



Institutional Child Care Home: Reaching Out to the Unreached

Mrs Annapurna Pattnaik¹, Prof. Dr Navaneeta Rath²

¹Assistant Professor in Law, SOA University, a.pattnaik82@gamil,.com

²Prof.Dr Navaneeta Rath, Professor in Sociology, Utkal University navaneeta.rath@gamil.com

ABSTRACT

Institutional Child Care Homes started mushrooming in the world when child rights became a priority area in the global agenda of development. Global developments started casting their negative impacts on many children rendering them to lose their families and kins. Diseases, disasters, conflicts, wars, migrations, displacements left many children forced out of their homes. The government and the non-government organizations took a lead role in establishing child care homes to accommodate these children and allow them to enjoy their child rights. The present chapter is dedicated to make an extensive review of the related literature pertaining to the topic under study. In this context, the researcher has made an attempt to navigate into the books, articles, blogs, reports, monographs, statistical data base that pertain to children and child care homes. The review is centered on the focal area i.e., Situation of children in child care homes and the peripheral areas like significance of the situation of children, destitute children and their plights, Child care homes have also been brought into the fold of the review.

Key Words: Institutional Child Care Home, Development, Child Rights

1.1 Conceptualization of Institutional Child Care Home

Shellow et al. (1967) observe that in most developed countries such as USA, UK, Canada and Australia, much effort has been made to focus on the missing children issue and recognize it as a social problem. Many research studies have been undertaken on the issue of missing children, but more research is not available.

Agnelli (1986) notices that the year 1979 which was announced as the International Year of the Child, but from the very beginning the issue of street and runaway children are in the headline and the problem of the children are remain unsolved till the year.

Patel (1990) states that the real purpose behind abandoned and street children in Bombay was not destitution but rather family brutality. A large portion of the kids were conceived and raised without due consideration and steadiness. They are not getting the adoration and love from their relatives.

Whitbeck, (1991) gives his view that most relevant studies undertaken in US on abandoned and destitute children which gained unprecedented media attention in 1990 and the case was, when the 20-month-old baby of celebrity aviator Charles Lindberg was stolen from his cradle. The battered body of the baby was recovered two months later, and investigation into the case lasted for nearly three years. As a result of this case, new laws were passed in America to curb this kind of menace.

Athey (1991) says that abandoned and street and orphan children are researched by "Human Rights Watch (2002)" in Zambia. The research finds that they are affected by many diseases and they are frequently denied access to statutory human services and other welfare administrations.

Abrahams C et al. (1992) cite recent UK research aimed at determining the prevalence of missing people, learning more about what drives young people to leave home and need support and care to live in the family. Children who went missing were particularly vulnerable to abuse and victimization, including sexual harassment, if they slept on the streets. According to the reports, children who had run away once or twice due to violence or depression, and who had been separated from their families for a long time were at the greatest risk.

WHO (1993) gives a report about the idea of nonstop presentation on the missing and street children and the related ways of life which make these children as powerless against a scope of medical issues which are not normally experienced by other children? The problem they face includes: poor cleanliness and sanitation, horrible eating routine, viciousness, and conceivable absence of positive connection which results in enthusiastic and social hardship.

Connolly (1994) finds that around the world street and missing children experience the ill effects of various physical diseases. These incorporate respiratory issues, going from hacks and bronchitis to tuberculosis, skin contamination, wounds from battles, auto collisions and other day by day threats, stomach worms and other intestinal parasites looseness of the bowels and other stomach issues, kidney diseases and eye disease etc.

Bourdillon (1994) explains about the financial conditions of the family which is the main reason and may compel children to be outside from their home and they confronted physical maltreatment. These youngsters flee from home because of poor associations with their progression guardians. He states that the troublesome financial conditions which may compel children to be outside from their home and they confronted physical maltreatment and which drive the children from home. Many families are headed by the mother and these children are also abused by their male partners and this is the only reason of the story of the abandoned, runaway and missing children. the mother is silent about such abuse because she has to depend upon the

male member as the earning source. In the other way we can say that the mother has no option to protect them from the maltreatment. These children flee from home because of poor associations with their guardians.

1.2 Prevalence issues of Institutional Child Care Homes

Connolly (1994) states that around the world, street and missing children experience the ill effects of various physical diseases. These incorporate respiratory issues, going from hacks and bronchitis to tuberculosis, skin contamination, wounds from battles, auto collisions and other day by day threats, stomach worms and other intestinal parasites looseness of the bowels and other stomach issues; kidney and bladder diseases; awful teeth; explicitly transmitted sicknesses including HIV/AIDS and eye disease particularly conjunctivitis.

Elliott, et al. (1995) state about the situation of the children and their neurobiological viewpoint would propose these children who spend their initial with continuous social issues and problems. A large number of these children who spend their childhood days never get the love and affection neither from the family members nor from the care givers of the care homes.

Sweeney and Bascom (1995) state that there is serious delay in their development, those are staying in different types of care homes. They are more stereotypical development and they are not sociable like other children who live with their families. They are suffering from body shaking and face guarding. Research discoveries have shown that youngsters raised in institutional consideration have noteworthy and genuine delays in the advancement of both their scholarly limit (for instance, language aptitudes and the capacity to focus on learning) and in their capacity to collaborate socially with others. Maltreatment of youngsters (counting mental, physical and sexual maltreatment) is lamentably very normal in private establishments.

Indian Council for Child Welfare (1996) has directed an examination on the socio-statistic profile of institutional kids in Tamilnadu. The investigation was under taken with the general goal of discovering the financial foundation. The examination has utilized three various types of meeting plan: one for the institutional agents, a second one for the kids and the third for the families. The organizations apparently adopted formal strategies before deciding the qualification of the youngsters for affirmation. It was seen that skin infections were found and these children are not cooperative in nature. They are not mature to answer all the question with better understanding.

Tripathy (1997) elaborates in his book "Migrant Child Labour in India" about the children who leave their home and suffered from harshness, outrage and threatening vibe, the brutality, unforgiving and poor treatment.

Swart and Richter (1997) observe that the road and surrendered children and missing children are sexually exploited and engaged in many kinds of sexual activities, this is the only reason they are suffered from sexual abuse and HIV / AIDS. Maltreatment of medications improves sexual conduct which, thusly, compounds danger of HIV disease as they participate in sex unpredictably.

Lucchini (1997) states that there are youngsters whose home conditions are not good and their family may share the room with the other family and they lived a life where their position is precarious and when these children reach at some adult age, they do not like the condition and they may leave their home and want to settle in another way and they want to lead their life in their own way. When they leave their families then they are the worst sufferer in our society.

NJ Siddiqui (1997) observes that those children are staying in the care homes their status, identity, social conduct are different from the children who stayed with their parents. The study was on Shradhanand Ashram in Nagpur. Respondents were had a place with the age gathering of 11 to 18 years. Meeting Schedule was utilized for information gathering. It was discovered that there are such a significant number of components were in charge of the relinquishment of kids. These were destitution, huge family estimate, step guardians, explicitly exploited youngster, and demise of at least one guardians, anomalous kids, sick guardians and shaky condition of the family etc. A large portion of the cases were admitted to the establishment by their very own moms attributable to destitution, unreasonable propensities for the dad and stressed relationship of the youngster with step guardians. Most kids were observed to be less clever, had a questioning nature, and yet indicated extreme disapproved, independent and controlled conduct. Restoration administrations were given as far as free instruction offices, custodial consideration and professional preparing in the two establishments. Professional preparing in both the foundations was constrained to sewing and cooking classes.

Le Roux and Smith (1998) study on poverty and abandoned children in urban areas. He finds that the family condition and Financial and social change has prompted the breakdown of conventional family structures and lead to family interruption, detachment, separation and infected by HIV/AIDS etc. This leaves these families and children helpless because of no government support and assurance. So, the result is going towards negativity.

Rutter et al. (1998) call attention to their reviews which have demonstrated that the more extended time a child will stay then more impact on them negatively. For instance, Romanian adoptees removed from institutional consideration after the age of a half year have been found to totally neutralize from all types of negativities and it has shown surprising, however inadequate dimensions of recuperation is happened.

1.3 Issues of Children in Institutional Child Care Homes

Hobbs, G et al. (1999) state that Physical damage, physical neglect, mental violence, and sexual abuse are all forms of child abuse. Timing, length, frequency, intensity, degree of danger are the variables that can be used to determine violence.

Schaffner (1999) observes that the teenagers who flee to escape rape and physical fierceness in their families have unique enthusiastic requirements that separate them for different reasons. The rate of abandoned children is increasingly because of extreme partition issues, uncertain issues with their folks and challenges in their post-runaway connections.

Taylor (2000) studies and find that three factors that explain the existence of the heaviest trafficking routes. First, traffickers seek routes that allow easy movement of people. Therefore, trafficked children are sent through well- recognized legal migration routes such as India. The second factor is

profitability of the route, namely, centres of sex tourism such as Kolkata or Mumbai. Thirdly, traffickers send trafficked women and children to the Gulf countries, which is another lucrative destination.

The study suggested a number of recommendations to effectively combat the kidnapping and trafficking of women and children.

The recommendations included:

- Promoting political will to address the issue
- Strengthening government machinery especially the law enforcement agencies in border management

The National Human Rights Committee (2000) takes the initiative to undertake the first major study in India on trafficking which was published in 2004. It established the link between missing children and Human Trafficking when it was published in 2004. The study reported that children who went missing were trafficked for specific purposes, such as performing in circus, camel jockeying, begging, domestic labour, marriage, organ donation, adoption and debt bondage

- Raising awareness at the grassroots level
- Developing alternative skills and micro-enterprise programmes for girls
- Promoting dialogue on the issue
- Creating a media watch dog group

Howe et al., (2000) elaborate the problems faced by the children in residential care homes. There are relationship problems between the staffs and the children in care homes. If there will be problem in understanding then children cannot be socially developed to cope up with all problems. There will be behavioural changes and mental conflict between the members and the children in care homes.

NIPCCD (2001) led an examination on child care foundations in Karnataka. The fundamental targets were to examine in detail about their framework, their strategies, guidelines, and guidelines concerning affirmation and release of kids etc. The examination has been directed in the territory of Karnataka covering all the four division; in particular Bangalore, Mysore, Gulbarga and Belgaum. Govt run foundations, Grant-in-help organizations, Private establishments are going under this examination. Information was gathered from both essential and auxiliary sources. Both primary and secondary data were used for gathering data for the research work. They found that the private care homes have better infrastructure facilities than the Govt. care homes and the Govt. care homes have the better accommodation facilities than the other care homes. Private establishments were observed to have moderately better foundation offices (like great structure, responsibility for children and so forth), the govt run organizations were observed to have better lodging offices contrasted with different foundations. Kitchen facilities and vocational training facilities are needed to be more improved for the wellbeing of the children in care homes. Outdoor recreational facilities, medical facilities and counselling are lacking in Govt. institutional care homes in comparison with the private care homes. The matter related to address were not properly recorded in care homes.

Saiman et al (2001) give accentuation on Poor wellbeing in child care home. The author talks about Physical underdevelopment in foster care homes. There are some issues found among the orphan and destitute children such as hearing and vision issues, brain development etc. These emerge somewhat through deficient medicinal treatment and absence of enthusiastic or physical incitement.

Higgins and Green, (2001) point out that most of the care homes are based on traditional system. So, the rule and procedure to be changed and all the care homes should be based on some modelled structure so that all the children should be feel secured while staying in the care homes.

Fulcher, (2001) gives his view that the children in the care homes are destitute, abandoned, missing and orphan children. They need special care and attention in the care homes. Instead of attention they are socially and emotionally neglected by the care givers in the care homes. So, the Govt. should find out the reasons why the children in the care home are socially backward and mentally backward and unable to mix with the mainstream of the society.

1.4 Policies for maintenance of Institutional Child Care Homes

Stein (2002) characterizes that private childcare has had a picture which, at any rate, is certainly not a positive one. It has been accused for debilitating family connections and prompting poor instructive and wellbeing results for kids. The study was in Bangladesh, where one can see that private childcare homes are not up to standard. UNICEF gives his opinion that in Bangladesh children are neglected because there is neither a uniform childcare arrangement nor formal aftercare bolster arrangement in Bangladesh; rather, the administration, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and madrasahs all have their very own methodologies and techniques. The point of this investigation was to investigate the encounters of private consideration from the viewpoints and make an enhancement in private childcare homes, so that these unprivileged children should not suffer a lot for survive in the society.

Rychetnik et al., (2002) say that the situation of the children in the care homes are not good enough in all the countries. Many NGOs are working on it. Some Govt. aided organizations are also working for these children. but there is lack of supervision and monitoring facility prevails everywhere. So, the Govt. has to make some plans and strategy for these poor and helpless children.

Ennew (2003) says that it can't be expected that all children in the city are destitute. Those children are named as street children they were working for their family to earn money and lead their life but they were not orphans. But some children were residing in some care home but in reality, they have no interest to stay there anymore.

Jill Swart (2003) creates a novel strategy for to work on street children has turned out to be progressively satisfactory. It gives useful direction on the most proficient method to work with street and runaway children and the networks from which they come. Useful methods for managing moral issues while inquiring about street children are about their privacy, education, moral issues are the main areas for research. The author prompts that the most significant starting advance in working with street children is to know the qualities of the networks from which these youngsters come from. This can limit clashes when we attempt to help street children.

Cameron, (2004) says that the life skill should be given to the children in the care homes. They should know the positive thinking and should learn how to develop it. The author feels that positive environment gives a chance to all to develop their potential to the fuller extent.

Gaetz (2004) shares the experience by saying that " I left home in light of the fact that my dad was injurious, physically, explicitly, rationally. I experienced it for a considerable length of time; I accused my mom since she wasn't there to secure me and I accused her at the time, I was just a child. That is the reason I began running. I was just twelve". There were 22,935 reports of absent or runaway females in Canada in 1994. The greater part of these young ladies left due to family strife. The most punctual examination on destitute youth in Canada was the insecurity and exploitation. Many children in the young age had been explicitly mishandled, either inside their families or subsequent to leaving. Beginning of sexual maltreatment came at a previous age for females. The Sexual maltreatment of females was all the more frequently executed by their dads or stepfathers.

Brandon (2005) finds that home-based child care is mainly found in the United States, especially those children are from poor families and from lower income group are the inmates in this care home. Convenience, versatility, confidence, individual attention from the caregiver, as well as a shared language and culture, are playing a significant role in all care homes. Since there are few spaces in child care centres, parents with very young children—infants or toddlers—may switch to home-based child care.

Thomas and Campling, (2005) evaluate the failure of achieving the goal relating to these destitute, abandoned and orphan child. The researchers find that there is more failure story than the success story, particularly in care homes. The reason is thinking and implementation gap between the managers, Govt. and other organizations who are working on it.

Porter & Kearns, (2005) find that when states started to encourage the establishment of the child care homes to improvise the condition of the poor children who really needed shelter to survive in our society. The Govt. started focus on research and policy. Family, buddy, and neighbour child care, on the other hand, did not become a topic of study and policy until the mid-1990s, following welfare reform, when evidence started to surface regarding major disparities.

Petrie et al., (2006) feel that social discipline and edification is an important art to develop better understanding between the children and the staffs in the care homes. Special training should be given to develop this kind of pedagogy for establishing a bright future.

1.5 Child and Law: A Framework

Ashoka (2006) makes an endeavor to investigate the societal position of street children in his work "Child and the Law". As indicated by him, road youngsters are those engaged in begging, quarreling and doing all kind of criminal activities. These are the regular highlights in many pieces of urban territories. The facts demonstrate that numerous youngsters are pushed out of the home because of different elements. Among the many, neediness is the primary contributing component to give rise number of street children. Neediness and socio-political voracity are the powerful reasons that make youngsters leave their home.

Ortiz and Poertner (2006) examine that over 45% of all Latin America's children were missing and runaway children and these kids needs legitimate consideration and care and protection from the govt.

Clough et al., (2006) find that there is worry, depression, anxiety and attitude problems are faced by the children in the care homes. They are always surrounded by a negative thinking about their dream and to be successful in their life. So, to meet these needs are the main priority of the managers of the care homes.

Whitbeck and Hoyt (2006) affirm the presence of high rates of family confusion, insufficient child rearing, and physical as well as sexual maltreatment among destitute youth. Numerous young ladies have recognized their chronicles of abuse as huge factors for vulnerability. Sexual maltreatment as a key factor in prompting their life in the city (40percent versus 19 percent). Females were additionally almost certain than guys to refer to physical maltreatment as a factor (59percent versus 39percent). Children with accounts of abuse, with negative occasions in their own lives and those of relatives, whose guardians were dismissing or relationally repressed, and where there was high family problem.

Sérgio Pinheiro, P. (2006) has explained that many children are suffering from torture, exploitation, isolation, humiliation and harassment. Furthermore, the stigmatization, alienation, and sometimes de-socialization is a major outcome which put the children in much higher risk and subjected to more abuse. They lack a fundamental legal structure that prohibits all forms of abuse, as well as sufficient government supervision and oversight, efficient grievance processes, and inspection systems. Just a small percentage of workers in child-care facilities receive special training in child development or rights, as well as knowledge about abuse. Child care homes those located in remote areas, are often unregulated and closed to outside inspection. In such situations, aggression can go unnoticed for years before it is exposed by a major incident.

Layzer& Goodson, et al. (2006) purport that there are more studies on child care homes than the home-based care. According to some studies, child care settings in the home are reasonably stable, and caregivers are affectionate and sensitive.

Taylor and Smith, (2006) state that the children in the care homes are not the orphans. Sometimes, because of the poverty the parents unable to feed their children twice in a day. So, they send their children to the care homes, to get at least food, clothing and shelter etc.

Iwaniec, (2006) says that the children in the care homes are more vulnerable than the children who are staying in the Foster Care. Many institutions are encouraging the other organization to work on these abandoned and destitute children.

Popay et al., (2006) suggest that there must be some evaluative and diagnostic studies in the children in the care homes across the world. There are only few researches are made by the researchers. The researcher finds that the reasons of the plight of the children is lack of proper quality is not maintained. There is no strategy chalked out by the Govt. till yet.

Saha, (2006) finds that there may be chance of positive friendship among the children in the care homes. They are always stressful and feel that they are always subjected to inhuman and degrading treatment and humiliated by the staffs and other people. Physical and mental cruelty are the major problem of the residential care homes.

Milligan and Stevens, (2006) find that there is lack of communication, lack of patience, lack of care and attention are clearly seen among the staffs of the care homes. They are not interested to enhance the social and emotional development of the children in the care homes and do not act as a corporate parent in the care homes.

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