Chapter I
Introduction and Research Methodology

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Chapter I
Introduction and Research Methodology

1.1 Introduction

India is a Welfare State committed to the welfare and development of its people in general and of vulnerable sections in particular. The preamble directive principles of state policy, fundamental rights and specific sections namely articles 38, 39, and 46 in the constitution of India, stand testimony to the commitment of the state to its people. Accordingly India has paid attention towards the education, treatment, training, employment and rehabilitation of women and children since the planning process. The policy of the Government has been to give assistance to the non-government organizations (N.G.O.s) for running services for women and children. In addition Government has started its own institutions for this purpose. Numbers of beneficiaries are taking the benefits of these institutions. Hence it is very essential to study how such institutions manage themselves and organize various activities for the welfare of women and children.

The objective of this chapter is to highlight the important concepts used in study and the research methodology which is followed by the researcher for this research study. The chapter contains the sections explaining important concepts used, approach to the problem, problems to be investigated, objectives of the study, hypotheses, research design and methodology. Tools used for data collection significance of the study, scope and limitations of the study and chapter scheme.
1.2 Important concepts used

The meaning and characteristics of different concepts used for the purpose of the study are given in following the paragraphs.

1. Woman

A woman is a female human. The term woman is reserved for an adult while the term girl being the usual term for a female child or adolescent. However, the term woman is also sometimes used to identify a female human, regardless of age, as in phrases such as ‘Woman rights’.

2. Child

Child or Juvenile means a person who has not completed eighteenth years of age.

3. Women and Child Development

Woman and Child development means the act or process of growing, progressing or changing the situation of women and children who are in different types of problems or experiencing difficult circumstances.

4. Administration and Administrative aspects

Administration is the total of planning, organizing, co-coordinating, motivating, controlling and operating work. Administrative aspects mean factors related to an organizations administration and management. Administrative aspects cover admission procedure and rules, profile of beneficiaries, staff employed, funds management, physical, welfare and rehabilitation facilities provided by the institution.

5. Institution

The term institution is commonly applied to customs and behavior patterns important to a society, as well as to particular formal organizations
of Government and public services. Institution is an organization, establishment, foundation, society or the like devoted to the promotion of a particular cause or program, especially one of a public, educational or charitable character. It is an establishment, foundation or organization created to pursue a particular type of endeavour such as banking by financial institution.

6. Non-Government Organizations (N.G.O.s)

A Non-Government organization, N.G.O. is a legally constituted organization created by natural or legal persons that operates independently from any form of government. The term originated from the United Nations and is normally used to refer to organizations that are not a part or the Government and are not conventional for profit business. The term is usually applied only to organizations that pursue wider social aims. An N.G.O.’s orientation refers to the type of activities it takes on. These activities might include human rights, environmental or development work.

1.3 Approach to the problem

For the social and economic upliftment and empowerment various women oriented programmes are being implemented by the Department of Women and Child Development. Similarly a wide range of activities are undertaken for children, relating to shelter, nutrition, health care, sanitation and hygiene, safe drinking water, education, recreational facilities and protection against abuse and exploitation.

Government gives assistance to Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) for running services for women and children. In addition it has started its own institution for this purpose. A sizable number of institutions
are working for women and child development as per the guidelines issued by the office of commissioner of Women and Child Development Department, Government of Maharashtra. Therefore it is interested to study the administrative aspects of such institutions.

Administrative aspects include overall working of these institutions in general and planning, organizing and controlling of all academic and welfare activities run for the benefits of women and child by these institutions in particular. Therefore administrative aspects cover admission procedure and rules, profile of beneficiaries, staff-employed, funds management, physical, welfare and rehabilitation facilities provided by these institutions.

The nature and scope of Women and Child Development institutions is different because these are non-profit making institutions. Since principles of management are universal most of the principles of management are used for management of these institutions. But focus of administration and management of these institutions is to take care and give protection and run welfare activities for the women and children admitted in these institutions. Generally it is observed that proper consideration is not given to administrative aspects for running these institutions. But for efficient and effective working of these institutions systematic and scientific administration is necessary. This study covers the neglected aspects of working of these institutions. The success of these institutions depends mainly on the quantity and quality of these aspects available in the institutions. Since the role of these institutions is very crucial for welfare and rehabilitation of deprived women and children, the topic ‘A study of administrative aspects of institutions for women and child development in
Western Maharashtra’ is selected.’ The selection of this topic was also due to personal interest of the researcher in the problems of women and children.

1.3.1 Title of the thesis

The title of the thesis is ‘A Study of Administrative Aspects of Institutions for Women and Child Development in Western Maharashtra.’

1.4 Problems to be investigated

The present study is related to the administrative aspects of institutions for women and child development in Western Maharashtra. The problems investigated are—

a) Which welfare programmes are started by central and state government for women and child development?

b) Which statutory and legal provisions are applicable to WCD institutions?

c) How many institutions are working for women and child development in Western Maharashtra?

d) What is the organization pattern of these institutions?

e) What are the rules for admission in these institutions?

f) What is the number of beneficiaries admitted in these institutions?

g) Do the institutions appoint proper and well qualified staff?

h) Which methods of education, training and rehabilitation of women and children are available in these institutions?

i) Do these institutions have sufficient infrastructural facilities considering the number of beneficiaries?

j) What are the sources of income and items of expenditure of these institutions?
k) Whether the grant given by Government to these institutions is sufficient?

1.5 Objectives of the study

The present study was carried out with the following objectives

i) To highlight various welfare programmes and statutory provisions for women and child development.

ii) To study profile of selected WCD institutions in Western Maharashtra.

iii) To study the admission procedure and educational programmes available for women and children in these institutions.

iv) To analyze general aspects, beneficiaries and employees and financial aspects of selected institutions.

v) To review the physical and welfare facilities available in these institutions.

vi) To present conclusions and make suggestions for improving the performance of these institutions.

1.6 Hypotheses

Following hypotheses were formulated for the purpose of this study.

Hypothesis No. 1

The location that is Rural/Urban and the facilities like building and transportation are independent.

Hypothesis No. 2

There is association between type of the institution and sex of beneficiary.
Hypothesis No. 3
Expenses per beneficiary vary according to district.

Hypothesis No. 4
Expenses per beneficiary and type of institution are independent.

1.7 Research Methodology
Following methodology is used regarding the selected research problem.

1.7.1 The Universe
Maharashtra is located on the western coast of India. It is divided into 35 districts which are grouped into six divisions- Nagpur, Amravati, Aurangabad, Nasik, Pune and Konkan division.

Geographically, historically and according to political sentiments Maharashtra have five main regions.

i) Vidarbha region (Nagpur and Amravti divisions)
ii) Marathwada region (Aurangabad division)
iii) Khandesh and Northern Maharashtra region. (Nasik division)
iv) Desh or Western Maharashtra (Pune division)
v) Konkan region (Konkan division)

The various districts in Maharashtra are shown in the following chart.
## Chart 1.1

Division wise Districts in Maharashtra

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Division (Headquarter)</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Districts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amravati Division (HQ: Amravati)</td>
<td>Vidarbha</td>
<td>Akola, Amravati, Buldhana, Yavatmal, Washim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aurangabad Division (HQ: Aurangabad)</td>
<td>Marathwada</td>
<td>Aurangabad, Beed, Hingoli, Jalna, Latur, Nanded, Osmanabad, Parbhani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Konkan Division (HQ: Mumbai)</td>
<td>Konkan</td>
<td>Mumbai, Mumbai Suburban District, Thane, Raigad, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagpur Division (HQ: Nagpur)</td>
<td>Vidarbh</td>
<td>Bhandara, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Gondia, Nagpur, Wardha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nashik Division (HQ: Nashik)</td>
<td>Khandesh and Northern Maharashtra</td>
<td>Ahmednagar, Dhule, Jalgaon, Nandurbar, Nashik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pune Division (HQ: Pune)</td>
<td>Western Maharashtra</td>
<td>Pune, Satara, Sangli, Solapur, Kolhapur</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Western Maharashtra consists of five district Pune, Satara, Sangli, Solapur, and Kolhapur.

The list of institutions for women and child development was obtained from the office of Commissioner, Women and Child Development, Pune.
There were 186 institutions recognized by Women and Child Development Department upto 31st March, 2004.

These institutions are known by different names viz observation home, Children home, Balsadan, Destitute homes, orphanages State homes Protection homes for ladies and ladies hostels, etc. For the purpose of study these institutions are grouped into 4 categories as shown in the chart 1.2.

Chart 1.2
Types of institutions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Type of institution</th>
<th>Institutions included</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Observation Homes</td>
<td>1. Observation Homes 2. Remand Homes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Children Homes</td>
<td>Children Homes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Balsadans</td>
<td>Balsadans</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1.1
Number of institutions for WCD in Western Maharashtra as on 31st March 2004.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Observation homes</th>
<th>Children homes</th>
<th>Balsadans</th>
<th>Hostels</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Pune</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Satara</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sangli</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Solapur</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Kolhapur</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Data collected from the office of commissioner of Women & Child Development, Pune.
1.7.2 Selection of the sample

It was not possible to study each and every institution for women and child development. So 40 institutions were selected on the basis of stratified sampling method.

Number of institutions form different districts was fixed after considering the number of institutions from each district in the universe. Highest number of institutions were working in Pune district and lowest number of institutions were working in Sangli district. Therefore, highest number of institutions from Pune district and lowest number of institutions from Sangli district were selected. Similarly while selecting the number of each type of institution their percentage in the universe was considered. The selected institutions represent the characteristics of the universe.

The percentage of selected institutions is 21.50. The percentage of these institutions ranges from 10.0% to 35.0% according to district. Further the percentage of these institutions ranges from 12.5% to 37.50% according to type of institution. The percentage according to type and district ranges from 6.67% to 54.55%.

After fixing size of the sample, for selection of individual institutions purposive sampling method was used.

The respondents were superintendents, probation officers and accountants.
Table 1.2
Classification of selected institutions for WCD in Western Maharashtra according to district and type of institution.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Observation homes</th>
<th>Children homes</th>
<th>Balsadans</th>
<th>Hostel</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Pune</td>
<td>1 (7.14)</td>
<td>6 (42.86)</td>
<td>3 (21.43)</td>
<td>4 (28.57)</td>
<td>14 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(20.00)</td>
<td>(54.55)</td>
<td>(33.34)</td>
<td>(26.67)</td>
<td>[35.00]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Satara</td>
<td>1 (14.28)</td>
<td>1 (14.28)</td>
<td>2 (28.58)</td>
<td>3 (42.86)</td>
<td>07 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(20.00)</td>
<td>(9.09)</td>
<td>(22.22)</td>
<td>(20.00)</td>
<td>[17.50]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sangli</td>
<td>1 (25.00)</td>
<td>1 (25.00)</td>
<td>1 (25.00)</td>
<td>1 (25.00)</td>
<td>04 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(20.00)</td>
<td>(9.09)</td>
<td>(11.11)</td>
<td>(6.67)</td>
<td>[10.00]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Solapur</td>
<td>1 (10.00)</td>
<td>2 (20.00)</td>
<td>2 (20.00)</td>
<td>5 (50.00)</td>
<td>10 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(20.00)</td>
<td>(18.18)</td>
<td>(22.22)</td>
<td>(33.33)</td>
<td>[25.00]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Kolhapur</td>
<td>1 (20.00)</td>
<td>1 (20.00)</td>
<td>1 (20.00)</td>
<td>2 (40.00)</td>
<td>05 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(20.00)</td>
<td>(9.09)</td>
<td>(11.11)</td>
<td>(13.33)</td>
<td>[12.50]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>05 (12.5)</td>
<td>11 (27.5)</td>
<td>09 (22.2)</td>
<td>15 (37.5)</td>
<td>40 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[100]</td>
<td>[100]</td>
<td>[100]</td>
<td>[100]</td>
<td>[100]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: 1. Figures in round brackets indicate percentages to horizontal totals.
2. Figures in square brackets indicate percentages to vertical totals.

1.7.3 Reference period
In order to study the performance of women and child development institutions, information for 5 years i.e. from the year 2004-05 to 2008-09 was taken into consideration.

1.7.4 Techniques of analysis
The analysis and interpretation of data regarding women and child development institutions is done with the help of simple statistical techniques such as percentages, averages etc. The collected data is
presented with the help of various tables, charts and graphs. The ratio analysis technique is used of analysis for financial aspects. More over Chi-Square test and ANOVA test were used for testing of hypotheses.

1.8 Variables

Following variables were used for the analysis and interpretation of primary data collected for study.

1.8.1 Type of institution

For the purpose of the study the selected WCD institutions were classified into following 4 types.

1) Observations homes – These institutions are for children in conflict with law. Admissions in these institutions are given through Juvenile Justice Boards.

2) Children homes – These institutions are for children in need of care and protection. Admissions are given through Child Welfare Committees.

3) Balsadans – These institutions are for children in need of care and protection. One Gruhamata looks after 10 children in a family atmosphere.

4) Hostels – For the purpose of study State homes, Protection homes, Rescue homes for Women in Crisis, Orphanage, Destitute homes for deprived children were included in hostels. Admissions to women are given through Police Dept., social workers or by personal applications.

1.8.2 District

For the purpose of study information about selected WCD institutions from 5 districts in Western Maharashtra was collected. These districts were
i. Pune  
ii. Satara  
iii. Sangli  
iv. Solapur  
v. Kolhapur  

1.8.3 Year of establishment

The selected WCD institutions established in different years were selected for the purpose of study. The years of establishment of institutions were classified into following groups for the convenience of study.

i. Upto 1950  
ii. 1951 to 1960  
iii. 1961 to 1970  
iv. 1971 to 1980  
v. 1981 to 1990  
vi. 1991 to 2000  
vii. After 2000  

1.8.4 Ownership of institutions

The selected WCD institutions were classified according to their ownership into following two groups.

i) **Owned by Government** – These institutions are controlled and managed by Government.

ii) **Owned by N.G.O.s** – These institutions are managed by N.G.O.s according to the norms given by the Government. N.G.O. are registration under
1.8.5 Urban/Rural location

For the purpose of study the selected WCD institutions were classified according to their location into following 2 groups.

i) Urban – An urban area is characterized by higher population density, having a minimum population of 5000, with a Municipality, Corporation, and Cantonment Board. In urban areas at least 75% of working population is engaged in non-agricultural pursuits.

ii) Rural – A rural area is characterized by very low density of population. A town with a maximum population of 15000 is considered rural in nature. In these areas the panchayat takes all decisions. In rural area minimum of 75% of working population is engaged in agriculture and allied area.

1.8.6 Ownership of building

On the basis of ownership of building of the selected WCD institutions, they were classified into 2 categories.

i) Owned building – institutions having owned building included the institutions who had their own building or building owned by parent institution

ii) Rented building – Institutions having rented building included the institutions who were working in rented building and who did not have their own building.

1.9 Tools used for collection of data

The required data for the study was collected from the following sources.
1.9.1 Primary data

Primary data is collected by conducting the survey of selected institutions. The data is collected through the following ways.

a) Questionnaire

b) Interview and discussion

c) Observation

a) Questionnaire

The researcher has used this method in which information is obtained with the help of questionnaire which is prepared exclusively for the specific purpose. A questionnaire consists of a number of questionnaires printed in a definite order on a form. Questionnaire and schedule are increasingly used for collection of varied and diverse data in survey research. In this method a questionnaires is personally given to the respondent with the request to answer the questions and return the questionnaire.

A detailed and comprehensive questionnaire was prepared on the basis of the objectives and hypotheses of the study. The questionnaire covered the questions regarding following aspects.

i) General information

ii) Beneficiaries

iii) Facilities provided in the institution

iv) Employees working in the institution

v) Finance

vi) Problems and suggestions

A tentative questionnaire was prepared and discussed with research guide and persons working in the field of women and child development
social workers and probation officers. On the basis of experience thus gained and as a result of the analysis thereof a structured elaborate questionnaire was finally prepared. All 40 institutions were visited personally by the research student. By and large most of the respondents were co-operative in furnishing the necessary information.

b) Interviews and discussion

An interview is face to face oral communication for a specific purpose. It is used as an important tool for data collection in social research. Interviews and personal discussion were held with the office bearers, Staff and beneficiaries in the institutions and Government officers.

c) Observation

Observation method was used for the collection of related information.

1.9.2 Secondary data

If the investigator does not collect the data originally but uses the data collected by other investigator or agency and available in published or unpublished form, the data is called secondary data.

The secondary data was collected from the following ways –

i) The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, 2000

ii) Annual Reports of the selected institutions.


iv) Information and data from the office of Commissioner of women and child development, Pune and their district officers.
v) Published sources e.g. books, magazines, newspapers, schemes of the Government for women and children.

vi) Ph.D. Theses and M.Phil Dissertations.

vii) Websites – 1) www.wcd.nic.in 2) www.unicef.org 3) www.childlineindia.org.in

1.10 Significance of the study

The constitution of India, which is the law of land, contains various provisions for the protection and promotion of rights of children and their development. The constitution casts a duty upon the state, so that the tender age of children are not abused. Children are the most vulnerable sections of the society and are the victims of exploitation. For the protection and promotion of interest of children and for their welfare, the constitution provides various provisions including the right to develop in a healthy manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity is a human right which is acquired by birth. Women constitute a valuable human resource and their socio economic development is imperative for sustainable growth of the economy. The goals of human development are closely intertwined with the development and empowerment of women. Articles 15(3) provides that state shall make special provisions for children and women. Accordingly India has paid attention towards the education, training, employment and rehabilitation of women and children since the planning process.

The policy of the Government has been to give assistance to the non-government organizations for running services for women and children. In addition Government has started its own institutions for this purpose. Numbers of beneficiaries are taking benefits of these institutions. Hence it is
very essential to closely study how such institutions manage themselves and organize various activities for the welfare of women and children.

The significance of this study lies in its theoretical and practical implications. Theoretically, the finding of the study will contribute to the theoretical investigation in the field of welfare and rehabilitation of deprived women and children. This study tries to state the role of these institutions in creating awareness among the members of the society in general and the beneficiaries in particular regarding their rights. Similarly this study will help to assess the effectiveness of various welfare programmes started by the Government.

1.1.1. From the practical point of view the importance of this study can also be embodied through being the first of this kind in western Maharashtra. This is the first attempt to study the overall working of institutions for women and child development in this part of Maharashtra. Moreover, the findings and suggestions of this study will be very useful in the successful functioning of such type of institutions. Further this study will contribute further to the knowledge currently available on this topic.

1.11 Scope and limitations of the study

i) The period selected for the study is only 5 years i.e. 2004-05 to 2008-09.

ii) The study is related to only those institutions which are registered by Women and Child Development Department Government of Maharashtra.
iii) In Western Maharashtra there were 186 institutions for women and child development. So study of each and every institution was not possible. Therefore 40 institutions were selected for detailed study.

iv) The study covered analysis of only administrative and financial aspects of selected institutions in Western Maharashtra.

1.12 Chapter Scheme

The study is presented through the following chapters.

i) Chapter I – Introduction and Research Methodology.

This chapter includes meaning of important concepts used in the research work, approach to the problems, statement of problem, objectives of the study, hypotheses, research methodology, tools to be used for collection of data, significance of the study scope and limitations of study and chapter scheme.

ii) Chapter II – Review of Literature.

This chapter includes review of literature relating to women and child development, Acts relating to women and children, information about Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, Children in conflict with law, Juvenile Justice Board, Children in need of care and protection, child welfare committee, Prevention of Immoral Trafficking Act, schemes of Central and State Government for women and child development and statutory provisions regarding registration and administration of WCD institutions.
iii) Chapter III – Profile of Selected Institutions for Women and Child Development.

This chapter covers information about selected institutions for women and child development, in Western Maharashtra, relating to type of the institutions the year of establishment, address, parent institutions, criteria for admission in the institution, sanctioned capacity for admission objectives working and activities of the WCD institutions.

iv) Chapter IV – Analysis and Interpretation of Data

This chapter includes analysis and interpretation of data collected pertaining to general aspects of selected institutions relating to type of institution district, year of establishment, ownership of institution, urban/rural location, ownership of building, availability of transport facility and availability of playground in WCD institutions, analysis and interpretation of data relating to beneficiaries in selected institutions, sixwise, agewise, typewise, districtwise distribution of beneficiaries, employees working in these institutions, sexwise, categorywise, education and designationwise distribution of employees in different types of WCD institutions, analysis and interpretation of data relating to financial aspects of selected institutions, grant received and expenses incurred by these institutions.
v) Chapter V – Testing of Hypotheses

This chapter includes hypotheses formulated, techniques used for testing of hypotheses of analysis and interpretation of testing of hypotheses.

vi) Chapter VI – Findings, Conclusions and Suggestions

This chapter includes findings regarding working of selected institutions, conclusions drawn and suggestions made.

1.13 Conclusion

This chapter explains the meaning of important concepts used and research methodology for this research work.

The title of the thesis is ‘A Study of Administrative Aspects of Institutions for Women and Child Development in Western Maharashtra.’ These institutions are established for providing basic and welfare facilities and to rehabilitate the women and children in different types of difficult situations. These institutions are non profit making organizations and they are owned by Government and N.G.O.s. They work for social purpose, as per the guidelines issued by WCD Government of Maharashtra. The success of these institutions depends on their efficient and effective administration. The role of these institutions being very important, this topic is selected for study. The study covers 6 Chapters. For the purpose of study 40 institutions registered with WCD department from 5 districts of Western Maharashtra were selected. For analysis of primary data 6 variables viz type of institutions, district, year of establishment, ownership of institutions, urban/rural location, ownership of building were used. The main tool for collecting primary data was questionnaire. The study period was 2004-05 to 2008-09.
This study is the first attempt in Western Maharashtra to study the overall working of WCD institutions in general and administrative aspects in particular.