

Rehabilitation of STREET CHILDREN

Much effort in terms of money has been put in action since independence, through developmental planning for the welfare and development of children. An objective assessment of the progress yields sobering through that, despite the recent strides in the development of child welfare, much remains to be done in view of the vast number of children and pervasive poverty in the country. It is precisely, this realisation that compels more and more promotional agencies at both National and International levels to work in collaborative and complimentary terms with NGOs. The ILO, International Union for Child Welfare, NIPCCD, CCF, Ministry of Social Welfare etc. are a few organisations extending all sorts of assistance to NGOs for undertaking various activities inter connected with the welfare of Street Children.

A sample project proposal for "**Setting Up Vagrant and Street Children Home**" is given in detail under the heading of Rehabilitation of Street Children.

PROJECT PROPOSAL
for
Setting up Vagrant and
Street Children Home

FOR VAGRANT AND STREET CHILDREN

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The Project - An Overview

1.1 ABOUT THE PROPOSAL

This proposal is envisaged to discuss various schemes interconnected with counseling and rehabilitation of "street children, while much thrust has been given on the project intended to set up "street children home " with an estimated capital cost of Rs. 93 lakhs. Though a number of schemes formulated by various Ministries and Development agencies pertaining to this subject have been given in brief, the schemes for setting up "street children home" has been taken as basis for the purpose of project formulation and cost benefit analysis.

1.2 SCOPE OF THE PROJECT & TARGET GROUP

It may be seen that during the last two decades, various aspects of child welfare such as health and nutrition, education and training, recreation and welfare have received greater attention from Social Planners, Administrators and Social workers. A close look at the implementation of child welfare programmes in the country would reveal that except statutory services, health and nutrition services, bulk of the social welfare and recreational programmes were initiated by voluntary agencies. Therefore, the voluntary agencies have to play an important role in programmes of child development and child welfare. As part of current five-year plan the Central Social welfare Board has allocated large chunk of financial assistance to child welfare agencies either to improve their existing programmes or to start new programmes. Though, this has, to some extent helped in promotion of voluntary action in the field of child welfare, there are still big gaps geographically and functionally which call for a comprehensive planning in the field of child welfare. A number of national child welfare organizations like The Indian Council of Child Welfare, The Federations of Organizations working for Children etc, have organised programmes through their branches and constituent units and hence acted as forum for certain aspects of child welfare. The Central Social welfare Board and National Institute of Public co-operation and Child Development have helped in promotion of voluntary efforts for child welfare, the former through grant-in-aid and the later through training and research.

Even the contribution made by international agencies in child welfare in India has been significant. The UNICEF has given assistance for rural primary health centers, Pre-vocational training, ICDS projects, applied nutrition and a variety of other programmes. WHO assisted in developing child health services as integral part of maternity, child welfare and nutritional programmes. UNESCO and ILO have devised different schemes to promote child literacy and prevention of child labour. The international union for child welfare, CARE Christian Children Fund India Sponsorship Committee CASP, PLAN and other International voluntary Agencies are taking keen interest in partnership initiatives with Indian NGO's engaged in child welfare

This Entire congenial atmosphere encourages the NGO's to augment their initiatives in this direction.

Apart from the liberal functional and financial assistance available from various National and International agencies, (a few schemes of assistance available for NGO's are given at chapter 5 Of this proposal) there is much scope for any NGO to actively engage in this field as problem of VAGRANT AND STREETCHILDREN is becoming acute due to urbanisation and Industrialisation. One often comes across children who commit thefts, take to begging or are loafing about in the cities because of absence of love and security in the homes. They come out and try to earn their bread but when they meet with failures, they adopt various fair and unfair methods for their existence, and they have every potential of becoming " DELINQUENT ". Therefore there is a need to organize institutional and non-institutional services to these children.

This programme would be targeted at vagrant, street, and destitute and working children.

1.3 OBJECTIVES AND GOALS

Normally, the children in the age group of 5- 18 years leave their homes due to poverty, abuse and dysfunctional families. Hence the broad perspective of this project is to,

- Provide street and working children, a childhood that they never experienced and help them to become useful members of the society.
- Provide basic literacy and facilities for those who wish to study further.
- Provide health, recreational and counseling services.
- Encourage street children to kindle their potential by providing creative opportunities.
- Make available a secure place where street children can play and enjoy their childhood.
- Instill public awareness and respect for the rights and lives of street children.

With all these broad objectives in mind, this project is proposed to set up " Integrated welfare Center for street children " encompassing various activities like Counseling, Child Help line, Day care center, Full care Home for both sex and Drop-in -Shelter for Working children.

1.4 SOCIAL ACCEPTABILITY

As enumerated in earlier paragraphs, the children flee from their homes owing to the lack of love and security and they are the potential "DELINQUENTS" unless they are properly groomed and rehabilitated. Much effort in terms of money has been put in action, since independence, through developmental planning for the welfare of these children but much remains to be done in view of the acuteness of this problem due to pervasive poverty, dysfunctional families and increased child abuse. It is precisely, this realisation that compels more and more Promotional Agencies both National and International to work in complacent to NGO's.

Several NGO's are operating in this field with various initiatives to counsel, rehabilitate and redeploy the " STREET CHILDREN " and they have devised various schemes to suit varying needs of the vagrants like

- Day care centers
- Full care homes (Apna ghar)
- Drop-in-shelters
- Foster care, which are in operation at various parts of the country.

Over the years, these institutions could address the emerging needs of street children and besides building self -esteem in these children, they are successful in instilling public awareness and respect for the rights and lives of these children.

Since the schemes discussed herein have been adopted and experimented earlier with pre-determined success, it is beyond doubt to conclude that this project is socially acceptable.

1.5 PROJECT PLANNING & METHODOLOGY

This project is an integrated approach for the welfare of street and vagrant children which Encompasses,

1. Identification & collection of street children
2. Counseling
3. Health care
4. Day care centers
5. Redeployment
6. Rehabilitation shelters
 - a. Night shelter
 - b. Full care home
 - c. Drop-in-shelters
7. Support services to slums
8. Advocacy and sensitization
9. Child Help line.

A detailed Approach and Programme Methodology is discussed at chapter - 4 of this proposal.

1.6 STANDARDS

There are statutory provisions as minimum standards as contained in the Children's Act (Appendix v Followed by "Women and Children's Institutions Licensing act of 1956 ".This was replaced by the "Orphanage and other Charitable Institutions (Supervision and control) act of 1961 (Appendix iv)" .

Due care has been taken to formulate the project in accordance with the standards laid down under the said act.

1.7 PROJECT COST AND MEANS OF FINANCE:

The project "**INTEGRATED CARE FOR STREET CHILDREN**" is proposed with an initial capital investment of Rs 93 lakhs out of which the implementing agency is expected to bring in a minimum contribution of 9,30,000/- and the rest of the gap would be bridged out of Grant-in-aid from some National / International funding agency. The detailed capitals cost of the project along with a break-up of components is given at chapter- 8 of this proposal.

1.8 ORGANISATION & MAN- POWER:

While the Executive Secretary of the Implementing Agency controls the overall superintendence of the Project, he will be assisted by certain personnel with required skills as detailed under chapter- 7 of this report. Due care will be taken to appoint well trained, sympathetic and sincere staff committed to establish parent like relationship with children. A "HOUSE FATHER" will be functional in-charge of the "Full care home" and he will be asked to live within the premises. The services of certain external personnel like Doctors, Counselors etc, will be empanelled on contract basis.

1.9 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE:

The project is proposed to take off within a period of 12 months. The break-up of various activities interconnected with implementation along with their schedule of implementation is given at chapter - 9. Various Statutory provisions governing the establishment of this project along with requirement of various Registrations and approvals are also covered under this head.

1.10 IMPACT ANALYSIS:

The programme will be monitored at regular intervals by constituting a Project Advisory Committee consisting of the Project leader as Member secretary and the persons drawn from legal, medical, economic and media professionals. This committee would meet periodically once in three months and advise the Implementing Agency on various issues concerning formulation of new schemes, review of existing schemes, advocating/ sensitization of Public /Promotional agencies on rights of street children and devising schemes to involve the Govt, the Public, the Media and the corporate sector to respond to children needs.

This Committee will also review the accounts and audited statements of the Implementing Agency. The programme will be reviewed periodically by the Executive Committee through an effective MIS and appropriate modification to achieve the desired objective would be incorporated as and when necessary.

2

Child Welfare, Needs of Children, Principles of Approach

2.1 CHILD WELFARE:

The old saying that "child is the father of the man " is true in more sense than one. The qualities a person imbibes as child deepen as he grows and appears in several obvious and subtle ways in his conduct and character as an adult. Therefore, what affects the interests of children effects the well being of the entire group , of which the child is but one member. On their welfare and satisfaction depends, not only the health and welfare of the community, but the claim of the nation to civilization itself. In most of the advanced countries, childcare has been accorded the highest priority and only the best is supported to be good enough for children. On the statue books of many countries many come across so many pieces of children's interests and promotion of their welfare. That is how top priority is accorded by the most Developed and Developing Nations in this direction. Despite of this, the problem of vagrant children is becoming acute due to urbanization and Industrialization. Children in the age group of 5-18 years leave their homes due to poverty, abuse and dysfunctional families. They commit theft, take to begging or loafing about in the cities. Because of absence of love and security in their homes, they come out and try to earn their bread but when they meet with failures, they adopt various fair and foul methods for the existence. They have every potential of becoming delinquent. Therefore, it is in the interest of these children, there is urgent need to address this problem in institutionalized way.

2.2 CHILDREN NEEDS :

It is almost an article of faith with the civilised Nations that children should have opportunities for the fullest development and growth towards maturity through physical, emotional, mental and spiritual well being. Some of the basic needs of a child are obvious. They may be broadly enumerated as follows.

- A. Healthful and nutritional food, comfortable clothing and home that offers protection and safety.
- B. Psychological needs like love, affection, security, praise and recognition.
- C. Needs for sensory motor development like playing and sensory motor exercises.

- D. Opportunities to grow at its own pace without being pushed ahead of its capacity or held back by being biased or over protected.

2.3 BASIC APPROACH:

In order that we have a healthy Nations and sound adult, it is necessary to provide street and working children, a childhood that they never experienced and help them to become useful members of the society. It is also necessary that they are provided with all basic services for their physical, mental, emotional and intellectual growth. In order to reduce the incidence of juvenile and adult delinquency, we have to provide recreational services and healthy home and environment conducive to child's emotional growth. Therefore, welfare of street children should have integrated and comprehensive services in health, education, nutrition, recreation, training and deployment designed to meet the needs of these children.

3

National Children Policy & Principles for setting up Children Homes

3.1 FACTORS FOR CHILD CARE UNDER NATIONAL CHILDREN POLICY:

- A. Availability of adequate shelter amidst sanitary surroundings
- B. Adequate nourishment in terms of the provision of the right type of food of good quality in adequate quantity.
- C. Presence of affection and love in the family environment.
- D. Protection of child from environment, especially protective clothing.
- E. Comprehensive and timely immunization and protection against diseases.
- F. Protection from hazards of environment endangering personal safety.
- G. Protection from cruelty and exploitation for achieving material gains.
- H. Opportunity for growth and development and activity in an atmosphere of freedom and in association with other child companions.
- I. Opportunity for indoor and outdoor play.
- J. Opportunity for training and development of child within home community and institutional environment.
- K. Provision of adequate care for the early and immediate treatment of physical, mental, emotional Handicaps and mal adjustment.

Any scheme concerning Welfare of Children should bear these factors in mind and the scheme enumerated in this report is designed in consonance with the broader perspective of national children policy.

3.2 PRINCIPLES FOR SETTING UP CHILDREN HOME

The points mentioned here in are a few basic principles guiding the implementing agency intending to set up children homes. They are:

- A. Children who are deprived of security of a normal family life need love and care in conditions as closely approximate to home as possible.
- B. In home environment the children are able to express their fears and dissatisfaction, as much as their hopes and aspirations. The need for such expressions should be understood by the agency, to help the child overcome his difficulty and meet his basic needs. It should therefore assume the role of Friend and Counselor.
- C. Factors of physical, mental abilities are of great significance in conditioning the child's response to his environment. Emotional and intellectual growth of the child should therefore receive as much attention as physical growth.
- D. The agency should understand the child as an individual with all his strength and weaknesses and must learn to accept him as such. Each child should receive individualized attention.
- E. The agency should provide democratic group living experience in a warm and accepting atmosphere.
- F. There should be a balance between too much discipline on one hand and undirected and chaotic freedom on the other. Discipline should always come from within the group.
- G. Responsibilities should be given to children in the Institution so that they consider themselves as useful part of the Institution's life.

4

Project Planning and Methodology

4.1 PROJECT:

This project is proposed to undertake the following activities

- A. Identification of vagrants
- B. Counselling
- C. Health
- D. Day care & primary education
- E. Nutritional food
- F. Recreation
- G. Redeployment
- H. Night care / full care homes
- I. Vocational training
- J. Drop-in-shelters
- K. Sanitisation & advocating
- L. Help line
- M. Support services for slum children

4.2 TARGET GROUP:

- a) Vagrants
- b) Destitutes
- c) Child labour

4.3 METHODOLOGY:

It is proposed to establish a contact center at prominent and legible locations to facilitate establishing contacts with vagrants /street children. These contact points are areas where children and adolescents who run away from home and spend most of their time. These could be railway stations, bus stations and marketing center. These contact centers will also function as day care centres, which will have the following programmes.

Non-formal education through games involving topics on literacy, general knowledge, health, environment, science, mathematics and social sciences. Children are evaluated every month through tests conducted by social workers based on the goals the children have set for themselves. Music, art, theatre and craft are integrated with the educational programme.

HEALTH:

The immediate health needs of a child are addressed after complete medical examinations done by a Health Professional. Counselling follows the medical examinations. Most of the children will undergo traumatic experience both mentally and physically in their lives in the street. Hence, counseling plays an important role in their healing process. Individuals, with special medical needs will be referred to other medical centres for care. The children will be given regular immunization and taught good health practices. Awareness programmes on different health issues like reproductive health, drug abuse, substance abuse, HIV/AIDS and other relevant topics are routinely done.

REDEPLOYMENT:

Children with special needs are provided with required care and treatment to become independent. Adolescents and children with a history of substance abuse are sent to other Organizations for deaddiction and rehabilitation.

Redeployment methods involves placing them back with their own families wherever possible. Follow-up is maintained for those children who have been redeployed. Social workers visit the family once in 3 months and keep in touch with the parents and local teachers through correspondence. Those children whose families cannot be traced stay back and are referred to the shelters.

REHABILITATION:

Rehabilitation methods includes providing parental care. Health educations, vocational training in conducive atmosphere. 3 types of shelter homes will be set up for achieving this objective.

- *Full care home* : for boys below 16 years of age
- *Full care home* : For girls below 16 years of age
- *Drop -in - shelters* : Caters to the needs of working boys between 14-18 yrs of age and for Youngsters who want to have an independent existence. This is a 24 hour drop-in-shelter at which any boy can drop in at any time and use the facilities of the shelter. This center counsels and conducts vocational training programmes in simple trades like Screen printing, Shoe making, Tailoring, TV & Radio mechanism, Electrical house wiring, Plumbing, Sign board painting, Carpentry etc.

SUPPORT SERVICES TO SLUMS:

This programme is designed to suit the children in the age group of 6 -18 yrs in slum. The aim of the programme is to prevent the children in the slums from becoming street children by providing formal & remedial education.

ADVOCACY AND SENSITISATION:

Under this programme Children Clubs will be established for Street children where the children under the care will be members. Organising street plays about the life of street children and Workshops on the rights of the children from part of their programme.

CHILD HELP LINE:

It is a 24 hours free phone emergency services for children and youth in distress and in difficult circumstances and linking them to appropriate services. It works with the marginalised children and this includes:

- Street children and youth living alone in streets.
- Child labourers working in unorganized sectors
- Domestic helpers especially girls.
- Children effected by physical / sexual / emotional abuse in schools, homes, government or
- Non-government organizations.
- Children who need emotional support.

4.4 BROAD OBJECTIVE:

- Responding to children and youth in emergencies and facilitating their rehabilitation.
- Providing a platform for networking amongst organizations throughout the country for rehabilitation.
- Sensitising, training and collaborating with Police, Health providers, Railway Authorities, Municipal corporates, other Govt agencies, educational institutes and social welfare organizations to ensure the rights of the children.
- Documenting the process of rehabilitation and conducting research on relevant issues to make cities children friendly.
- Building up a referral network of legal, medical, economic, media professional to advocate for child adolescent related issues.
- Involving the government, the public, the media and the corporate sector to respond to children needs.

5

Institutional Support for Child Welfare

5.1 INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT TO NGOs:

International labour organizations, international union for child welfare, UNICEF, National children's fund, Indian council for child welfare, central social welfare board, save the children fund, NIPCCD, Christian children fund etc., are some of the organizations extending support services including funding to NGOs for undertaking various activities interconnected with child welfare. The services to the children in the context of present welfare programmes in the country, may however be classified into institutional and non-institutional services, applicable to both normal and abnormal children.

A) INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES:

1. Fondling homes
2. Homes for destitute children
3. Short stay homes for children of needy families, like Healthy children of leprosy & TB patients, children of women prisoners, children of women having prolonged illness .
4. Child guidance clinics.
5. Homes and placement services for children of un-wed mothers.
6. Homes and residential schools with or without sheltered workshops for delinquent children.
7. Homes and night shelters for the care of vagrant / street children.
8. Residential treatment centres for emotionally disturbed children.

B) NON INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES FOR NORMAL CHILDREN:

1. Creches
2. Pre-primary schools
3. Day centres
4. Recreational and hobby clubs
5. Library facilities
6. Holiday camps
7. School health services
8. School social work services
9. Nutritional services/ mobile nutritional services to slum children
10. Foster care
11. Adoption services
12. Integrated child development centres

C) SERVICES FOR CHILDREN IN NEED OF SPECIAL CARE:

1. Schools for mentally retarded.
2. Nurseries, schools and vocational training centres for handicapped, blind, deaf and dumb.
3. Audiology centres and hearing aid classes.
4. Adoption services for destitute children.
5. Sponsorship of poor and neglected children.
6. Care centers for juvenile delinquents.

5.2 SCHEMES OF ASSISTANCE:

The following are a few important schemes eligible for grant-in-aid assistance up to an extent of 90% of the project cost. The rest of the margin should be brought in as minimum promoter's contribution by the implementing agency.

1. Ministry of Social Welfare, Govt. of India Provides grant-in aid assistance to :

- Day care centres
- Foster care
- Orphanages
- Integrated education for disabled children
- Balwadi nutrition programme.

2. National Children Fund : Provides grant-in-aid assistance to,

- Rehabilitation of destitute children.
- Welfare of destitute women and children in slums.
- Centres not covered by legislation with children of the construction labours or those working without proper welfare facilities.
- Welfare and educational services for working children in urban areas.
- Childcare /child development with community participation.
- Socio-economic project for destitute mothers to supplement family income to support children.

6

Setting Up Home for Vagrant & Street Children-Infrastructure & Institutional Set-up

6.1 INFRASTRUCTURE:

The following parameters may be adopted while determining the infrastructural requirement of the project. They serve merely as guidelines for formulating the project and may vary from project to project according to their individual requirements.

A) Location:

Location in crowded and undesirable neighbourhood and in industrial / commercial areas should be avoided. The location should be such that it has access to basic amenities like water, sewage disposal, fire protection, schools, hospitals and recreation facilities good transportation facilities should be available.

B) Requirement of land:

The minimum requirement of land for setting up integrated care homes for vagrant and street children will be around 2000 sq.yds for night shelters and 1000 sq.yds each for day care homes.

C) Built-up area:

Each child should be provided with a minimum accommodation of 25 sft. of space. The beds in the dormitory should be three feet apart. There should be one latrine and bathroom for a group of 10 children. Basing on these guidelines, dormitory type of accommodation with a built-up area of 2500 SFT to accommodate 100 inmates is proposed in this project. Internal partitions are made within this floor area to segregate the inmates in to separate group basing on their age and sex. Adequate provision is made to provide separate bath and lavatory @ 1 per 10 children with in the compound. Separate dormitory with a built up area of 1000 sft. is provided in the scheme for the employees and a self contained cottage type accommodations in an extent of 600 sft is provisioned in the scheme for usage by the Center Director as his residence .

In all, the following are the requirement of civil structures in this project.

a) Main dormitory hall	2500 sq. ft.
b) Auxiliary dormitory for staff	1000 sq. ft.
c) Quarter for Residential use by Center Director	600 sq. ft.
d) Community hall for indoor games/ recreation	2500 sq. ft.
e) Dining hall	1500 sq. ft.

f)	Kitchen & store	250 sq. ft.
g)	Class room with adequate internal partition	2500 sq. ft.
h)	Library & administrative office	1000 sq. ft.
i)	Vocational training center	2500 sq. ft.
j)	Bath and lavatories	500 sq. ft.

GUIDELINES FOR CONSTRUCTION OF CIVIL STRUCTURES:

- The buildings should be constructed out of heat resistant material.
- The height of each room should not be less than 10 feet from the floor.
- The rooms should be provided with necessary doors and windows for adequate ventilation.
- Facilities for running filtered water and washbasins should be made available.
- One separate bath and lavatory for a group of 10 persons should be provided.
- Provision for a shady open playground of atleast 1000 sqmtrs should be made.
- The building should be periodically inspected in order to see that it is structurally safe and maintained under sanitary conditions.
- All electrical wiring should be properly grounded and all electrical appliances are well insulated.

D) Equipment :

a) *Dormitory*

1. Beds/hammocks
2. Cupboards with lockers
3. Fans, tube lights

b) *Class room*

1. Tables and chairs for teaching staff
2. Writing desks
3. Benches
4. Black boards
5. Writing instruments
6. Demo models, charts, globes etc.
7. Fans, tube lights

c) *Recreation*

i) Indoor games:

1. Block building games
2. House keeping games material including dolls, beds, cup boards, small dishes, utensils

3. Music, dance and drama material including coloured sticks, jingles, small drums and pipes, local musical instruments, colored cloth strip, Puppetry material.
 4. Drawing and painting equipment
 5. Carom board
 6. Fans, tube lights and electrical equipment
- ii) Out door games:
1. Sea saw
 2. Swing
 3. Toddler tower
 4. Low ladder climber
 5. Rocking horse
- d) *Administrative office & counseling centres*
1. Tables
 2. Chairs
 3. PC with printer
 4. Cupboards
 5. Almirahs
 6. Telephone
 7. Electrical fans, lightings & misc. fixtures
- e) *Kitchen and dining hall*
1. Gas stove with large burners, cylinders
 2. Cooking utensils
 3. Serving plates, glasses, tumblers
 4. Cutlery
 5. Electrical fittings & fixtures
 6. Water filter
- f) *Library*
1. Bookracks
 2. Tables
 3. Chairs
 4. Electrical fittings & fixtures
- g) *Community hall*
1. Colour televisions with stand
 2. VCR/VCD player
 3. Public address system
 4. Music system
 5. Electrical fitting & fixtures

- h) *Miscellaneous equipment*
 - 1. Geyser
 - 2. Pump set for bore well
 - 3. Gardening tools
- i) Vocational training center
 - 1. Tables
 - 2. Chairs
 - 3. Tailoring equipments
 - 4. Carpentry tools
 - 5. Tools & spares for automobile servicing
 - 6. Tools & spares for radio & TV mechanism
 - 7. Tools & spares for Shoe making
 - 8. PC with printer along with DTP software
 - 9. Tools & spares for Screen-printing
 - 10. Tools & spares for Sign board painting
 - 11. Electrical fittings & fixtures

The complete description, quantity and cost data of the equipment are given at chapter - 8 of this project. The list indicated in this report is only illustrative & the implementing agency may add or delete certain equipments as per their original requirements.

E) Bedding:

Every inmate will be provided with a mattress, 2 bed sheets, 1 pillow, 3 pillow covers, 2 blankets .

F) Clothing:

Each child will be provided with a set of 4 pairs of clothing and 2 pairs of towels. The child will be allowed to choose from 3 or 4 different colors and patterns bought on wholesale. Uniform for the children will be

6.2 INSTITUTIONAL SET-UP:

A) INTAKE POLICY:

The intake policy will be decided by the Governing Board of the Institution, so as to ensure that the wastage is eliminated and skills and abilities of the staff are optimally utilized. The inmates will be segregated and categorized in accordance with their problems/back grounds, age group, sex etc to facilitate organization of programmes and services suiting to individual group. Children in the home will be categorised /grouped as follows.

3-6 yrs. 6-11 yrs. 11-14 yrs. 14-18yrs.

While such a categorisation may not always be possible, care will be taken to see that group-ages are as homogeneous as possible.

B) INTAKE - PROCEDURES:

According to the Sub-committee of Indian Council of Social work, the absolute minimum steps for Intake procedure shall be as follows.

1. The management's pre-view of the incoming child's problem and difficulties.
2. Warm and satisfying reception by a person specially trained in the intake work.
3. Taking care of his immediate physical wants on arrival.
4. Medical check-up within 48 hours.
5. Classification (for assignment purposes) within a reasonable period , not later than one month. The child should not be kept at a loose end indefinitely.
6. Emotional acceptance of the child by the entire personnel.
7. Facility for periodical review of his growth.

C) DEPLOYMENT OF STAFF:

The ratio between the children and staff member should be one staff member for each group Consisting of 20 members, as prescribed by Indian council of social work. However due care has been taken to appoint need based academic and supporting staff as per the organizational chart given at chapter-7 of this report. Sympathetic and sincere staff committed to establish parent like relationship would be appointed. All supporting staff will be adequately trained and encouraged to live within the premises.

E) HEALTH:

The services of a qualified Medical Professional will be empanelled on contract basis and he will be the authorized medical attendant. The following health norms will be adopted by the home

- Every child will be medically examined before admission.
- They should be given preventive inoculation and vaccination against communicable diseases.
- There will be periodical medical check up by authorized medical attendant.
- The home should have a first aid kit, which could be operated by one of the staff member exclusively trained for this purpose.
- All supporting staff of the home should undergo periodical medical examination for any possible contraction of communicable diseases.

F) NUTRITIONAL DIET:

Every child will be provided with one glass of clean and pure milk every day besides the Nutritional diet as prescribed under the guidelines issued by Indian council for social work.

G) RECREATION:

Children clubs will be established where the children under the care would be members. They will be encouraged to participate in the following recreational programmes.

i) Hobbies :

- Cartoon drawing
- Painting
- Photography
- Chemistry
- Electronics
- Cooking
- Current events
- Folk dancing
- Handicrafts
- Puppetry
- Embroidery

ii) Indoor recreation :

- Community television
- Puppetry
- Story telling
- Caroms
- Music
- Costume signing

iii) Outdoor recreation :

A play ground of 1000 sq. mtrs will be provided with outdoor play equipment like sea saw, swing, toddler tower, low ladder climber, rocking horse, volley ball etc. The children will be encouraged to participate in drama and theatre as one of the best ways for street children to express their feelings and desires is through theatre.

iv) Schooling:

In-house schooling up to the age of 6 yrs to take care of the pre-primary education will be provided in the Home and the rest of the children will be sent to the nearest community schooling .

v) Library:

Adequate collection of books on fiction, science, history and general reading will be provided within the home.

vi) *Vocational training:*

This training cater to the needs of working children in the age group of 14-18 yrs and for youngsters who want to have an independent existence. Training facilities in simple trades with considerably less investment and vast marketability will be provided. The following trades have been chosen for induction in this scheme.

- Bookbinding
- Shoe making
- Screen-printing
- Repairing of domestic electrical appliances
- Domestic house wiring
- Plumbing
- Carpentry
- DTP
- Sign board painting
- Tailoring and dressmaking

The facilities created for the purpose of imparting training will be used as training cum Production centres and various government and non-governmental agencies will be encouraged to avail the services/products of this Center, in order to generate enough Surplus to meet the recurring costs of the home.

7

Organisation and Man Power

7.1 Organisation:

The project will be headed by the Executive Secretary of the Implementing Agency and he will be overall in-charge of the administration of the concern. He will receive the directive principle and guidance from the Managing Committee or Governing Council of the Home specially constituted for this purpose. The Executive Secretary will be assisted by a Center Director who will be responsible for the day-to-day administration of the center. He in turn will be assisted by 3 Project Co-coordinators handling the divisions of Admissions, Redeployment and Rehabilitation. They are responsible for the implementation of programmes at the field level. The Project Co-coordinators with the assistance of Social workers, Counselors, Teachers and Vocational Instructors will effectively co-ordinate the various activities concerning redeployment and rehabilitation.

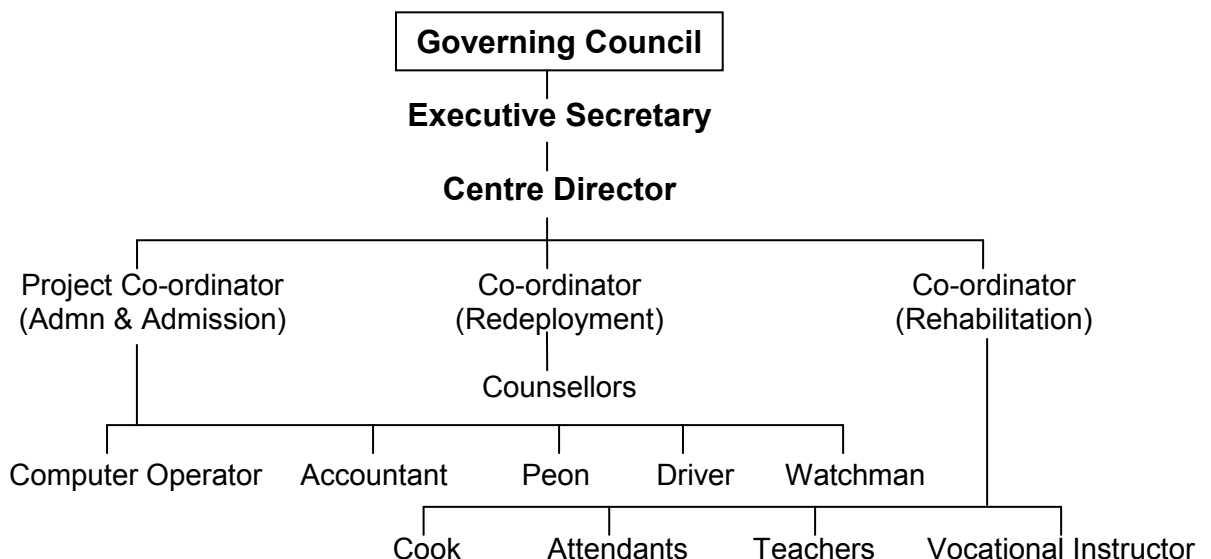
As far as administration of the center is concerned, the Director will be assisted by administrative Staff consisting of Computer Operator, Accountant, Peon and Watchman.

The day-to-day needs of the children will be attended by Cook and Attendants. Sincere and committed people with voluntary & philanthropic outlook and sympathetic attitude towards the children who can establish parent like relationship will be picked up for the assignment. All the personnel including the Center Director will be encouraged to live within the premises.

Handsome incentives / perks in accordance with the prevailing labour norms will be provided to encourage the personnel and to attract the required skills.

The planning of the personnel is strictly in accordance with the staff-children ratio Prescribed by the Indian Council of Social Work.

7.2 ORGANISATION CHART:



7.3 PERSONEL REQUIREMENT :

The HOME will be requiring the following personnel .

a) Administration

1.	Centre Director	-	1
2.	Project co-ordinators	-	3
3.	Computer operators	-	1
4.	Accountant	-	1
5.	Peon	-	1
6.	Watch man	-	1
7.	Driver	-	1
	Total	-	9

b) Support services personnel

1.	Counsellors	-	2
2.	Cook	-	1
3.	Attendants	-	5
4.	Teachers	-	2
5.	Vocational training instructors	-	3
	Total	-	13

Total number of personnel required for the project

1.	Administrative personnel	-	9
2.	Support services	-	13
	Total	-	22

7.4 SCHEDULE OF SALARIES & WAGES : (In Rs.)

Sl.No	Category	Nos	Salary per month	Total (in Rs.)
1.	Centre Director	1	Rs. 7000/-	7000.00
2.	Project coordinator	3	Rs. 5000/-	15000.00
3.	Computer operator	1	Rs. 3500/-	3500.00
4.	Accountant	1	Rs. 4000/-	4000.00
5.	Counsellors	2	Rs. 4000/-	8000.00
6.	Teacher (pre-primary)	2	Rs. 4000/-	8000.00
7.	Vocational instructor	3	Rs. 5000/-	15000.00
8.	Cook	1	Rs. 4000/-	4000.00
9.	Attendants	5	Rs. 2000/-	10000.00
10.	Peon	1	Rs. 2500/-	2500.00
11.	Driver	1	Rs. 4000/-	4000.00
12.	Watch man	1	Rs. 2500/-	2500.00
	TOTAL	22		83,500.00

One of the teachers will be trained and assigned to look after the library affairs .

8

Project Cost & Means of Finance

8.1 PROJECT COST :

The total cost of the project including the working capital (both recurring and non-recurring) for an initial period of 6 months works out to Rs 93,00,000 /- the capital outlay of which includes .,

a) Land & land development :

It is always advisable for this sort of venture to seek the assistance of the Revenue Administration for allotment of free land at the desired location. However, it is always not possible to get the required land allotted free of cost. Further, the locational advantages interms of location, proximity to water, sewage, power, transport, education and health facilities should always take procedency and in such circumstances, it may be waranted for the implementing agency to go for outright purchase. The implementing agency should always exercise its judgement and discretion while deciding this matter.

The HOME with all the facilities as given under chapter -6 of this report will require an extent of 4840 sq.yds (1 acr) which will be normally available at a cost of Rs 10 lakhs, sometime at the outskirts of a city/town with good network of transportation. A provision of Rs 1 lakh or 10% of the total cost of the land is made in this scheme towards development of the site .

Some times, whenever it is not possible to obtain the land on outright purchase, the Implementing Agency may even opt for lease for a minimum period of 33 years.

b) Civil structures :

The home will be requiring around 14850 SFT of plinth area (built-up area) for accommodating various facilities as detailed under chapter -6 of this report .

The cost of construction is taken at Rs 350/SFT and a provision of Rs 54,57,375 is made under this head inclusive of additional provision @ 5% on the basic cost of construction to meet future escalations .

c) **Plant and equipment :**

I) Machinery

Sl.No	Description	Nos	Rate per unit (in Rs.)	Total cost (in Rs.)
1.	Sewing machines	3	4,000/-	12,000/-
2.	Interlocking machines	1	6,000/-	6,000/-
3.	Iron box	2	650/-	1,300/-
4.	Heavy duty leather stitching machines	1	5,500/-	5,500/-
5.	Guilotine board cutter	1	12,000/-	12,000/-
6.	Wire stitching machine	1	6,000/-	6,000/-
7.	Leather working tools and tackles	LS	3,000/-	3,000/-
8.	Electrical house wiring kits	3	1,500/-	4,500/-
9.	Plumbing kits	3	1,500/-	4,500/-
10.	Technician tool kits	6	1,000/-	6,000/-
11.	P-III personal computer with multimedia kit complete with DTP software	2	35,000/-	70,000/-
12.	Bubbe jet printer	1	6,000/-	6,000/-
13.	Laser Printer	1	22,000/-	22,000/-
14.	Steam Generator for kitchen	1	6,500/-	6,500/-
15.	Hot water boiler 200ltr capacity	1	5,000/-	5,000/-
16.	Hot food dispenser	1	3,500/-	3,500/-
17.	Stand-by Generator 5 KVA	1	35,000/-	35,000/-
Total cost				2,08,800/-
Taxes, freight ,forwarding Charges extra @ 10%				21,000/-
Say				Rs 2,30,000/-

II) Equipment:

Sl. No	Description	Nos.	Rate per unit (in Rs.)	Total cost (in Rs.)
1.	Colour television 21"	1	15,000/-	15,000/-
2.	VCR/VCD player	1	5,000/-	5,000/-
3.	Public address system	1	5,000/-	5,000/-
4.	Indoor games kit (LS)	1	15,000/-	15,000/-
5.	Out door play equipment (LS)	1	25,000/-	25,000/-
6.	Iron cots	150	500/-	75,000/-
7.	Tables	12	1,000/-	12,000/-
8.	Chairs	50	250/-	12,500/-
9.	4 Seater desks	30	500/-	15,000/-
10.	Class room equipment (LS) inclusive of black boards, demo/models	1	10,000/-	10,000/-
11.	Gardening tools	LS	2,000/-	2,000/-
12.	Almirahs	5	1,000/-	5,000/-
13.	Cup boards	10	1,000/-	10,000/-

Sl. No	Description	Nos.	Rate per unit (in Rs.)	Total cost (in Rs.)
14.	Book cases (steel angular racks)	10	1,000/-	10,000/-
15.	Electrical fixtures, fans etc (LS) including wiring	1	50,000/-	50,000/-
Total				Rs. 2,66,500/-
Rates & taxes @ 10%				Rs. 26,650/-
Grand Total				Rs. 2,93,150/-
say				Rs. 3,00,000/-

III) Linen Material

Sl.No	Description	Nos	Rate per unit (in Rs.)	Total (in Rs.)
1.	Mattresses	150	300/-	45,000/-
2.	Durries	50	200/-	10,000/-
3.	Bed sheets & pillow covers, curtains (LS)	1	10,000/-	10,000/-
4.	Towels (LS)	1	50,000/-	5,000/-
5.	Dress material (LS)	1	50,000/-	50,000/-
Total				1,20,000/-

d) Total cost of machinery and equipment :

I)	Plant and machinery	Rs. 2,30,000/-
II)	Equipment	Rs. 3,00,000/-
III)	Linen material	Rs. 1,20,000/-
IV)	Miscellaneous equipment including cooking vessels Gas line, serving plates, Crockery etc	Rs. 1,00,000/-
TOTAL		Rs 7,50,000/-

e) Total cost of Fixed Assets :

I)	Land & land development	Rs 11,00,000/-
II)	Civil structures	Rs 55,00,000/-
III)	Machinery & equipment	Rs 7,50,000/-
IV)	Books & library	Rs 1,50,000/-
TOTAL		Rs 75,00,000/-

f) Working funds required per month

a) Material costs /month

1.	Provisions @ Rs 30 per day for 150 nos for 30 days	Rs 1,35,000/-
2.	Stores material for vocational courses	Rs 30,000/-
3.	Fuel	Rs. 2,500/-
TOTAL		Rs. 1,67,500/-

b) Salaries and wages		
Salaries and wages as per chapter -7 of the scheme		Rs 83,500/-
c) Administrative overheads :		
1. Postage & stationary		Rs 1,000/-
2. Power		Rs 2,500/-
3. Transport & conveyance		Rs 5,000/-
4. Health		Rs 10,000/-
5. Education & Administrative fee		Rs 10,000/-
6. Telephone & telegrams		Rs 2,500/-
7. Salvage		Rs 1,000/-
8. Entertainment		Rs 1,000/-
9. Staff welfare		Rs 5,000/-
10. Miscellaneous overheads		Rs 5,000/-
	TOTAL	Rs 43,000/-

G) Total working capital requirements/month :

1. Raw materials		Rs 1,67,500/-
2. Salaries & wages		Rs 83,500/-
3. Administrative overheads		Rs 43,000/-
	TOTAL	Rs 2,94,000/-

H) Total project cost :

1. Fixed assets		Rs 75,00,000/-
2. Working funds for an initial period of 6 months @ Rs 2,94,000-00 / month		Rs 17,64,000/-
	TOTAL	Rs 92,64,000/-

say Rs 93,00,000/-

8.2 MEANS OF FINANCE :

1. Grant -in aid assistance from developmental agencies @ 90% of the scheme		Rs 83,70,000/-
2. Promotor's contribution @ 10 %		Rs 9,30,000/-
	TOTAL	Rs 93,00,000/-

8.3 BASIS & ASSUMPTIONS :

- The requirement of working funds are calculated basing on the intake of 100 nos of inmates in the home. 20% provision to counter the escalation/overruns has been provided for the scheme.
- The guidelines issued by Indian Council for Social work forms the basis for calculation of most of the components in this scheme.
- Provision for meeting the working capital requirements for an initial period of 6 months is made in this report . But, the home is expected to generate surplus out of its Training cum Production activities to meet the working capital needs after 6 months. Any gap under this head can be met out of charities from public and sponsoring Institutions.

9

Statutory Requirements

9.1 MINIMUM STANDARDS :

There are Statutory provisions and minimum Standards prescribed for setting up Children Homes as contained in the children's Act (appendix v) and suppression of immoral traffic among women and girls Act followed by "Women and children's Institutions Licencing Act of 1956. This was subsequently replaced by the Orphanages and other charitable Institutions (supervision and control) Act of 1961 (Appendix iv).

Further , the standards and specification of the accommodation, hygiene, health, nutrition, Intake policy etc., are clearly laid down under the Guidelines for Orphanages and other Charitable Institutions issued by Indian Council for Social work.

The children home proposed in this scheme is required to obtain the following statutory Permissions/ licences .

- Compulsory registration under " Orphanages and other Charitable Institutions (supervision and control) Act of 1961 with Department of Social welfare.
- Registration under Societies Registration Act .
- Approval of plans & layout from the concerned Municipality Town planning Department .
- Registration with the Department of Industries (concerned District Industries Centre) for it's proposed Training cum Production activity.
- Registration with the Department of Education.