COMPARISON OF MANAGEMENT PROCEDURE IN TWO ORPHANAGE HOMES IN KADUNA STATE

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COMPARISON OF MANAGEMENT PROCEDURE IN TWO ORPHANAGE HOMES IN KADUNA STATE

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A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL, AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY, IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF EDUCATION IN HOME MANAGEMENT, DEPARTMENT OF VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION, FACULTY OF EDUCATION AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY, ZARIA

1998

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this thesis has been written by me. It is a true record of my research work and it has not been presented in any previous application for a higher degree or as a published work. In the course of writing this thesis, references were made to various sources of information. These were fully acknowledged by means of references.

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CERTIFICATION

This Thesis titled"COMPARISON OF MANAGEMENT PROCEDURE IN TWO ORPHANAGE HOMES IN KADUNA STATE" by Alkali,Rose Titi meets the regulations governing the award of the Master degree(M.Ed) of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, and it is approved for its contributions to knowledge.

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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to Almighty GOD

My late parents and brothers

Banai

Kaushan

Emmanuel and

Micheal

My husband- Mr Adamu Alkali

Our children

Hillary

Nnamah

Nnamikhen and

Bobby

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May almighty God bless you all.

ABSTRACT

The main purpose in this study was to compare the management procedures in the two orphanage homes in Kaduna State, with a view to establishing whether or not significant differences exist in the biodata of staff and the children; in the management of the two homes i.e. Zaria Children's Home and Jamiyya Matan Arewa; as well as in the physical and social development of the children. To this effect, 25 staff members were sampled and used as respondents to a fifty-item structured questionnaire. For the purpose of the study four hypotheses of no significant differences were postulated. A self assessed design was adopted because the information required for the study already existed with and in the homes. All the staff and students in the orphanage homes that constituted the population for the study also served as sample because of the small number. The data collected in this study were statistically analyzed using t test, correlation and analysis of variance statistical techniques.

The finding of the study show, among other things, that significant differences exist in the biodata of staff and children in vitality and morbidity rates in the two homes. The results also show that there were no significant differences in learning resources as well as in the physical and social development of the children in the two homes. The results further show that there is a significant relationship between the management procedures in the two homes.

It was recommended, among other things, that a well equipped and staffed clinic be established in each home, and that similar research work be carried out in other orphanage homes in other states.

TABLE OF CONTENT

Title Page i

Declaration ii

Certification iii

Dedication iv

Acknowledgement v

Abstract vi

Table of Content vii

List of Tables ix

Operational Definitions x

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Introduction 1

1.1 Background Information of the Study 2

1.2 Statement of the Problem 6

1.3 Objective of the Study 7

1.4 Research Questions 8

1.5 Hypotheses 8

1.6 Asssumption of the Study 9

1.7 The Significance of the Study 9

1.8 Delimitations 9

1.9 Limitation 10

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 Review of Related Literature 11

2.1 Introduction 11

2.2 An Overview of Management Process 11

2.3 Children in Foster Homes: A Substitute to Orphanage 13

2.4 Establishment of Orphanages in Some Countries 18

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 Research Methodology 26

3.1 The Information Required for the Purpose of this Study 26

3.2 The Population 26

3.3 Sample and Sampling Techniques 27

3.4 Instrument for Data Collection 27

3.4.1 Questionnaire 27

3.4.2 The Questions for the Interview 28

3.4.3 Observation 28

3.5 Pilot Study/Validation 28

3.6 Data Collection 29

3.7 Procedure for Data Anaysis 29

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 Results and Discussion 30

4.1 Hypothesis Testing 49

4.2 Discussion 54

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 Summary, Conclusion And Recommendation 59

5.1 Summary 59

5.2 Conclusion 60

5.3 Recommendations 62

References 65

Appendix 67

LIST OF TABLES

Table		*Page*
Table 4.1	Biodata of Staff on Gender, Age and Marital Status	30
Table 4.2	Biodata on Religion and Years of Experience	32
Table 4.3	Biodata on Children's Age, Sources and Number	33
Table 4.4	Biodata on Childrens Vitality, Morbidity and Mordality Rate	34
Table 4.5	Administrative Headship Nomenclature and Sponsorship	35
Table 4.6	Funding and Sources for the Homes	36
Table 4.7	Percentage that went into Feeding, Accomodation and Education	37
Table 4.8	Percentage Amount that went into Health, Clothing and Leisure	38
Table 4.9	Accomodation Arrangements for the Children in the Homes	39
Table 4.10	Staffing Qualification and Time Spent with the Children	40
Table 4.11	Children's Feeding in the Homes	41
Table 4.12	Types of Food Served and Source of Water	42
Table 4.13	Learning Resources in the Homes	43
Table 4.14	Tone of Discipline in the Schools	44
Table 4.15	Enforcing Discipline in the Schools	45
Table 4.16	Relationship between Management Procedures in the two Homes	46
Table 4.17	Physical Development Traits of the Children in the Homes	47
Table 4:18	Social Development Traits of the Children in the Homes	48
Table 4:2:1	T-Test for Difference of the Biodata of Staff in ZHC and JMA	49
Table 4:2:2	One way analysis of variance for differences between ZCH and JMA in Funding, Accomodation, Feeding, Learning Resources and Discipline	50
Table 4:2:3	Relationship in Management Procedures between ZCH and JMA	52
Table 4:2:4	T-Test Analysis of Physical and Social Development Among Children in the Two Homes	53

OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS

Management procedures: they refers to accessibility to human relations and leadership traits of the headship of the homes.

-	Jamiyyar Matan Arewa	-	Institution for Northern Women
-	Gidan Marayyu	-	A Home for Orphan
-	Kabzyeyan Club	-	Kabzyeyan is a persons name meaning "whom does she have? The organisation is mainly for the care of orphans.
-	Morbidity	-	This means sickness
-	JMA	-	Jamiyyar Matan Arewa
-	ZCH	-	Zaria Children's Home

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Orphans are children who have lost one or both parents due to death or abandonment. These unfortunate children are usually left at the mercy of their relations. Many at times children have been found dumped by the road side or near the river banks by mostly girls and free women who are not ready for these children. One of such cases was even reported on the 7th of March, 1995 in a popular hawse Television programme called "Japan Maori." The report stated that two children were found in a bag by the road side at Barnet South, Kaduna on the 6th March, 1995 by a passer-by. It was said that when the bag was opened, the two children both males were found dead. Since no one could be found responsible for the act, it was difficult to know why the dead children were dumped. It is clear however, that the two children were thought to come from different mothers as their ages were too close to be siblings, neither were they twins.

It could be assumed that the mothers of such children were not able to take care of them which could be why they decided to abandon them. It is possible to say that many of such children may be found almost everywhere. The fortunate ones who survive are picked up by some passers-by while the unfortunate ones died. Those who survived need to be cared for and in a home. This situation therefore suggests that there is need for a place where such children can be kept and care for properly so that they can feel the love and care that other children have.

A Medical Association Journal of 1888, has a report of a young medical doctor by name Thomas Barnet, who was about to lock his door at the end of the day when

he discovered an unwashed, under nourished and thinly clothed lad crowding by the dying embers of the fire because it was winter. He told the boy by name Jarvis to go home but the boy replied that he had no parents to go to, so he had nowhere to go. He further informed Barnet that there were many others like him.

Barnet who was filled with pity for these children, thought he would spend his life rescuing children like Jarvis. Before his death in 1905, he had cared for well over three thousand children, maintaining them, some only a few months old, until they reached the age of eighteen years in his home.

Since orphans are children who have lost one or both parents either through sickness, accidents or abandonment, they need to be cared for properly to enable them have a sense of belonging and live in the society without any fear of molestation. To do this, therefore, there is the need for special place where this can be effectively done.

This has brought about the establishment of orphanages all over the world, Nigeria and indeed Kaduna State inclusive.

1.1 BACKGROUND INFORMATION OF THE STUDY

In Kaduna State, there are three of such institutions. One of them only receives the children and arranges for foster parents for them. The one which receives children and places them in foster homes is at Zonkwa in Zango Kataf Local Government Area of Kaduna State. The other two are situated in Kaduna and Zaria. Both of them because of their nature are the focus of the present study.

The orphanage in Zaria, Zaria Local Government area of kaduna State is called ZARIA CHILDREN'S HOME. It was established in 1963 by a Jamaican Lady named Mrs Berneth Torey. She managed the home all by herself using the aids she received from her country. Her main aim of establishing the home was to take care of abandoned children and those who have lost their parents.

In 1966, the home was taken over by the Zaria Native Authority. Even then the same motives as set by Berneth Torey were still maintained. At this time, fund for the maintenance of the home was from the Native Authority, financial contributions from organisations, religious groups and clubs like the Rotary Club. In fact it was the Rotary Club that put up the first building for the home at its permanent site where the home can be found till today.

The home was later taken over by the Kaduna State Government in 1984. The State Government is now responsible for the running of the home. At present, only abandon children are received into the home. Some of them are given out to interested foster parents while the rest remain in the home. They are cared for by trained staff including Nannies, who were inherited from the Native Authority.

Nurses from the Community Nursing Section of Ahmadu Bello University Teaching Hospital, Zaria visit the home once a week to see the children and give them minor treatment if necessary. The very sick children are taken to Anna-Kitchener Medical Centre, a private medical centre at Wusasa, Zaria. This medical centre treats the children free of charge. Even though the number of children in the home changes from time to time, as at the time of this study, there were twelve children.

The Jamiyyar Matan Arewa, the brain child of the late Sir Ahmadu Bello, the Sardauna of Sokoto came into being on the 27th May, 1963. The aim originally was to bring all Northern women together, a kind of a social organization devoid of religious or political inclination. The first donation of a piece of land and five hundred pounds (#500) or (=N=1,000.00) came from Sir Ahmadu Bello, the Sardauna of Sokoto that very year.

In July 1963, at a meeting of the organization, an idea to open an orphanage was muted. This was followed with a visit to the hospital in Kaduna where many children were found lying uncared for. On receiving the muted idea, the Premier of the then Northern Nigeria Sir Ahmadu Bello, the Sardauna of Sokoto felt that such an idea was supposed to have been brought up by the government earlier than that time. In recognition of this well conceived idea, he donated a house situated at No. 12 Dando Road in Kaduna, and also made a cash donation of #800 or (₦1,600.00) for the renovation of the house and the purchase of necessary equipment needed to start off operation in the orphanage. In December, 1965 the orphanage became operational.

There were six orphans as the first inmates, cared for by a Matron who was helped by a Nanny. Other staff included a Cook/Steward, a Gardener and a Security man. A voluntary doctor visited the home once a week to give the children the needed medical treatment.

Two years later, in 1967, the orphanage became too small for the inmates due to the increase in number of children that needed such care. By June, 1971, a new home was completed and opened on the 26th of March, 1972.

In 1983, Hajiya Laila Dogon-Yaro, a member of the organization built and equipped an extension of the orphanage as her own contribution. As at the time of this research the orphanage had thirteen inmates, with a staff strength of seventeen (17) people ranging from Security men to the Matron.

Before the formation of the Jamiyyar Matan Arewa, there was a philanthropic venture for the care of orphans in the present day Kaduna State. This dates back to 1803 when a group of white Missionaries arrived in Zonkwa in the southern part of the present Kaduna State to begin Christian Missionary work. Though their primary aim was to preach and evangelise the people and make converts to the Christian faith, they also had interest in caring for the motherless children. The Pioneers of this venture were female Missionaries who were locally named "Asabaru and Maijinya."

Children that came into the care of these Missionaries were those whose mothers died at child birth. The local Coordinator through whom such children were brought to the mission home was one Mallam Abobo of the E. C. W. A. Church, Zonkwa. When such infant orphans were ensured well by the Missionaries, women who had genuine interest and desire to foster children were given the mandate to adopt and keep the weaned orphans. To ensure the continued well-being of these children in their foster homes, a committee was formed and its members assigned to the foster home to check and report on the development of the children fostered.

Since the Missionaries received aids from their home countries, mostly England, Scotland and America, the foster parents merely provided physical parental care for these orphans. All other necessities were provided for by the Missionaries

from its headquarters in Zonkwa. As soon as there were evidence of neglect on the part of a foster parent, the child was withdrawn from such a home. The home in which the Missionaries kept these orphans was called "Gidan Marayyu."

When the Missionaries left, this work was taken over by the native Head, Mallam Abobo. At this time, centres had been established at Yarbuan, Kamuru and Zongo Kataf. It was at these centres that members of the welfare committee of the Church met and decided the suitability, or otherwise, of a child being taken to the "Gidan Marayyu at Zonkwa in Zongon Kataf Local Government Area of Kaduna State. The funding of the home became the responsibility of the local churches around Zonkwa.

In 1977, a women organisation called "Kabyeyan Club" was formed with an initial aim of continuing this philanthropic work. It had an initial membership of forty women. The first president of the organisation was Miss Hanatu Kayit who was the president up to 1981 when Mrs Rifkatu Namiji took over the mantle of leadership. The current President or Chairperson of the organisation is Mrs Angelina Nana Jaja.

1.2 THE STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Orphans, neglected or abandoned children need the love and care that every child needs for his normal growth and development. The death of a mother or both parents is a serious problem to both the orphan left behind and the social welfare agencies. There are many children on the streets today who have no homes, but depend largely on the help the society can provide. In order to solve this problem, therefore, orphanages have been established where these children can be looked

after by trained and efficient staff so that they can feel loved, acquire training and become emotionally stable.

However, a recent structured interview conducted by the researcher with some people who have visited or are constant visitors to the homes reveals that orphanages have fallen short of their set goals and objectives. That the children are, among other things, poorly fed, clothed, educated and generally emotionally unstable. This study, therefore, is an attempt to examine the management of orphanages in terms of funding, learning resources, in order to determine if orphanages are meeting the needs of the orphans.

It is also pertinent to look into the problems that may be associated with the effects the management procedure have on physical and social development of the children; as identification of the problems and suggested solutions may improve the running of these orphanages in Kaduna State and Nigeria at large.

1.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To compare the management procedure of two orphanage homes in Kaduna State.
2. To determine whether or not there are enough learning resource in the orphanage homes.
3. To find out whether or not the orphanages are properly managed in terms of funding.

1.4 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The following research questions are raised for this study.

1. Is there any difference in the biodata of the staff and children in the two orphanage homes in Kaduna State?
2. Are there differences between the orphanage home managed by individual and the one managed by either state or local governments?
3. Are there any relationships between the two orphanage homes in their management procedures?
4. Is there any difference in the physical and social development of the children in the two orphanage homes?

1.5 HYPOTHESES

In this study, the following null hypotheses are postulated.

1. There is no significant difference in the biodata of the staff and children of the two orphanage homes.
2. There is no significant difference between an orphanage home managed by private organisations, and that managed by government in terms of funding, accommodation, feeding, learning resources and discipline.
3. There is no significant relationship between the management procedures in Zaria Children's Home, and those in Jamiyya Matan Arewa Home.
4. There is no significant difference in the physical and social development of the children in the two homes.

1.6 ASSUMPTION OF THE STUDY

For the purpose of this study the following assumptions are made.

1. Orphanages in Kaduna State do receive the necessary financial assistance from government and spirited individuals.
2. Personnel and physical facilities necessary for the normal development of the children, are available in the orphanage homes.
3. The management procedures are effectively employed towards ensuring the optimal development of the children in Kaduna State orphanages.

1.7 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The research would provide information to government officials, social welfare workers, health workers and other well meaning individuals on the present conditions and management of orphanages. This may motivate individuals and organisations to establish new orphanages or improve upon existing ones for the benefit of the society. This study would hopefully open the gate to further research work on the orphanage institution, and thus help to improve ways of educating these less privilege children.

1.8 DELIMITATION

The study was delimited to the followings:

(i) The two orphanages in Kaduna State.

(ii) The sample for the study constituted the orphanage homes in Kaduna State.

(iii) Only staff of the orphanage homes were used as subject.

(iv) A self design questionnaire was the only instrument used in the study.

1.9 LIMITATIONS

The major constraint of this study was that the responses of the subject were not under the control of the researcher. Their responses formed the basis for the data used in this study and no effort has been made to control this.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 INTRODUCTION

It is an established fact that the existence of orphans dates as far back as that of man on earth. Orphans are individuals are known to have lost one or both parents either as a result of death from sickness, accidents or abandonment by the mother because they cannot take care of them. Studies have been done mostly on children in foster homes but to the knowledge of this researcher not much has particularly been said about orphans but most children who are in foster homes are orphans.

This study therefore reviews literature under the following headings:

a) Management process.

b) Children in foster homes (A substitute for orphanage establishment or Orphanages in different countries such as Europeans, African and Nigeria)

2.2 AN OVERVIEW OF MANAGEMENT PROCESS

According to Paulena,Rice and Tucker (1942) management is defined as planned activities directed towards the realisation of values and satisfaction of wants. It is the accomplishment of the desired ends. They emphasized that it makes use of the findings of science and of knowledge concerning all aspects of life economical, social, psychological, physical, spiritual and technical.

Family management they said is the harassing of this knowledge in the selection and application of resources to meet demands of living situation, to solve

problems and resolve conflict. It involves the weighing of values and making of decisions. They also stated that, management is a behavioural process that recognize the actions and reactions of persons to living situations as they discover and use their resources to achieve something they want. It consist of the behavioural process experienced by people as they identify and cope with problems of setting goals. It is a series of specific functions that bring about desired results. The process provides an organised means to achieve what an individual want.

Johamcen(1975) defines management as the effective use and coordination of resources such as capital plants, material and labour to achieve definite objective with minimum efficiency. He went further to explain that, management could be people responsible for directing and running an organization.

Paulena et.al(1976) in reviewing the concept of management define it as "purposeful behaviour involved in the creation and use resources to achieve family or organisations goals."

According to them it is a dynamic process that permit alterations and adjustments to changing conditions in the external, physical and social setting. It helps people to control the effects of life and outcome of situation.

Gnaws(1979) described management as a means of getting things done, by with and through people. He went further to explain that it involves the coordination and integration of all resources (both human and technical) to accomplish specific results. He also reviewed management in terms of the functions which the manager or management performs such as coordinating the processes of the organisation.

In her view Anyakoha(1991) sees management as the process of using the resources to meet needs and goals. In fact what the two authors are saying is the same for any goal to be attained, a kind of strategy ought to be used with whatever there sis at hand. As the aim of establishing Orphanages is to provide maximum care that will make the orphans feel like those in the care of their parents, therefore, in running the home, people working there will have specific jobs at specific times using the available materials in order to create conducive living environment for the non-parental children and at the same time make the children feel at home and care for.

2.3 CHILDREN IN FOSTER HOMES: A SUBSTITUTIVE TO ORPHANAGE

Steveson(1965) stressed the importance of taking orphans to foster homes because foster parents will do instinctively what the baby needs, they will handle the child firmly but gently, find out what his particular pattern of feeding is and adapt to it. The foster parents will behave towards him/her as they would towards their own children, except that they may not have quite the same specially sharpened awareness of his feelings and needs as the ordinary mother has often given at birth.

He went further to explain however that there is a difference between foster children and ordinary ones because they have had to come away from home, they are not ordinary because they may be unusually difficult or unhappy. But they are ordinary in the sense that they are trying to develop in the same way as any other child. So, it is good that we therefore first consider the development of ordinary children.

George(1970)` maintained that, the life in a foster home was considered not only equal to life in a natural home generally but in some respects superior to life in a working class home. He went further to say that, family life was essential to the social and emotional development of the child. This is perhaps why orphans develop better in foster homes if given the proper care.

Manson(1976) mentioned that foster parents were of different types and the examples given are:-

(1) Foster parents are those who took children because they are children and could afford to adopt one.

(2) The second type of foster parents are those who take an orphan for profit. In this situation the child is trained as a servant, in such a case there is a tendency that the child could be exploited.

(3) The third type of foster parents are those with mixed motives that is those foster parents who adopt an orphan in order to help him/her survive as well as benefit from what the child is capable of performing.

As to the question of the types of children who were admitted into the institution in New York, Peter(1984) revealed that it was those children who lost both parents. The most pitiful side of the story is that, 50 percent of those children admitted were consequently abandoned after a certain period of their stay in the orphanage. This means that the children are thrown out of the orphanage into the community to take up the struggle for the rest of their lives. It also implies that the society still had some responsibility to accomplish.

The selection of foster parents was done mainly according to a number of criteria laid down by the various boarding out orders and legal criteria which foster parents had to satisfy. Such criteria were their moral character, religion, health, housing, and economic status which are true of the conditions for being given an orphan by the government. This is also applicable to area under study.

Foster Parent:

A Foster parent is a person who provides care for children who are unable to live with their natural, or biological parents. In some cases, the natural parents have deserted, abused, or neglected the children. The children are called foster children and are under the supervision of a public or private social service agency. These agencies find foster parents who can provide the love and care that children need to grow and develop.

Few children remain in foster homes until they reach adulthood. Most return to their natural parents, are placed with other relatives, or are adopted. Some foster parents adopt foster children whose parents have lost the right to care for them. Canada and United State have similar foster parent system.

To take children into their homes, foster parent must be approved or licensed by the state or province in which they live. License requirements include good health, adequate housing, and certain qualities of personality and family life. Social service agencies generally pay foster parents for part of the clothing and food and for all the medical care the children require. Foster parents receive training relating to their role as substitute parents. Such training focusses on parenting skills, child

management techniques, and the special role and care for children with moderate mental or physical handicaps receive specialised training plus extra service free.

The foster parent's role require understanding of children who are separated from their families and adjusting to a new environment. Foster parents work with the social service agency to help the child and his or her parents maintain contact with each other and, if possible, to return the child to the parents.

Many foster parents belong to local, state or provincial foster parent associations. In the United State, some foster parents, are members of the National Foster Parent Association. Canadian foster parents may belong to the Canadian Foster Parent Association.

Neff(1982) emphasized that foster families should be encouraged to incorporate the foster child into their own health care system. According to him this is what most foster families have done in the past and this practice has helped accentuate the current problem. Unfortunately, the health care system for foster families is highly variable in quality and psychological experience. Foster in itself, he mentioned, is not stable and children and frequently move from one home to another without any assurance that the health care system of that family will not be adequate to meet their needs. He stressed the fact that medical care for a foster child should be longitudinal and should include sophisticated expertise for the psychological problems that confront these unfortunate children.

English(1984) mentioned the fact that some orphans in foster homes are not treated the same way as the natural children. In his submission, he said that children in foster care are not likely to receive routine health care such as

immunization and screening for hypertension, dental cares or vision or hearing problems even though these vulnerable children frequently have significant problems and may require more medical attention than the average children. He mentioned that in Massachusetts for example 33 percent of the children in foster care have emotional handicaps, 13 percent suffer from serious physical illnesses, 19 percent are mentally retarded and 15 percent have multiple handicaps.

Foster and Institutional Care:

The term "foster care" is used to include care in any kind of facility, individual family, boarding home, adoption home, group home or children's institution. Foster care whether in the setting of an individual family home, or a group in an institution is, never really permanent. It must always be seen as a kind that made placement necessary such that the child may return to his home and move into a new "own home as a permanent basis."

Foster care in group setting rather than in family home is more frequently experienced throughout Europe, Israel and in the Soviet Union. One distinction kind of institutional care known as "Children's village" was first developed in Austria by Herma Gmeiner. A typical village consist of ten to sixteen cottages each headed by a "mother" who cares - on what suppose to be a permanent basis - for a group of eight to nine children ranging from babyhood to adolescent. The Dorfleiter or village father provides the only "fathering" that is available.

2.4 ESTABLISHMENT OF ORPHANAGES IN SOME COUNTRIES

Though not much research has been done on orphanages in Nigeria, some writers have however carried out some studies on the establishment of orphanages and foster homes in other countries.

England:

Baylack(1979) stated that, the Johannesburg children's home is one of the oldest registered charitable organizations in the city started in 1892 to help European murices distressed and orphaned children under the chairmanship of Mrs. Van Brandis. The home started in a small home in Fordburg. The early institution's concerned was focused on physical care and health. Medical understanding of infancy disease and malnutrition was still rudimentary. Children admitted into the home were deliberated, dehydrated, starved and neglected.

Ziemaka(1970) mentioned that, the orphanage homes in Poland were established immediately after the second world war to provide care for the war orphans or semi orphans. After the war, residential homes were established, supervised by the Ministry of health for care of children from birth to three years of age. They were intended for children whose single mothers or parents could not for one reason or the other take care of them. Gradually, more children termed "social orphans" were placed there because their natural parents were unable to provide the necessary developmental conditions. Ziemaka also believes that children could be raised in institutions just as well as if not better than in the normal family.

In Germany the idea of establishing as orphanage was initiated by Foalk(1818 p.98) who used Pestalozzi and Fellenberg's experiences to provide a living place in his own home for 300 children. With the help of those children, Foalk later built an orphanage separately. Educationally, he offered instructions in elementary subjects and manual labour. In 1824 the authority established an orphanage for the maintenance and education of orphans of soldiers. Here the orphans were taught a number of trades including blacksmiting, saddlery, shoe-making and lithography. Also instructions were given in handicrafts for two hours each day, this includes making of baskets, mats, cord turning, book binding, working with iron and brass and tailoring.

UNITED STATE OF AMERICA

Children's home, also called an orphanage is an institution that cares for homeless children. Some children may be left alone after both parents have died. Others may be abandoned by their parents because of poverty, or may be removed from their home because of neglect or abuse. Some children may be homeless because their parents do not want the responsibilities of rearing them. The oldest children's home in the United State is Bethesda Home for boys, near Savannah. It was opened in 1740.

The number of children's homes in the United States has been declining steadily, largely due to the effort of child psychologists, social workers and other child-well-fare specialist. These authorities disapprove of the impersonal care and over crowded condition of most institutions. They believe that children should live in a family environment.

Today, children's home have been largely replaced by facilities that offer short-term care to homeless children until they are place in foster home. The parents in a foster home volunteer to care for a child in their home. A permanent adoptive family is sought for each child. If a foster home or adoptive parent is not available, a child may be placed in group home. In a group home, a professional staff cares for a small number of children usually fewer than eight. Such organisation as religious groups and government agencies provides funds for group homes (The World Book Encyclopedia 1990 Edition Vol. 3).

Africa:

Webb(1979) mentioned that, the orphanage home in Zambia which is known as the Falconer. Falconer was a native of Manchester who after her training as a nurse became interested in leprosy and studied at a leprosy hoepist before she went to Zambia on the 1st June, 1946. While she worked as a nurse in hospital north west province, she became aware of the tragedy of orphans who were often left die or buried alive with their died mothers. Seeing this, she felt the call to do she could to rescue and save some of them. So she gathered up six orphan boys and move them further into the bust to Kabu Lamema, where she set up her orphan home in 1947 and within 30 years she took over 250 babies, some grew up and even got married while some went back to their villages and were reclaimed by relatives. Not only have 250 babies being saved physically they have also been educated, trained to take their places as responsible citizens of Zambia. Many are converted to Christianity.

He went further to say that the Osu children's home in Accra, Ghana was built in 1955 by the Child Care Society, a voluntary organisation comprising a group of philantrophists and placed it under the administration of the department of social welfare and community development. There are two other homes, one at Tamale in the North and the other in Kumasi. These three homes all operate in home units and each unit is under a senior or assistant child care officer. It caters for children of both sexes, aged two and above. It is in these units that all efforts are made to create a homelike atmosphere for the children.

He explained that, the Osu children's home in Ghana was different from that of Zambia because it was part of the Ghanian state welfare system. It took care of orphans, abandoned, neglected, delinquent, physically and mentally disabled children. One of the services in the country's department of social welfare is to provide residential care for children who for one reason or the other become deprived of parental care and protection as well as from the effects of 'bad' homes.

From the views used for the establishment of these orphanages, it can clearly be seen that, orphanages are very important especially in the areas of bringing up children who have lost one or both parents or abandoned.

Komlosi et al(1979) mentioned that,institutions in which deprived children are placed in Hungary were called asylums fro children or founding homes at the turn of the Century. In 1892, the government supported the first children's asylum of Budapest and the white cross National organisation for residential homes. These children's homes were under voluntary management, the age range was large, and as such they were not suitable for children to be healthy, physically and mentally balanced.

The early asylums of infants were modelled on the hospital and health practice of the day. The young children were kept in bed all the time, rarely have any fresh air and did not play because play was considered to be unnecessary. Only the most basic physical needs were met. The staff did not seem to see the children in their care as in any way comparable to the children in the same age in their own homes. Although the mortality rate improved, the children in care were often very sick and showed marked differences in behaviour and growth when compared to normal children. They were backward physically as you might expect from a child left lying or sitting on a bed all the day swinging or rocking his body, dribbling and turning away from the outside world with a vacant look.

However, 1945 marked the starting point for many radical social changes in Hungary. the functions and status of children' homes changed from just trying to see that the children were only able to survive to the involvement of the children in all spheres of social activities as physically, mentally and morally developed happy individuals with social values.

Komlosi and his colleagues mentioned that, the children were admitted into the home on the basis of a decision by the court of guard which is an administrative body set up to safeguard the interest of the child. Abandoned children were also admitted. The court of guardian makes decisions of constraints (that is takes the child into state care for state adoption). When a child's parents are dead or unknown, or where no relative is ready to undertake its upbringing, the state care lasts until the age of 18 or marriage. During this time, the child is officially under the guardianship of the state.

Nigeria:

In Nigeria the idea of orphanage rooted from the work of Mary Slessor in 1888 who saved lives of twin babies by taking them into custody and bringing them up. Although no indication was given as to the age at which she was raising them but it was realised that she later established an independent orphanage home for them in Calabar. In addition, it was recorded that m,ore orphanages were established by some [philanthropist groups, individuals, while some missionary hospitals offered the orphans free medical services (Babalola, 1988, p. 120 & 221).

Jos Orphanage Home:

The orphanage was established in 1953 by the Catholic Mission to care for the children who were left in Maternity Wards whose mothers died after childbirth. It started with few children because it only admitted those whose fathers could not take care of them after the death of the mother. These children were taken care of the Rev. Sisters. This number increased however because the hospital started receiving more children and at the time of this study, there were 28 of such children in the orphanage.

The children in the home are mostly abandoned. The home is runned by the management of the hospital and it is mostly funded by the Catholic Mission with some assistance from the Government, Organizations, individuals, religious and even non-religious bodies. A ward was also built in 1968 which was commissioned by Mrs. Victoria Gowon to take care of these motherless children.

Zaria Orphanage Home:

The orphanage in Zaria called the 'Zaria Children's Home' was established in 1963 by a Jamaican Lady called Mrs. Berneth Torry. She managed the home all by herself with the aids she received from her country. Her main aim of establishing the home was to take care of abandoned children and those who have lost their parents. It was however revealed that, the home is at present runned by the Kaduna State government. Also the community nurses from Ahmadu Bello University Teaching Hospital visits the home to see the children and give them minor treatment if necessary.

Kaduna Orphanage Home:

The Jamiyya Matan Arewa came into being on May 27th 1963 when a group of concerned women were meeting together as a social organisation. This group visited the hospital in Kaduna and found children lying down uncared for. Full of compassion, this group thought that something had to be done to save the lives of these unfortunate children, and this brought about the establishment of a home. This home is managed by an organization

as the name implies. But some assistance are received from other source like individuals and philantrophic organizations.

As early as 1803, group of missionaries came to Zincky for evangelical work. They found that children who lost their mothers especially were uncared for and neglected. They used the house where they were staying as receiving centre where they got such children, nursed them for sometimes to be sure that they were

physically well before giving them out to foster parents. When they sent any child to foster parents, they assisted with feeding and clothing of the child for as long as possible. This home was not a permanent orphanage at the beginning but at present there is a permanent site at Angwan Rimi though at the time of this study there were no children in the home.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter is concerned with the methods and procedures used in collecting and analyzing the data collected for the study. It is discussed under the following sub-headings:

- Design
- Population
- Sample and Sampling techniques
- Instrument for data gathering
- Pilot study
- Data collection
- Procedure for data analysis

3.1 The information required for the purpose of this study was already available in the orphanage homes. The self assessed design method was therefore used. In this design/method, a self designed questionnaire was prepared and administered on members of staff of the orphanage homes. The information thus collected were statistically analysed to test the hypothesis of this study.

3.2 THE POPULATION

The two established orphanage homes in Kaduna state constituted the population for the study. Similarly, all the staff and children in the Zaria Children Home were used.

3.3 SAMPLE AND SAMPLING TECHNIQUES

The two orphanage homes in the state were taken, they were the Zaria Children's Home (ZCH) and Jamiyya Matan Arewa (JMA). In the former Zaria Children Home, there were ten (10) staff. while in later Jamiyya Matan Arewa there were fifteen (15) staff. All the twenty-five (25) staff were selected. As the population of staff in the orphanage homes was small, the sampling was considered unnecessary so all the staff of the two homes were used as subjects in this study.

3.4 INSTRUMENT FOR DATA COLLECTION

The instruments used fir the data gathering included:

1. Structured questionnaire (Appendices A and B)
2. Interview - the same questions were used for those not able to read and write.
3. Observation - during the visit to the homes, the researcher made direct observations to confirm whether or not the things listed as being existing in the home were actually available.

3.4.1 Questionnaire

In order to gather the required data for this study, two sets of questionnaire were designed. These were responded to by the staff and children of the orphanages. The 50 - tem questionnaire was in two sections. Section A focussed on the biodata of the children and staff of the two homes. Section B centred on the orphanage home management. Section C concentrated on the relationship in management procedures in the two homes. Finally, section D was on the physical and social development of the children (see appendix I).

3.4.2 The Question for the Interview:

The question for the interview were used to collect the same information as for those in the questionnaire for respondents who could not read and write in English Language. This group include the children as well as some support staff.

3.4.3 Observation:

Observation were made by the researcher during her last visit to the homes to ascertain if all that were listed as existing in homes were available.

3.5 PILOT STUDY/VALIDATION:

As pilot study was carried out for a trial tests of the instrument for data collection with a view to further validating them, after first showing the draft questionnaire to her supervisor. the pilot study was conducted at a similar orphanage home at Zonkwa.

The structured questionnaire was trial-tested on four staff (2 males and 2 females) and four (4) children from the Zonkwa orphanage home. The questionnaire was administered on those subjects to comment on the nature of the items in the questionnaire. the responses were later collated for and all the respondents. The varius comments by all the respondents were later incorporated in the questionnaire. It was after that the final questionnaire was prepared. This was what was used for the main study.

3.6 DATA COLLECTION

The researcher went personally to administer and collect the questionnaire. As the data collection progressed, direct observation was also made to ascertain the tenability of the claims on the facilities and equipment on the ground. The researcher personally conducted the structured interview to get first hand information from those who could not read and write in English language. The interview in some cases was conducted in Acyl language.

3.7 PROCEDURE FOR DATA ANALYSIS

The responses from the questionnaire were subjected to the use of descriptive statistical analysis of simple frequency and percentage, as well as inferential statistics of t-test pearson product moment correlation coefficient (r) and analysis of variance based on the nature of data gathered.

The use of t-test was considered the most appropriate because interest was on mean significant difference between the two orphanage homes. The r-test was deemed the best in determining the relationship between a set of two independent variables. One way analysis of variance was chosen because it is the best for testing significant difference in a study that involves realities versus expectations in a natura setting. The alpha level was set at 0.05 level of tolerance.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The purpose of this study was to compare management procedure in the two orphanage homes in Kaduna State. The study covered the two full residential orphanage homes in Kaduna State. These are Zaria Children's Home and Jamiyya Matan Arewa situated in Kaduna town. Al the staff and students of the two homes were used as subjects in this study because of the relatively small number.

The data generated from the responses given in the twenty-five questionnaire filled by the staff as well as those on the students were statistically analysed and presented in this chapter. The presentation is done in three parts. Part 1 deals with analysis, part two is on the hypotheses testing while part 3 is basically a discussion of the analysed results.

RESULTS

TABLE 4.1 BIODATA OF STAFF ON GENDER, AGE AND MARITAL STATUS

BIODATA VARIABLES	ZCH	(=10)	J.M.A Kaduna	(n=15)
Gender:	F	%	F	%
a. Male	4	40	8	53
b. Female	6	60	7	47
Age:				
a. 20-25	2	20	3	20
b. 26-30	4	40	7	47
c. 31-40	2	20	4	26
d. 41-45	1	10	1	7
e. 46+	1	10	0	0
Marital Status:				
a. Single	2	20	4	27
b. Married	3	30	6	40
c. Widowed	2	20	1	7
d. Separated	2	20	2	13
e. Divorced	1	10	2	13

Table 4.1 shows a breakdown of the sex of the staff in the two orphanage homes. Twelve(12) representing 48% of the total staff in the two homes are male while 52% are females.

A look at table 4.1 above shows that majority of the staff are within the age range of 20-40 years. This category accounts for 8 out of the ten staff in ZCH and 14 out of 15 in JMA. This category of staff particularly those of them who are women could be said to in the productive years with lots of energy and zeal as mothers to cater for the orphans. Though age 41 and above recorded 2 out of 10 in ZCH and 1 out of 15 in JMA, the fact that the number is very small made their percentage somehow insignificant.

Also the table shows that a total of 6 respondents(23.5) are single among the staff in both homes. However, this is in ratio of 2:4 between ZCH and JMA as can be seen in the table. Apart from 2 staff in ZCH and 1 in JMA who are widowed all other staff in the two homes have been married at one time or the other. While 3(30) in ZCH and 6(40) in JMA have remarried, 2 staff each in the two homes have been separated from their spouse. Another 3 staff in the proportion of 1 to 2 between ZCH andJMA have been divorced.The fact that majority of the respondents 8(80) in the case of JMA have experienced marriage put them in a fairly better position to take good care of the children in the homes.

Table 4.2 is on the biodata of respondents on religion

and years of experience.

TABLE 4.2: **BIODATA ON RELIGION AND YEARS OF EXPERIENCE**

BIODATA VARIABLES	ZCH	(n = 10)	JMA	(n = 15)
Religion:	f	%	f	%
a.Christianity	3	30	9	60
b.Islam	7	70	6	40
c.Traditionalism	0	0	0	0
Experience:				
a.2 years	2	20	3	20
b.4 years	3	30	6	40
c.6 years	3	30	3	20
d.8 years	2	20	3	20
e.10+	0	0	0	0

Table 4.2 above shows that a total of 12 staff in both homes are Christians while 13 among the total of twenty five in both homes are muslims. Though no one among the staff has any other religion apart from Islam and Christianity, it should be noted that while majority of the staff in ZCH are muslims(70%), the opposite is the case in JMA located in Kaduna. This discovery could be explained from the point of view that while akaduna is a cosmopolitan city with people from different ethnic and religious background, Zaria is more or less a predominantly muslim community.

The years of experience of staff in the two homes were also looked into.From table 4.2 above it could be seen that apart from some 20% of the staff in each of the two homes who have not had more than 2 years of experience, mojority of the staff in both homes 80% in ZCH and 80% in JMA have had experience ranging from 3 years to 8 years. This category of staff could be said to have adequate cognate experience to cater for the children in the homes.

Below is table 4.3 showing the biodata of the children on age,source and number.

TABLE 4.3 BIODATA ON CHILDREN'S AGE,SOURCES AND NUMBER

BIODATA VARIABLES	ZCH	(n=10)	JMA	(n=15)
Age Range:	f	%	f	%
a. 1 year or less	2	20	2	13
b. 2-5 years	4	40	5	33
c. 6-10 years	3	30	4	27
d. 11-15 years	1	10	2	13
e. 16+	0	0	2	13
Source:				
a. Social Welfare	2	20	3	20
b. Passersby	2	20	5	33
c. Hospitals	2	20	3	20
d. Police	1	10	2	13
e. Father	3	30	2	13
No. of Children:				
a. 5-11	3	30	4	37
b. 11-15	4	40	8	62
c. 16-20	2	20	1	7
d. 21-25	1	10	1	7
e. 26+	0	0	1	7

Table 4.3 shows that majority of the children in the two homes fall within the age range of 2-5 years old. Majority of the children came to the homes through the fathers. The number of children in the homes are between 11 and 15 as at the time of the study.

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TABLE 4.4: **BIODATA ON CHILDREN'S VITALITY, MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY RATE**

BIODATA VARIABLES	ZCH	(n=10)	JMA	(n=15)
Physical Wellness:	f	%	f	%
a. 1-5 Children	2	20	2	13
b. 10 Children	2	20	3	20
c. 11-15 Children	4	40	3	20
d. 16-20 Children	2	20	1	7
e. All the Children	0	0	6	40
Morbidity(Sickness):				
a. 1-5 Children	5	50	5	33
b. 6-10 Children	2	20	3	20
c. 11-15 Children	1	10	2	13
d. 16-20 Children	2	20	4	27
e. None of them	0	0	1	7
Mortality (Death):				
a.1-5 Children	6	60	0	0
b.6-10 Children	2	20	3	20
c.11-15 Children	2	20	4	27
d.16-20 Children	0	0	2	13
e.None of them	0	0	6	40

From table 4.4 it could be seen that majority of the children were physically well. The highest morbidity rate was between 1 and children in the two homes, while the highest death rate was between 1 and 5 children.

TABLE 4.5: ADMINISTRATIVE HEADSHIP NOMENCLATURE AND SPONSORSHIP

VARIABLES	ZCH	(n=10)	JMA	(n=15)
Leader's Preferred Title:	f	%	f	%
a. Director	2	20	6	40
b. Manager	2	20	2	13
c. Proprietor	2	20	1	6
d. Head	0	0	3	20
Helper's Preferred Title:				
a. Assistant	4	40	7	47
b. Acting Deputy	2	20	4	27
c. Deputy	3	30	3	20
d. Acting Assist.	1	10	1	6
e. Head	0	0	0	0
Building Sponsored By:				
a. Local Govt.	0	0	0	0
b. State Govt.	2	20	1	6
c. Federal Govt.	6	60	7	47
d. Voluntary Organisation:	2	20	4	27
e.Individual	0	0	3	20

Looking at table 4.5 it is observed that majority of the staff in Zaria Children Home would prefer to address the head of the home as Principal while in Jammiyya Matan Arewa title preference is Director.

TABLE 4.6: FUNDING AND SOURCES FOR THE HOMES

VARIABLES	ZCH	(n=10)	JMA	(n=15)
Main Sources of Funds:	f	%	f	%
a. Local Govt.	0	0	2	13
b. State Govt.	2	20	3	20
c. Federal Govt.	2	20	4	27
d. Voluntary Organisation	4	40	5	34
e. Individual	2	20	1	6
Min. Fund Needed P.A (N):				
a. 50000-60000	2	20	1	6
b. 100000-200000	2	20	2	13
c. 500000-800000	2	20	3	20
d. 10-30 Million	4	40	7	47
e. 30 Million+	0	0	2	13
Actual Income (N):				
a. 400000	1	10	2	13
b. 800000	2	20	1	6
c. 900000	1	10	3	20
d. 1,000,000	2	20	3	20
e. 3,000,000	4	40	6	40

Table 4.6 shows that the major source of fund for the homes was through voluntary organisations. The minimum fund needed per annum to run the home was put at between 10 and 30 million naira whereas the actual income that came into or generated severally by the home was 3 million naira.

TABLE 4.7: PERCENTAGE THAT WENT INTO FEEDING, ACCOMMODATION AND EDUCATION

VARIABLES	ZCH	(n=10)	JMA	(n=15)
Feeding:	f	%	f	%
a. 5%	0	0	1	7
b. 10%	0	0	3	20
c. 20%	1	10	2	13
d. 30%	4	40	3	20
e. 40%	5	50	6	40
Accommodation:				
a. 5%	0	0	0	0
b. 10%	1	10	3	20
c. 20%	2	20	2	13
d. 30%	3	30	4	27
e. 40%	4	40	6	40
Education:				
a.5%	0	0	2	13
b.10%	1	10	2	13
c.20%	1	10	2	13
d.30%	3	30	3	20
e.40%	5	50	6	40

Table 4.7 above reveals that 40 percent each of the total money went into feeding, accommodation and providing good education in the two homes.

TABLE 4.8: PERCENTAGE AMOUNT THAT WENT INTO HEALTH, CLOTHING AND LEISURE

VARIABLES	ZCH	(n=10)	JMA	(n=15)
Health:	f	%	f	%
a. 5%	0	0	1	7
b. 10%	1	10	2	13
c. 20%	2	20	3	20
d. 30%	3	30	3	20
e. 40%	4	40	6	40
Clothing:				
a. 5%	1	10	2	13
b. 10%	2	20	2	13
c. 20%	4	40	3	20
d. 30%	2	20	6	40
e. 40%	1	10	2	13
Leisure:				
a. 5%	3	30	4	27
b. 10%	4	40	3	20
c. 20%	1	10	3	20
d. 30%	2	20	2	13
e. 40%	0	0	3	20

Looking at table 4.8, it could be observed that the highest percentage of fund allocated to health was 40 percent in the two homes. Another 20% was for clothing in Zaria Children Home and 30% in Jammiyya Matan Arewa. Ten percent went into leisure in Zaria Children Home whereas five percent was allocated for same purpose in Jammiyya Matan Arewa.

TABLE 4.9: ACCOMMODATION ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CHILDREN IN THE HOMES

VARIABLES	ZCH	(n=10)	JMA	(n=15)
Sleeping Arrangement:	f	%	f	%
a. 1 child on a bed	6	60	11	73
b. 2 children on a bed	2	20	1	7
c. 3 children on a bed	2	20	2	13
d. Many children on a mattress	0	0	1	7
e. Many on a mat	0	0	0	0
No. of Bedrooms:				
a. One bedroom	0	0	0	0
b. Two bedroom	1	2	2	13
c. Three bedroom	1	2	2	13
d. More than three	2	1	1	7
e. Not in bedrooms	6	10	10	67
Staff Living in the Homes				
a. None	1	3	3	20
b. One	3	2	2	13
c. Two	4	8	8	54
d. Three	1	2	2	13
e. Three+	1	0	0	0

Table 4.9 above reveals the following major highlights: majority of the staff agreed that the sleeping arrangement was one child to a bed even though the building where the children were kept was not partitioned into rooms. In the two homes indication was that two members of staff live with the children.

TABLE 4.10: STAFFING, QUALIFICATION AND TIME SPENT WITH THE CHILDREN

VARIABLES	ZCH	(n=10)	JMA	(n=15)
No.of Staff in the Home:	f	%	f	%
a. 1-5	1	10	2	13
b. 6-10	1	10	1	7
c. 11-15	7	70	10	67
d. 16-20	1	10	2	13
e. 20+	0	0	0	0
Qualifications:				
a. Primary Six	1	10	3	20
b. T.C.II	1	10	2	13
c. SchoolCertificate	4	40	5	34
d. Diploma e.g NCE	2	20	3	20
e. Degree	2	20	2	13
Time Spent with Kids:				
a. A whole day	4	40	8	53
b. Morning only	2	20	2	13
c. Afternoon only	1	10	1	7
d. Night only	3	30	3	20
e. Occasional visit	0	0	1	7

A close observation of table 4.10 shows that majority of the staff agreed that the highest number of staff in the two homes range from 11 to 15. Fifty-seven percent of the staff in both homes possess Teachers' Grade II Certificate and Senior Secondary School Certificate. The table also shows that there is no single degree holder on the staff list of both homes.

Table 4:11 below is on children's feeding in the homes.

TABLE 4.11: CHILDREN'S FEEDING IN THE HOMES

VARIABLES	ZCH	(n = 10)	JMA	(n = 15)
Sources of Food:	f	%	f	%
a. The Staff	1	10	1	7
b. Contractors	4	40	10	67
c. Traders	2	20	2	13
d. Funding body	2	20	2	13
e. Food Canteen	1	10	0	0
Feeding Pattern:				
a. 1-2 times daily	1	10	2	13
b. 3-4 times daily	6	60	10	67
c. 5-6 times daily	1	10	1	7
d. 7-8 times daily	2	20	0	0
e. As demanded	0	0	2	13
Food Classes Served:				
a. Carbohydrates	2	20	1	7
b. Protein	3	30	9	60
c. Fats\Oil	2	20	3	20
d. Vitamins	2	20	2	13
e. Mineral salts	1	10	0	0

Table 4.11 reveals that contracts were the major sources of food supply to the homes. The inmates were usually fed between 3 to 4 times a day as indicated by majority of staff in both homes.From the table it could be seen that from majority response protein formed the major class of food served to the children in the two homes.

TABLE 4.12: TYPES OF FOOD SERVED AND SOURCE OF WATER

VARIABLE	ZCH	(n =10)	JMA	(n =15)
Food Served:	f	%	f	%
a. Rice	1	10	3	20
b. Beans	2	20	2	13
c. Tuwon Masara	3	30	6	40
d. Pap	3	30	3	20
e. Yam Porridge	1	10	1	7
Fruits Served:				
a. Daily	1	10	2	13
b. Every other day	6	60	10	67
c. Once a week	2	20	2	13
d. Twice a week	1	10	1	7
e. Not at all	0	0	0	0
Sources of Water:				
a. Tap water	6	60	11	74
b. Bore-hole	0	0	2	13
c. Well water	3	30	0	0
d. Stream	0	0	0	0
e. Tanker supply	1	10	2	13

From table 4.12 it is seen that the major type of Carbohydrate food served to the children was "Tuwon masara" (corn meal and pap. Rice and porridge were served occasionally. Majority of the staff agreed that fruits were served to the children every other day and that tap water was the major source of water to the two homes.

Table 4.13 below is on learning resources in the homes.

TABLE 4.13: LEARNING RESOURCES IN THE HOMES

VARIABLES	ZCH	(n = 10)	JMA	(n = 15)
Types of School Attended:	f	%	f	%
a. Orphanage school	7	70	12	80
b. Private school	0	0	0	0
c. Public school	0	0	0	0
d. Koranic school	3	30	3	20
e. None at all	0	0	0	0
Syllabus Used:				
a. National Primary	6	60	9	60
b. Special one	2	20	1	7
c. "a" &"b" combined	1	10	0	0
d. Many combined	1	10	2	13
e. Not defined	0	0	3	20
Provision of Equipment:				
a. Very adequate	1	10	2	13
b. Adequate	6	60	11	73
c. Manageable	2	20	2	13
d. Poor	1	10	0	0
e. Very poor	0	0	0	0

Information in table 4.13 reveal that the orphanage homes constituted the major learning institution for the orphans. The major syllabus in use in the orphanage homes was the National Primary Education Syllabus. Majority of the staff were of the view that the equipment provided for use in the homes were adequate.

TABLE 4.14: TONE OF DISCIPLINE IN THE SCHOOLS

VARIABLES	ZCH (n =10)		JMA (n =15)	
Assigned Responsibility:	f	%	f	%
a. Sweeping	4	40	6	40
b. Cutting grass	2	20	3	20
c. Washing	2	20	1	7
d. Running errands	1	10	3	20
e. Ironing clothes	1	10	2	13
Correcting Misbehaviour:				
a. Corporal punishment	2	20	2	13
b. Counselling	4	40	8	53
c. Isolation	2	20	1	7
d. Depends on offence	2	20	4	27
Commonest Disciplinary Problems:				
a. Telling lies	3	30	6	40
b. Stealing	2	20	3	20
c. Fighting	2	20	4	27
d. Bullying	3	30	2	13
e. Breaking bounds	0	0	0	0

Table 4.14 shows that sweeping was the commonest assigned responsibility to the children in the two homes. Counselling was also the most common form of correcting misbehaviour. The most common disciplinary problem in the homes was lie telling.

TABLE 4.15: ENFORCING DISCIPLINE IN THE SCHOOLS

VARIABLES	ZCH	(n =10)	JMA	(n =15)
Custodian of Disciplines:	f	%	f	%
a. Matron	4	40	7	46
b. Head of the Home	1	10	3	20
c. Nannies	2	20	3	20
d. Nurses	1	10	1	7
e. Security man	2	20	1	7
Cleanliness:				
a. Bathing twice	3	30	6	40
b. Keeping uniform neat	2	20	3	20
c. Keeping clothes in wardrobe	1	10	3	20
d. Sweeping their rooms	1	10	1	7
e. Sleeping at fixed times.	3	30	2	13

In table 4.15 it could be seen that Matron was mentioned as the main custodian of discipline in the two homes. The main form of personal hygiene was bathing two times a day.

TABLE 4.16: **RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES IN THE TWO HOMES**

VARIABLES	ZCH	(n=10)	JMA	(n =15)
Accessibility:	f	%	f	%
a. Can be seen any time	5	50	9	60
b. Official hours only	3	30	4	27
c. Once a week	0	0	1	7
d. Specified time only	1	10	1	7
e. When sent for	1	10	0	0
Human Relations:				
a. Cordial relationship	2	20	5	33
b. Very cordial relationship	5	50	7	47
c. Satisfactory	2	20	3	20
d. Not cordial	1	10	0	0
e. Not very cordial	0	0	0	0
Headship Traits:				
a. A patient leader	5	50	6	40
b. Accomodating	2	20	5	33
c. Democratic	2	20	3	20
d. Autocratic	1	10	1	7
e. Laissez-fair	0	0	0	0

In table 4.16 above, majority of the respondents maintained that(a) the heads of the homes were accessible and could be seen at any time,(b) there exists cordial relationship between the leadership of the homes and the followership,(c) the heads of the two homes were patient leaders.

TABLE 4.17: PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT TRAITS OF THE CHILDREN IN THE HOMES

VARIABLE	ZCH	(n=10)	JMA	(n=15)
Physical appearance:	YES	NO	YES	NO
a. The children are shorter in height than others outside	7 70%	3 30%	12 80%	3 20%
b. They are smaller in size than others outside	6 60%	4 40%	10 67%	5 33%
c. They look more emaciated than others outside	8 80%	2 20%	14 93%	1 7%
d. They look more fragile than others outside	7 70%	3 30%	12 80%	3 20%
e. Their heads look bigger than others outside	8 80%	2 20%	13 87%	2 13%

From table 4.17 it could be seen that in terms of physical development(height,weight etc) the children in the homes were shorter in height and smaller in size, looked rather emaciated and fragile. Also they have bigger heads than children outside the homes.

TABLE 4.18: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT TRAITS OF THE CHILDREN IN THE HOMES

SOCIAL TRAIT VARIABLES	ZCH	(n=10)	JMA	(n=15)
	YES	NO	YES	NO
a. They are able to talk freely among themselves alone	7 70%	3 30%	10 67%	5 33%
b. They are able to talk freely in the presence of adults	6 60%	4 40%	12 80%	3 20%
c. They are able to play freely among themselves alone	8 80%	2 20%	13 87%	2 13%
d. They are able to play freely in the presence of adults	7 70%	3 30%	12 80%	3 20%
e. They are able to withstand the (stand before) presence of adults	6 60%	4 40%	13 87%	2 13%

Table 4.18 reveals that in terms of social development traits, the children in the two homes were able to (a)talk freely among themselves and also in the presence of adults,(b) play freely among themselves and also in the presence of adults and(c) withstand the presence of adults i.e.without feeling shy

4.2 HYPOTHESES TESTING

Hypothesis 1

This hypothesis states that there is no significant difference in the biodata of staff and children of the two orphanage homes. To test this hypothesis, a t-test statistical procedure was used, the results of which are presented in table 4.2.1 below.

t-test for difference of biodata of staff in ZCH and JMA

Variable	n	x	sd	df	t cal	P
Zaria Chdrn Home	10	3.3294	0.4519			
				23	4.417	0.327
Jammiya Matan Arewa	15	3.0303	0.6711			

(P 0.05, t= 2.069 df = 23)

An observation of table 4.2.1 above reveals a significant difference in the biodata of staff and children of Zaria Children Home and Jumiyya Matan Arewa.

This significant difference results from the t value of 4.417 as against the critical t value of 2.069 at df = 23. The calculated value of t which is 6.122 is greater than the critical t value which is 2.069. This has given the probability value of 0.0327 which is better than the alpha level of 0.05. As the hypothesis can either be accepted or rejected at the level of 0.05 and the P level in this case is 0.0327 the hypothesis which states that these is no significant difference in the biodata of staff and student is hereby rejected.

Hypothesis II

This hypothesis states that there is no significant difference between an orphanage home managed by private organisation and that managed by government interms of funding, accommodation, feeding, learning resources and discipline.

To test this hypothesis a one way analysis of variance was used. The results are shown in table 4.2.2 below.

Table 4.2.2. One way analysis of variance for differences between ZCH and JMA in funding, accomodation, feeding, learning resources and discipline.

	Source of Variation	Df	Sums of Square	ms	Fc	FCR
Funding	Between Group	4	75.752	3.7876	6.76	2.84
	Within Group	21	5.850	0.56		
	Total	25	81.572			
Accomo-dation	Between Group	5	71.861	3.217	4.18	2.84
	Within Group	21	6.183	0.77		
	Total	25	78.044			
Feeding	Between Group	4	67.861	2.934	5.75	2.84
	Within Group	21	5.102	0.51		
	Total	25	72.963			
Learning Resources	Between Group	4	71.813	2.116	2.28	2.84
	Within Group	21	8.211	0.93		
	Total	25	80.024			
Discipline	Between Group	4	67.372	2.872		
	Within Group	21	9.103		2.35	2.84
	Total	25	76.385			

Examination and understanding of table 4.2.2 above reveals significant differences between Zaria Children Home and Jamiyya Matan Arewa as being managed respectively. These differences shown in the table were mainly due to differences between the two homes in the amount of operating funds,in both accomodaton provided and food provided for the children. As can be seen in the table the F value for each of these variables-funding, accomodation and feeding are 6.76, 4.18 and 5.75 respectively,and which are found to be significant. This is so because to be significant at alpha = 0.05, the value of F at F4,21 should be 2.84 $F(4,21) = 2.84 P < 0.05$. Since the F value of each of the variables as shown and seen in the table is better than the critical value of F(2.84) all the three variables therefore are found to be significant different in the two homes.

However, when learning resources and discipline were examined in the two homes and the data generated from the questionnaire on these two variables were statistically analysed it was found that there is no significant difference between the two homes in terms of learning resources and discipline. This is because the F value of 2.28 for learning resources and 2.35 for discipline are lower than the critical value of F which at 4,21 is 2.84 at alpha level of 0.05.

Also the results of the Scheffee post- hoc test conducted on the three variables (funding, accomodation and feeding)where differences were observed in the two homes reveal that the differences between the two homes in the area of funding,accomdation and feeding were due to the difference in the operating expenses of the two homes as well as thequality of food provided for the children on one hand and the type of accomodation in one of the homes which was better than

in the other, on the other hand. The reason for this however, may be due to the near hopeless condition of one of the homes as a result of fire outbreak that gutted parts of the home shortly before the visit of the researcher.

The hypothesis which states that there is no significant difference between the two homes interms of funding, feeding, accomodation, learning resources and discipline can therefore not be totally rejected. While the hypothesis is retained for two variables (learning resources and discipline) it is rejected in respect of three other variables (funding, accomodation and feeding).

Hypothesis III

This hypothesis states that there is no significant relationship between the management procedures in Zaria Children's Home and Jamiyyar Matan Arewa.

To test this hypothesis correlational analysis was used. The results are presented in table 4.2.3 below.

Table 4.2.3. Relatioship in Management Procedures between Zaria Children's Home and Jamiyya Matan Arewa.

Home	Variable	x	sd	df	r	p	Remarks
Zaria Chrn Home	Management Procedure	3.0303	0.6711	24	0.621	0.05	S
Jammiya Matan Arewa		3.4212	0.6245				

($P < 0.05$, $r = 0.388$ df 4).

A look at table 4.2.3 above shows that with r = 0.621 at df = 24 there is a significant relationship in the management procedures between the two homes. This is because to be significant at alpha level of 0.05, the calculated value should be 0.388 or above; and since the calculated r value of 0.621 is above the critical value of 0.388, then r value of 0.621 is significant at 0.05 level of tolerance. The hypothesis which states that there is no significant relationship in the management procedures between Zaria Children home and Jamiyya matan Arewa is hereby rejected because significant relationship exists in the management procedures of the two homes.

Hypothesis iv

This hypothesis no significant difference in the physical and social development of the children in the two homes.

To test this hypothesis a t-test statistical analysis was done. The results are presented in table 4.2.4 below.

Table 4.2.4 A t-test analysis of physical and social development among children in the two homes.

Home	Variable	n	x	sd	df	t cal	p
Zaria Chrn Home	Physical Social Development	10	3.3294	0.4510	24	1.157	S
Jammiya Matan Arewa		15	3.0303	0.6711			

(P 0.05, t = 2.064 df 24)

A look at table 4.2.4 above shows that with t value of 1.157 at df = 24 there is no significant difference in the physical and social development of children in the two homes. For difference to exist the value of t critical should be 2.064 or better. As the value of tcalculated is 1.157 far less than the table value of 2.064 the hypothesis which states that there is no significant difference in the physical and social development of children in the two homes is hereby retained.

DISCUSSION

The findings of this study reveal that significant difference exists in the biodata of children and staff of the two homes. The major areas of the difference between the two homes in the biodata of staff for example can be found in the difference in the number of staff which naturally suggest possible differences. While there were more female staff in one, the number of male staff in the other outnumbered the first one. Besides, it was observed from the results that there were more christian staff in Jamiyya Matan Arewa than in Zaria Children Home. One explanation for this may be because of the location of each of the homes. While Zaria Children Home is located in a predominantly muslim community, Jamiyya Matan Arewa located in Kaduna is a more or less cosmopolitan city with people from different socio and ethnoreligious background. Another explanation may be because of the ownership of the homes which by extension may suggest the type of staff that each home may be inclined to employ. Other areas of difference may be seen from a close examination of the breakdown of the biodata which are marked as a tables4.1 and 4.3 respectively.

Hypothesis ii

The results of hypothesis II reveal significant difference between the two homes in the area of funding, accomodation and feeding. However, no significant difference was found between the two homes in the area of learning resources and discipline.

Apart from the results obtained from testing this hypothesis, other results mainly from the responses in the questionnaire reveal a number of other interesting findings relating to this hypothesis. The breakdown of information shown as table 4.6 provides basis for understanding such findings and the explanation offered here. The Federal Government involvement in the provision of funds for the homes could be attributed to government's effort to protect the orphans. It could also be attributed to the unguided spending of the Federal government during oil boom era of the 1970s. It is also interesting to note that feeding, education, accomodation received 40% of the total income. This is a healthy development, as it is in keeping with government's efforts to attain mass literacy, health and housing for all by the year 2000.

It is a thing of concern that the staff of the home were not highly learned. There is a need to encourage the staff to go for academic self-improvement through in-service training. It is not a pleasant discovery that the squandermamia and corruption ravaging the country through contract awards did not spare the homes as their main source of food supply was through contract as against direct purchase. It is, however, also noteworthy that the major source of water supply was through pipe borne as the water was treated, and not just raw water supplied through pipes,

the children could be said to be free from water-borne diseases such as diarroea, dysentry etc. The children were also well fed on balanced diet and regularly too. However, analysis of the children's questionnaire show that quantity and quality of food served were not compatible. The analysis also shows that children supplemented their diet with food brought to them by their relations.

It should also be noted that the homes were not spared the influence of religion as some of the children were allowed to attend Koranic schools from the homes. This development agrees with Nigerian's constitutional right of freedom of worship.

From the responses provided in the questionnaire it was observed that the children were not allowed to become lazy as some forms of responsibility were assigned to them. The findings also reveal that corporal punishment was rarely applied in the homes despite disciplinary problems such as telling lies and bullying.

Hypothesis III

A correlational value of 0.621 which was found to be significant suggests a relationship in the management procedures adopted by the two homes. In addition to this it was observed by the researcher while on visits to the homes that the headship of the two homes enjoyed cordial relationship with the followership. It was seen that the heads of the two homes were democratic in their leadership styles, and that they operated an open-door policy.

That the findings reveal that there is a significant relationship between the management procedures in the two homes, could be attributed to some common

factors such as being founded in one state i e. Kaduna state, holding meetings together,attending seminars and exchanging notes to discuss common problems to the homes.

Analysis of the children's questionnaire also confirm that very cordial relationship exists between the leadership and the followership, as well as between the staff on one hand , and the children on the other. The analysis also confirms that the children have free access to the leader.This is a healthy development which should be copied by leaders of similar institutions.

Hypothesis iv

The findings on this hypothesis reveal that there is a significant difference in the physical and social development of the children in the two homes as shown by the results of t-test in table 4.9. Direct personal observation by the researcher based on visits to the homes shows that the children in the Kaduna Home (JMA) look physically better and more sociable than their counterparts in Zaria Children Home (ZCH).

This difference in physical and social development may be attributed to the difference in geographical location, culture of the physical environment as well as the influence of western culture. For instance it was observed during the visits to Kaduna that the children in JMA Home have access to viewing a colour television freely.

The difference in attitude to western and eastern(Islamic) culture could also account for the noticed difference in the physical and social development of the children. The staff that looked after them who came from different physical and

social background could also be a factor. Directly or indirectly they were bound to influence the physical and social development of the children in accordance with George's (1970) statement that family life was essential to the physical and social development of children in foster homes.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 SUMMARY

Orphans are children who have lost one or both parents due to sickness, accident, natural death or abandonment. Such unfortunate children are known to be usually left at the mercy of relations to their parents. Expectedly, these children need to be cared for properly to enable them have a sense of belonging and live in the where they find themselves without any fear of molestation. To do this therefore, there is the need for special place where this can be effectively done. This has brought about the establishment of orphanages all over the world including Nigeria. With this establishment comes the issue of managing these homes. Some of them are managed by spirited individuals with assistance in kind and in cash from caritable organisations and philantropists while some others are managed by governments at various level. Though a number of elements of management are common to the various orphanage homes,the fact that they are not all under the control and supervision of the same body has often brought about some differences in the ways orphanage homes are managed all over the world.

It is against this background therefore, that this research was conducted to compare management procedures in the two orphanage homes in Kaduna State.

In order to achieve this purpose both the inmates and members of staff of the two orphanage homes in Kaduna State were used. A comprehensive self-design questionnaire developed and validated through a pilot study was administered on the staff members of the homes while inmates were interviewed and observation made.

The data collected in this study were statistically analysed using:

i. t-test to determine whether differences exist between variables of interest,

ii. Pearson product moment correlation co-efficient to establish whether relationship exists between the two homes in their management procedures,

iii. One way analysis of variance to determine what may be responsible for assumed difference in some variables between the two homes,

iv. Scheffee post-hoc test to confirm what was responsible for the observed difference from the results of anova.

CONCLUSION

Based on the data analysed and recognising other limitations the following findings are made:

1. There was a significant difference in the biodata of the staff and children in the orphanage homes in terms of gender, chronological age,marital status, religion and experience. Other findings under the biodata variable included the fact that,

   (a) majority of the children in the orphanage homes were between 2 and 5 years,

   (b) the population of the children in the orphanage homes is not large. It ranges from 5 to 25 children in each home,and

   (c) the majority of the children in the homes were brought by their parents.

2. In terms of vitality, morbidity and mortality rates, the researcher was able to establish that there were significant differences in vitality and mobidity, but not in mortality rates between the two homes in the that:

   (a) more evidence of physical(vitality) was observed in Jamiyya Matan Arewa than in the Zaria Children Home,

   (b) the highest morbidity(sickness) rate in ZCH ranges between 1 and 5 in a year. In JMA it ranges between 5 and 20, and

   (c) the highest death rate per annum in each of the homes ranges from 1 to 5.

3. There was a significant difference in the way the two homes were managed. Direct personal observation, coupled with the children's views, show that the Jamiyya Matan Arewa was better managed than Zaria Children Home in terms of sponsorship(funding) proper and prudent spending, feeding, accomodation and education. Also in terms of health care, clothing and leisure, JMA home voted, and actually committed more funds into these areas than the ZCH. About two staff members lived in each home to oversee and supervise the activities of the children. The staff strength in each of the homes ranges from 10 to 15. Majority of them were school certificate(or its equivalent) holders. The major source of food supply in the two homes was through contract as opposed to direct purchase.The children in the two homes were fed between 3 and 4 times daily. However, the quantity and quality of food were not compatible.

4. There was no significant difference in learning sources in thehomes in terms of type of learning provided, syllabus used and provision of equipment.

5. There was a high-tone of discipline in the two homes generally despite the fact that telling lies and bullying were common.

6. There was a significant relationship between the management procedures in the two homes, as the leadership maintained a high tone of democratic principles in terms of accessibility to followership, human relations and accomodating spirit.

7. There was no significant difference in the physical and social development of the children in the homes. In both homes, the children looked shorter, smaller and have bigger heads(in proportion to the body) than their peers outside the homes. Also, in both homes,the children were found to be sociable as they interacted freely among themselves,and in the presence of adults.

5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

(a) For practical application:

On the basis of the findings in this study, the following recommendations are made:

1. There is a dire need for the orphanage homes to embark on orphan-recruitment drive to beef up the enrolment in the homes.

2. A well qualified and experienced medical doctor should be signed on in each home to reduce the morbidity and mortality rates among the children.

3. More non-govermental organisations(NGOs) and individual philantropists should be encouraged in the sponsorship(funding) of orphanage homes.

4. The percentage of fund allocation to education, feeding, accomodation, health, clothing and sports should be increased in keeping with the economic realities of the society.

5. More staff quarters should be built to have more staff accomodated in the homes for more effective and efficient discharge of duties.

6. The staff should be motivated into greater commitment through in-service abd promotion as at when due.

7. Food for children's consumption should be procured through direct purchase for cost effectiveness.

8. Emphasis should be placed on compatibility of quantity and quality(balanced diets) served to the children with the view to reducing stuntedness in the growth of the children.

9. There is need to provide more relevant teaching and learning equipment.

10. The tone of discipline should be maintained while steps should be taken to curb incidence of bullying and lies telling.

11. Qualified caterers should be employed to supervise what food the children are served.

(b) <u>For Further Research:</u>

1. A similar research should be carried out in other foster or orphanage homes looking at management procedures in such homes.

2. A research should be conducted on the possibility of introducing computer awareness in the orphanage homes.

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APPENDIX I

QUESTIONNAIRE

Please kindly answer the questions/statements as honestly as you can by placing a tick ( ) in the most appropriate column.

SECTION 'A'

B I O D A T A

(Biodata of Respondents staff)

1. Gender:
   - (a) Male ( )
   - (b) Female ( )

2. Age:
   - (a) 20 - 25 ( )
   - (b) 25 - 30 ( )
   - (c) 31 - 40 ( )
   - (d) 41 - 45 ( )
   - (e) 46+ ( )

3. Marital Status:
   - (a) Single ( )
   - (b) Married ( )
   - (c) Widowed ( )
   - (d) Separated ( )
   - (e) Divorced ( )

4. Religion:
   - (a) Christianity ( )
   - (b) Pagan ( )
   - (c) Islam ( )

5. For how long have you been in the institution?

(a) 2 years ( )

(b) 4 years ( )

(c) 6 years ( )

(d) 8 years ( )

(e) 10 years and above ( )

BIODATA OF THE CHILDREN

6. What is the age range of the children?

(a) 0 - 1 ( )

(b) 2 - 5 ( )

(c) 6 - 10 ( )

(d)11 - 15 ( )

(e)16+ ( )

7. How did you get the children to the home?

(a) Brought by social welfare department ( )

(b) Picked and brought by passerby ( )

(c) Brought from hospital ( )

(d) Brought by Police after an accident ( )

(e) Brought by the father ( )

8. How many of the children are physically well?

(a) 1 - 5 ( )

(b) 6 -10 ( )

(c)11 -15 ( )

(d)16 -20 ( )

(e)All of them ( )

9. Since you came to the home how many children have died?

(a) 1 - 5 ( )

(b) 6 -10 ( )

(c)11 -15 ( )

(d)More than 16 ( )

(e) None ( )

10. How many had fallen ill per annum?

(a) 1 - 5 ( )

(b) 6 -10 ( )

(c)11 -15 ( )

(d)16 -20 ( )

(e)None at all ( )

INSTRUCTIONS: FOR SECTION 'B' TO 'C'

Please mark an 'X' in the column that best represent your view on each statement/ question. Do not mark more than one 'X' in each column/statement except otherwise stated.

11. The appropriate title for the headship of the orphanage should be:

(a) Director ( )

(b) Manager ( )

(c) Proprietress ( )

(d) Principal ( )

(e) Head of Section ( )

12. Does the head of the orphanage home have administrative helper(s)?

(a)Deputy ( )

(b)Assistant ( )

(c)Acting deputy ( )

(d)Acting assistant ( )

(e)Head of section ( )

13. The buildings were put up by:

(a)Local Government ( )

(b)State Government ( )

(c)Federal Government ( )

(d)Voluntary organization ( )

(e)An individual(s) ( )

II FUNDING

14. The main sources of funds for the home are:

(a) Local Government ( )

(b) State Government ( )

(c) Federal Government ( )

(d) Voluntary Organizations ( )

(e) Donation from individuals ( )

15. The minimum amount of money needed in a year for the maintenance is:

(a)=N=50,000.00 - =N=80,000.00 ( )

(b)=N=100,000.00- =N=200,000.00 ( )

(c)=N=500,000.00- =N=800,000.00 ( )

(d)=N=900,000.00- =N=1,000,000.00 ( )

(e)Above =N=1,000,000.00 ( )

16. The actual amount of money that comes in is :

(a)=N=400,000.00 ( )

(b)=N=800,000.00 ( )

(c)=N=900,000.00 ( )

(d)=N=1,000,000.00 ( )

(e)Above =N=1,000,000.00 ( )

17. After paying staff salaries and for other essential services,what percentage of the orphanage's income is spent on the followings?

A	B	C	D	E
40%	30%	20%	10%	0%

(a) Feeding

(b) Education

(c) Health

(d) Clothing

(e) Leisure

III ACCOMMODATION

18. The number of children that sleep on a bed is/are:

(a) a child to a bed ( )

(b) two children to a bed ( )

(c) three children to a bed ( )

(d) many children sleep on mattresses ( )

(e) on the floor ( )

19. The number of bedrooms in the home is/are:

(a) One ( )

(b) Two ( )

(c) Three ( )

(d) More than three ( )

20. The number of staff in the home is/are:

(a) 1 - 5 ( )

(b) 6 - 10 ( )

(c)11 - 15 ( )

(d)16 - 20 ( )

(e)More than 20 ( )

21. The number of staff against their qualification are:

(i) Primary six 1 - 3 ( )

(ii) NCE/SSCE 2 - 4 ( )

(iii) Graduate 3 - 6 ( )

(iv) Nurse 1 - 4 ( )

(v) Staff Nurse 1 - 3 ( )

22. The number of staff living in the home is/are:

(a) None ( )

(b) One ( )

(c) Two ( )

(d) Three ( )

(e) Four and above ( )

23. The period the staff spend with the children is:

(a) All day long ( )

(b) During the day only ( )

(c) At night only ( )

(d) From morning till noon only ( )

(e) Occasional visits only ( )

IV FOOD AND FEEDING

24. Food for the home is provided by:

(a) Direct purchase by staff ( )

(b) Contracting the purse out ( )

(c) Direct supply by a trader for later payment ( )

(d) The funding body brings the food daily ( )

(e) Buying the food from a food canteen on a daily basis ( )

25. The pattern of feeding the children is/are:

(a) 1 - 2 times ( ) (.)

(b) 3 - 4 times ( ) ( )

(c) 5 - 6 times ( ) ( )

(d) 7 - 8 times ( ) ( )

(e) Anytime they demand for food ( )

26. The type of food served the children is:

(a) Rice ( )

(b) Beans ( )

(c) Pounded Yam ( )

(d) Gari (eba) ( )

(e) Elubo ( )

(f) Tuwon Dawa/Masara (G/Corn or Maize) ( )

(g) Kunu (Pap) ( )

(h) Yam Porridge ( )

27. Fruits are served to the children:

(a) Daily ( )

(b) Every other day ( )

(c) Once a week ( )

(d) Twice a week ( )

(e) Not at all ( )

28. Animal proteinous foods such as egg, meat and milk are served:

(a) At every meal ( )

(b) During lunch ( )

(c) During supper ( )

(d) Twice a day ( )

(e) None ( )

29. The sources of water supply are:

(a) Pipe-borne water ( )

(b) Direct well ( )

(c) Direct stream ( )

(d) Filtered or treated with chemicals ( )

(e) Boiled ( )

VI LEARNING RESOURCES
(Human & Materials)

30. The type of school the children attend is:

(a) The one owned by the orphanage ( )

(b) Private school ( )

(c) Public school ( )

(d) Koranic school ( )

(e) None at all ( )

31. The number of children in the school is:

(a) 5 - 10 ( )

(b) 11 - 15 ( )

(c) 16 - 20 ( )

(d) 21 - 25 ( )

(e) 26 and above ( )

32. The orphanage schools use:

(a) National Primary School Syllabus ( )

(b) National Primary School Plus Special Orphanage Programme(if any) ( )

(c) Special Orphanage Learning Syllabus only ( )

(d) A combination of many syllabia ( )

(e) No clearly defined syllabus is in use ( )

33. The type of responsibilities assigned to the children in the orphanage are:

(a) Sweeping ( )

(b) Cutting grass ( )

(c) Washing (of dishes, clothing etc) ( )

(d) Running errands ( )

(e) Any other form of punishment ( )
(please specify)

34. misbehaviour is corrected through:

(a) Corporal punishment ( )

(b) Advising against such behaviour ( )

(c) Isolating the child from others ( )

(d) Not doing anything ( )

35. The commonest disciplinary problems in the home are:

(a) Telling lies ( )

(b) Stealing ( )

(c) Fighting ( )

(d) Bulling smaller ones ( )

(e) Leaving the home without permission ( )

36. Those charged with maintaining discipline in the home are:

(a) Matron ( )

(b) Head of the home ( )

(c) Nannies ( )

(d) Nurses ( )

(e) Security man ( )

(f) Anyone above can do when necessary( )

37. The children are compelled to do the following:

(a) Bathing twice daily ( )

(b) Going to school on school days ( )

(c) Keeping their clothes in the wardrobe ( )

(d) Sweeping their room daily ( )

(e) Going to bed at a fixed time ( )

SECTION C: MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES

38. The headship of the orphanage can be seen by other staff at:

(a) Anytime ( )

(b) During office hours only ( )

(c) Once a week ( )

(d) At a specified time only ( )

(e) Only when called for ( )

39. The relationship between the staff andthe headship is:

(a) Cordial ( )

(b) Very cordial ( )

(c) Satisfactory ( )

(d) Not cordial ( )

(e) Not very cordial ( )

40. The headship of the home is:

(a) A patient leader ( )

(b) Accommodating ( )

(c) A democratic leader ( )

(d) An autocratic leader ( )

(e) Laissez-fairian leader ( )

SECTION'D'

PHYSICAL AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT

41. Are the children in the orphanage shorter than what normal children should be?

(a) Yes ( )

(b) No ( )

42. Are they smaller in size than what normal children should be?

(a) Yes ( )

(b) No ( )

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

43. Are the children in the home able to withstand the presence of adults?

(a) Not at all ( )

(b) Sometimes ( )

(c) Always ( )

44 Are they able to interact with adults?

(a) Yes ( )

(b) No ( )

45. Are they able to interact freely with themselves?

(a) Yes ( )

(b) No ( )

46. Are they able to play freely in the presence of adults?

(a) Yes ( )

(b) No ( )

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