labour, 7.3 percent due to Trafficking, 13.8 percent due to Physically Challenge, 10.1 percent due to Love Cases, 2.8 percent due to Abuse Child, 14.7 percent due to Violence Children, 7.3 percent due to Begging, 9.2 percent due to RAF Home, 2.8 percent due to State Child.

H0 –There is no significant difference of Causative factors for the institutionalization among the male and female in children’s home for girls and boys Karnataka.

Table III

Sl. No	Name of the Variable	Boys		Girls		Grand Total =N 353	
		Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
1.	Child Labour	30	62.5%	18	37.5%	48	100.00%
2.	Child Marriage	0	0.0%	66	100.0%	66	100.00%
3.	Trafficking	4	10.0%	36	90.0%	40	100.00%
4.	Phy. Challenged	20	54.1%	17	45.9%	37	100.00%
5.	Love Cases	0	0	29	100.0%	29	100.00%
6.	Abuse Children	13	48.1%	14	51.9%	27	100.00%
7.	Violence Children	16	59.3%	11	40.7%	27	100.00%
8.	Begging	20	80.0%	5	20.0%	25	100.00%
9.	RAF Home	14	84.8%	7	33.3%	21	100.00%
10.	State Children	28	16.55	5	15.2%	33	100.00%
	Total	145	100.0%	208	100.0%	353	100.00%
Chi Square Test		145.563^a					
Degrees of Freedom		9					
Sig. Value		001					

RAF home- Run Away from home



The null hypothesis rejected as the data obtained proved the statistically significant difference Causative factors for the institutionalization among the male and female in children's home. And hence the alternative hypothesis (H_1) is accepted i.e. there is significant difference of Causative factors for the institutionalization among the male and female in children's home for girls and boys Karnataka.

5. MAJOR FINDINGS

- The study revealed that major reason for institutionalisation for children among boys are 30 (21 percent) due to child labour, 4 (3 percent) due to trafficking, 20(14 percent) due to physically challenged, 13 (9 percent) due to abuse children, 16(11 percent) due to violence child rights, 20(14 percent) due to begging, 14(10 percent) due to run away from home, 28 (19 percent) due to state children.
- Among girls are 18(9 percent) children due to child labour, 66 (32 percent) due to child marriage , 36(17 percent) due to trafficking, 17 (8 percent) due to physically challenged, 29 (14 percent) due to love cases, 14(7 percent) due to abuse children, 11 (5 percent) due to violence child rights, 5 (2 percent) due to begging, 7 (3 percent) due to run away from home, 5 (2 percent) due to state children.
- Research also found that major reason for institutionalisation of children irrespective of gender 18.7 percent due to child Marriage, 13.6 percent due to Child Labour, 11.3 percent due to Trafficking, 10.5 percent due to Physically Challenged, 8.2 percent due to Love Cases, 7.6 percent due to Abuse Children, 7.6 percent due to Violence Child Rights, 7.1 percent due to Begging, 5.9 percent due to Run away from family, 9.3 percent due to State Children.
- Major reason for institutionalization of children at government home was 48 (19.7 percent) due to Child Marriage, at NGO home 18 (16.5 percent) found due to child Marriage. Apart from that, other reason found for institutionalization of children at government home 12.7 percent due to Child Labour, 13.1 percent due to Trafficking, 9.0 percent due to Physically Challenge, 7.4 percent due to Love Cases, 9.8 percent due to Abuse Child, 4.5 percent due to Violence Children, 7.0 percent due to Begging, 4.5 percent due to RAF Home, 12.3 percent due to State Child.
- Other Major reason for institutionalization of children at NGO home it found that 15.6 percent due to Child Labour, 7.3 percent due to Trafficking, 13.8 percent due to Physically Challenge, 10.1 percent due to Love Cases, 2.8 percent due to Abuse Child, 14.7 percent due to Violence Children, 7.3 percent due to Begging, 9.2 percent due to RAF Home, 2.8 percent due to State Child.
- The Study statistically revealed at .001 significant levels that there is a different cause for institutionalisation of children among boys and girls in Karnataka.

CONCLUSION

Children protection means its protecting children from or against any perceived or real danger or risk to their life, their personhood and childhood. It is about reducing their vulnerability to any kind of harm and protecting them in harmful situations. It is about ensuring that no child falls out of the social security and safety net and, those who do, receive necessary care, protection and support so as to bring them back into the safety net. While protection is a right of every child, some children are more vulnerable than others and need special attention. In order to ensure care and protection of children from the vulnerabilities many institutions are established by government and NGOs as children's homes. But when we study major reasons for institutionalization of children it found that child labour, child marriage, trafficking, physically challenged, love cases, abuse, violence child rights, begging, run away from home, state children are reasons for their institutionalization which are sociological in nature. The parents and society is directly or indirectly contributing above cause and institutionalization of these children. So, parents and society should take responsibly of these children and provide necessary care and protection to the children at home and society level. So that children can be avoided of being institutionalized and can be contribute for healthy development of the children.

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