CHAPTER - 6 : SERVICES BY THE ORPHANAGES

This chapter deals with the various services, provided to the Inmates during their stay, by the orphanages. Some of these services are basic requirements for the living in the form of Shelter, food, clothings etc; whereas other services are the necessary requirements for the Inmates during their stay or for their proper rehabilitation/discharge later on. The various services which have been analysed are: Food, Clothing, Habitation, Medical aid, Education, sports, recreation and vocational-training etc. These services have been analysed in the form of their existing provisions, their use and the additions/changes required to meet out the deficiencies regarding specific services. In the end, to see the overall impact of these services, we have also analysed the state of Discipline and Punishments to see the interactional pattern arising out of these services or working for the fulfillment of these services. Thus this chapter analyses the role of the orphanages to the Inmates during their stay within the orphanages to know how the Inmates are kept and live.

6a 1 : FOOD AND NUTRITION : GENERAL INFORMATIONS :

1. The mess is combined both for boys and girls, in all the orphanages. As at orphanage F, only the elder boys are kept; the mess is common for all the boys. But at orphanage F, the mess is house-wise; although common for both sexes. The only difference is at orphanage A, where though the mess is combined, but dining places of boys and girls are separate to avoid mixing of late adolescent boys and girls. In all other orphanages, this separation is inherent in their structure; because either they donot keep adolescent boys and girls at all or together, or that such cases are not there.

2. The manner/energy for cooking is wood-fuel-chullah-type in all the four voluntary orphanages; whereas in Govt. orphanages, the energy used for cooking is LPG at orphanage F, and at orphanage E it is both wood as well as LPG;
because the supply of LPG at E is insufficient. So mostly they use wooden-fuel, and LPG is used only in emergency.

3. The **number of meals per day** is three; but in view of the growing-age of the inmates, a system of supper at 4.00 p.m. has also evolved in at least three orphanages, namely at A, B and E. At the two voluntary orphanages A and B, the supper is mostly provided by the donors daily at about 4.00 p.m. in the form of snacks/fruits/sweets etc; whereas at the Govt. orphanage E, 20 gms. of parched gram per head are distributed at about 4.00 p.m., with a cup of tea. The timings of meals, depend on the seasons and school timings. Generally these are: 7.00 to 7.30 a.m., 12.30 to 1.00 p.m., and 7.00 to 8.00 p.m.

4. **Type of Meals**: The meals supplied are vegetarian. In voluntary orphanages, preparation of non-vegetarian meals is a policy-prohibition; because two of these orphanages are run on Arya-Smaj-pattern, whereby meat is prohibited; the third orphanage being run on Gandhian line, there also meat is prohibited; and the fourth one is run by a brahmin-family which does not use non-vegetarian meals. Thus in voluntary orphanages non-vegetarian meal is prohibited as a rule/policy. However in the Govt. orphanages, there is no such prohibition; but on the other side, in their fixed-food-material specifications there is no such provision, in view of the over-economy, which the management appears to exercise. The local heads of these two orphanages are supplied with the specified ration; so they too have to stick to vegetarianism.

5. **The Diet On Special Occasions** like festivals or national holidays etc. is not very different from the routine; because:

   - In orphanage A, as the quality of meals supplied by the donors is always very rich qualitatively and quantitatively, so any special diet on these days, does not appear special to the inmates.
   - In the orphanage B and C, as they stick to simple diet, the do not make much difference from that of the routine.
   - In the fourth orphanage, in view of their meagre resources, they can't provide any special diet.
   - And also in the two Govt. orphanages, as there are no such provisions and directions from the remote-controlling authorities, the local-heads are
helpless, therefore, the meals supplied are not different from routine. Though in these orphanages, there is a provision of festival expenses @ Rs.25/- per inmate annually for the major 8 to 10 festivals. So on an average the additional expenses @ Rs. 2.5/- per head per festival cannot make much difference. This is only a symbolic amount to maintain the tradition.

But the diet on other occasions, eg. when one is sick or hospitalised, is given as prescribed by the doctor (In orphanage E, the boys disclosed that during illness though they are given biscuit packets, but they are supposed/directed to use such a packet for the full day).

6. Checking of Meals: This aspect has four facets, as under:
(i) There is no need to check the quantity/quality of meals provided by the donors, as they always provide rich meals.
(ii) Secondly, as some of the staff-members regularly take meals with the inmates, it is checked through them. For example, at orphanage A, the cook, the savika, the peons, the sweepers, the gausevak and the supervisor etc. all take free meals with the inmates; at orphanage B the supervisor, the asstt. supervisor's family, the three paricharikayen, the two cooks, the Gau-sewak and the sweeper (in all more than nine) all take free meals with the inmates; at orphanage C, one house-mother and two cooks take meals with the inmates on payment @ Rs.180/- per month; at orphanage D, the entire staff including the Secretary of the management, take free meals from the common kitchen; at orphanage F, all house-mothers take meals with the inmates on payment basis @ Rs.250/- per month.
(iii) Surprise/casual checkings by the authorities: At orphanages A and B these checkings are done by the superintends-concerned. But, as a matter of principle that they are not to take anything from the orphanage other than their salary, they in-fact not take or taste the meal, but only see it. So this is not really checking. At orphanage C, the meal is checked by the Secretary and supervisors. The secretary takes the meal once or twice in a week with the inmates, so that it remains in the minds of the
cooking/supervisory staff that it can be checked at any time. Moreover, here the meal is prepared in the presence of the supervisors.

(iv) And lastly, in the Govt. orphanages, though the local-heads are authorised to check the meals. Previously they used to do so also. But now this is not done by the local-heads. They have deputed this task "formally" to their supervisors or Head-house-mother. But they too do not check. The situation in these orphanages can be best summarised in the words of one local head: "Now the ration (to be supplied by the management) has been reduced to a level of 'Less-than-sufficient-quantity'. So whatever is given to us, is entered in the stock register, and is daily given to the cook as per specifications. After cooking the cook 'equally distributes' it among the inmates. We do not check it." So here really the meal is "equally distributed" to the inmates-in-line, and therefore, not "sufficiently-served" to the inmates. Even the cook is not allowed to take meal out of it. It is a case of extreme officialism in the orphanage-life.

7. Meals by the Donors: The position in this respect is not uniform in all the orphanages. This is somewhat similar in the four orphanage i.e. C, D, E and F; and also, though it is different from the above orphanages, it has a great similarity in the other two orphanages A and B. So we describe these two patterns:

(i) The Pattern at C, D, E and F: Meals by the donors are allowed; but such chances rarely come to these orphanages. The reasons are that firstly, these are situated away from the city-localities and secondly, two of these being run by the Govt' they do not hanker after the donors. In three out of the four orphanages, the inmates are not sent to the residences of the donors; whereas at orphanage D the inmates are allowed to have meals at the residences of donors. But such an occasion rarely comes. In these orphanages, generally, the meals by the donors are once in a month or two. Fruits etc. do come but also rarely.

(ii) The Pattern at Orphanages A and B: It is altogether different. These orphanages maintain a "Meal-Booking-Diary". The interested donor approaches them to get the meal booked as per his/her convenience, provided there is a vacancy for booking for that time. So the donors have to get the meals booked a
Keek/a fortnight/a month before. There are some donors who keep permanent booking for specific days or occasions. The donors bring prepared meals from their residences or they get the meals prepared at the orphanages by paying in kind and/or cash for the meals. There are also certain donors, who donate meals for a specific number of inmates, say for 11 or 21 or 50 inmates; and in such cases the meals for the rest of the inmates are provided by the orphanage. The cost of meals by the donors ranges from Rs.350/- per meal for simple meals, to Rs.650/- per meal for rich meals, and Rs.1500/- per meal for very rich meals (as given by the then transport Minister). Also Rs.51/- are charged by orphanage A for preparing the donors meal at their kitchen. These donors can be local or outsiders, say 50 or even 100 Kms away from the orphanage. In 1992., at orphanage A, out of all the 366 x 3 = 1098 meals:
- 399 meals were served by the orphanage A,
- 640 meals were given by the local donors, and
- 59 meals were given by the outsiders.
So out of 699 donors, 640 (91.56%) were local and 59 (8.44%)-less than one-tenth-were outsiders.

The "Meal-Booking-Diary/ies" of both the orphanages were examined to know the general trend regarding the meals provided by the donors versus orphanages. It would not be very fruitful to reproduce the lengthy tabulation arrived at in this connection. Therefore, only the summary of conclusions is reproduced. (The year 1992, being a leap year, had 366 days. So the number of average days in a month is 366/12 = 30.50 days).
The number of average days per month, on which all the three meals, at orphanages A and B were provided:
: by the orphanages are 11.08 and 10.72 days;
: by the donors (in the prepared form) are 9.70 and 7.75 days; and
: by the donors (in unprepared form) are 9.72 and 12.03 days respectively.
Thus on an average in a month meals were provided by the orphanage A and B, for 11.08 and 10.72 days; whereas this average by the donors is 19.42 and 19.78 days respectively. And if the breakfast is excluded from this, and only the two major meals are considered for the purpose of this average, this average of the meals
provided by the orphanages is 5.75 and 5.92 days; whereas, that of donors' is 24.75 and 24.58 days respectively. Not only this, but the supper at 4.00 to 5.00 p.m., in the form of snacks/fruits/sweets, is also almost daily supplied by the donors in these orphanages. So the donors are a great asset to them. Noteworthy to add that the ration supplied for the unprepared meals (to be prepared at the kitchen of the orphanages) by the donors is generally more than the need; and therefore, it (spare ration) is either sold or utilised later on.

And lastly to see the preference of the donors, for lunch, Dinner and breakfast, we reproduce the monthly average no. of these meals supplied by these orphanages as well as the donors, in the following table No. 50:

**TABLE NO.50: SHOWING DONORS' PREFERENCE FOR LUNCH, DINNER AND BREAKFAST**:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Meals</th>
<th>Monthly average by the donors</th>
<th>Monthly average by orphanages</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td>26.33</td>
<td>4.17</td>
<td>30.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dinner</td>
<td>23.00</td>
<td>7.50</td>
<td>30.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breakfast</td>
<td>9.46</td>
<td>21.04</td>
<td>30.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 58.79 (64.25%) 32.71 (35.75%) 91.50 (100%)

So, for 64.25% times the meals are given by the donors; whereas for 35.75% times, the meals are given by the orphanages. The donors prefer lunch when compared with the dinner, and dinner when compared with the breakfast.

8. Expenses On Meals:

**TABLE NO.51 : Showing expenses (in Rs.) on meals (in 1991-92)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Orphanage/No. of inmates*</th>
<th>Annual expenses (in Rs.)</th>
<th>Per head per month expenses</th>
<th>Per head per day expenses</th>
<th>Per head per meal expenses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A/77</td>
<td>93545.35</td>
<td>101.23</td>
<td>3.38</td>
<td>1.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B/91</td>
<td>24670.00</td>
<td>22.59</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C/50</td>
<td>85800.03</td>
<td>143.00</td>
<td>4.76</td>
<td>1.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D/25</td>
<td>53380.00</td>
<td>177.93</td>
<td>5.93</td>
<td>1.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E/95</td>
<td>241506.00</td>
<td>211.85</td>
<td>7.06</td>
<td>2.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F/90</td>
<td>209756.85</td>
<td>194.22</td>
<td>6.47</td>
<td>2.16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

( *No. of inmates is subject to approximation and relates to 91-92 ).
From the above table it is clear that per head per meal expenses at orphanages B and A are Rs. 0.25 and Rs. 1.12 respectively. Also it is clear from the table 50, that the average share of these orphanages towards meals is 35.75%, and 64.25% of the meals are by the donors. So if this 35.75% share, in the form of Rs. 0.25 and Rs. 1.12, is raised to 100%, it comes out to be Rs. 0.70 and Rs. 3.13 respectively for orphanages B and A. The reasons for this low amount at orphanage B are that (i) the donors while donating ration for the unprepared meals, donate more than the required ration and this spare ration is utilised; (ii) secondly, there are independent donations in kind to this orphanage; and (iii) thirdly, the meals provided are simple. But this amount at orphanage A is comparatively very high (0.70 : 3.13) i.e. 4.47 times high; though the role of donors in donating meals and other meal items is the same (if not higher). The obvious reasons which appear to be responsible for this high amount is that the Govt. grants might have been shown to have been 'consumed' by 'adjusting' towards meals. As discussed in the earlier pages that the role of donors in these two orphanages is great (i.e. to the tune of 64.25%), it should not be inferred from the above expenses per head per meal, that the quantity/quality of meals supplied is poor. In fact it is satisfactory at orphanage B and more than satisfactory at orphanage A. At orphanage A, the quality of meals by the donors is very rich or undesirably rich, which even an upper class family cannot afford daily. So this should be simplified; should not be given and served by the donors; should not be prepared by the donors. The donors should be persuaded to pay, and pay for ordinary meals; which should be always cooked and served by the orphanage staff. That one is always fed by the donors since years (and that one knows of it also) is not good for the development of a healthy personality. So an urgent modification in this side is needed.

The per head per meal expenses at orphanages C and D are Rs. 1.59 and Rs. 1.97 respectively. This low average at orphanage C can be attributed to the reasons that (i) their diet is simple; (ii) the inmates are of lower age-groups; and (iii) possibly because they get milk from the Gaushala, and
vegetables and grains etc. from the farm-wing of the ashram. The reasons of this low average at D are that (i) their diet is also simple; (ii) the inmates are also of lower age-groups; (iii) people donate them seasonal vegetables; and (iv) they collect wheat etc. in the season from the surrounding or distantly placed areas.

The aforesaid average per head per meal at Govt. orphanages E and F is Rs. 2.35 and Rs. 2.16 respectively. At orphanage F this is lesser possibly because the inmates are of all age-groups mixed; whereas, it is more at orphanage E, because the inmates (all boys) are of above 7 years of age. These orphanages have negligible sources of donations. That is why at orphanage E, the elder boys, especially, complain of remaining hungry; and fixed ration supplied to them is not sufficient. The fact that the elder boys remain hungry has not only been complained of by them; but the cook, the supervisor and the local-head all admit it; but they are helpless as the ration is supplied at a fixed rate to them. Everybody can well imagine, whether a sufficient quantity and quality of meal, can be supplied to a growing adolescent, in the time of prices-rising-daily, at a rate of about Rs. 2.25 per head per meal or not. That the inmates at a Govt. orphanage remain or complain of remaining hungry is something unexpected of/from a most resourceful management like the Govt. So the ration supply be suitably increased. A quotable observation in this regard: " While audit from the Social Welfare Deptt. was going on in the accountant's room on 7.9.93 at about 4.00 p.m., a boy-inmate groans from his adjacent dormitory No. 1, to the window of the accountant's room: " Master ji (to the supervisor, who was sitting there) I am hungry". When the scholar came out to see, a boy of about 15, with his head stuck to the door, was sending his message of hunger to the supervisor; knowing fully well that it will not be met; so just to console himself unconsciously that he has conveyed of his hunger to the right quarter."

6aII. QUANTITY OF MEALS:

Unlike the two state-orphanages, there is no prescribed quantity of different items in the four voluntary orphanages. Yet the quantity of meals supplied is more than sufficient and the inmates have no complain of remaining
hungry. Besides sufficient quantity, the inmates in the orphanages A, B and C are given fruits and milk etc very frequently, if not daily. The inmates of the orphanage A, after having rich meals, particularly after lunch, have been seen throwing-off the half-eaten-fruits (like oranges, apples, mangoes and bananas etc) in the hedges or in the grounds; as they get fed up with the regular supply of these fruits. But this is an exceptional scene, not a regular one.

But the quantity of various meal-items is fixed in the Govt. orphanages. The prescribed food-items per day per inmate are:
- Flour and rice- 400 gms, Dal and vegetables- 200 gms,
- Milk-200 gms., Baked gram -20 gms, Ghee-30 gms, Sugar and tea leaves- 25 gms.
- Salt-15 gms, spices/chillies and turmeric etc- 2.5 gms. (and also fruits or sweets once in a fortnight.) These items of ration are supplied to the local heads by the secretary-management or other Govt. office on its behalf. This supplied ration is than entered into the stock-register by the supervisor; and thereafter, it is daily distributed or handed over as per prescriptions to the cook, in the presence of elder inmates, who are also supposed to sign it in the register, for having seen and certifying it. Feeling aggrieved by this system of distribution, in the presence of inmates, the staff-member adds: "The authorities should not doubt our honesty everywhere ... and especially before the inmates."

The other peculiar aspect regarding this fixed-quantity of meal-items is that at one of the two orphanages i.e. at F, the inmate does not complain of any insufficiency, may be because many of the inmates are in the lower age-groups (i.e. 65 (77.38%) of the inmates are below 12); whereas, at orphanage E, 72 (87.80%) of the inmates being above 10 to 22, they complain of remaining hungry. So there is need to increase the quantity at orphanage E.

6 III. QUALITY OF MEALS:

The quality of meals in five of the six orphanages is that of a lower middle class family. To cite:
- The breakfast contains: 'Khichari, Dalia, Rotee' with milk/tea/sugar. (in Govt. orphanages it contains 'Paratha' of 100 gms and milk 150 gms).
The lunch contains: 'Rotee' and vegetable or rice and 'dal' (in Govt. orphanages it has rice 150 gms with 'dal' 50 gms).

The dinner contains: As in the lunch above + 200 gms of milk. (in Govt. orphanages it has 'Rotee' of 150 gms + vegetable 150 gms and no milk).

As supper (at 4.00 to 5.00 p.m.), in the two orphanages A and B, snacks/fruits/sweets etc are daily provided by the donors; at orphanage C, fruits/Biscuits etc are given; at orphanage D, nothing is provided; at orphanage E, there is unique feature of providing 20 gms parched gram with a cup of tea (it reminds us of the pre-independence days of the orphanages, wherein, due to poverty, the baked grams were served to the inmates as a last alternative and as a substitute of major meals even). For it, all the inmates line-up before an elder boy, distributing it. It gives a very shabby look; and at orphanage F, tea etc is served.

The position at orphanage A, regarding the quality of meals is different and surprising one. Not only for most of the times, the meals are served by the donors, but also these meals are of a very rich quality. With the result or because of this extra-ordinary rich quality of meals at this orphanage, when the inmates are discharged or go out, they cannot get such meals; and that is why either they feel unadjusted outside or they come back to the orphanage. The employees, those who take such meals with the inmates, are whenever deprived of this facility, they grumble/resent for this deprivation.

Also there are cases of inmates (or ex-inmates), who were employed outside since years, or who were running their shop of canning outside; but all of them used to sleep and take meals in this orphanage. Initially the management kept them appeased for fear of indiscipline because of their ouster; but ultimately when they challenged the managing authorities many times, there was a lathi-charge by the police and they were ousted forcibly and very unceremoniously on one evening. Before this ouster, these inmates/ex-inmates were the self-styled-management or management-in-fact. Because of them, three superintendents were changed or were forced to resign. Two managers were also changed. There was all round chaos. So the diet should be simple and of normal quality.

Now a few words about the other aspects of the quality of meals. In all
the orphanages, there is no specification regarding the calorie-value of the meals. The meals are by and large simple and not-spicy. There is no weekly/fortnightly menu. The menu or the variety of meals/vegetable automatically change according to the season, availability of vegetables or choice of the donors. The choice of orphans in the meals is not considered. In fact, they try to provide them what a lower middle class family can afford to its members.

6 a IV : DINNING OF MEALS :

The dinning system of all the orphanages reflects more dissimilarities. The orphanage A has two dinning halls/places, for girls and boys separately, with the permanently fixed cement-made-tables and desks; whereas, at orphanage B, by the time the new kitchen-cum-dinning hall is ready for use, the dinning takes place on the floor of the Yajshala, where both boys and girls take the meals together, but in different rows sex-wise. At orphanage C, the boys and girls, being of younger-age, all take meals in the dinning hall with/on the wooden desks and tables. At orphanage D, there is no dinning hall or place. Both the boys and girls take meals on the brick-lined varandah (without mat) of the kitchen where the "chullah" is situated. At this orphanage some of the inmates were seen taking their lunch "with breads on their palms and sugar on it to eat with "elsewhere in the open campus. The authority/staff were unmindful of this and it gave a very sad look. If this is the state of affairs regarding food, it can be well imagined, what shall be the position of other services.

The dinning in the Govt. orphanages is also different. At orphanage F, as the younger boys and all girls, are under the overall care of the house mothers in different houses; and as every house is provided with dinning table and chairs in the drawing-cum-dinning room, all the inmates take their meal in this dinning room adjoining their kitchens. The situation is looking more or less like a home, wherein the mother, supported by the elder girls, does her duty. The other Govt orphanage E has a unique dinning hall (of approximate size 100' x 30'). About 1/3 of its space is used for wooden tables and desks; and rest of it is unused. It is at a suitable distance away from the dormitories. By the side of it there is a two-room kitchen, adjoining to which there are two 'one-room'
quarters for the cook/s. Also there are four-five stores, in the same area, to store various items of kitchen-use. All the boys take meals in this very spacious dining hall.

Now regarding the staff-dinning with the inmates: At orphanage A, the cook, the peons, the chowkidar, the savika, the gau-sevak and the sweeper take meals with the inmates. Noteworthy that here the sweepers are not allowed to sit with the inmates, so they have to take their meals away to their residence. Similarly, at orphanage B, more than 9 staff members out of a total of 19, take meals with the inmates. These are three paricharikayen, and supervisor, the assistant supervisor alongwith his family, one gau-sevak, one sweeper and two cooks. This free-facility is in the service-condition of all these employees. This partly compensates the staff, to continue with the low salary, in these orphanages. But, in this way, the managements feed their staff-members also on the donors' meals; as meals for most of the times, here, are donated by the donors. Also at orphanage D, all the staff members take free meals from the common kitchen. But at orphanage C, only three members (2 cooks and one house mother) take meals with inmates on payment basis @ Rs. 180/- p.m.

At orphanage F, the house mothers take meals with the inmates, but on payment basis @ Rs.250/- p.m.; while at orphanage E, even the cook is not allowed to share meals with the inmates. It is extreme-officialism of the Govt orphanages.

In five of the six orphanages, the environment is a disciplined one, when the inmates take their meals. But at orphanage D, it is restriction-free.

6 a V: HOW THE MEALS ARE SERVED?

The serving of meals at orphanages A and B is by the donors or by the concerned staff-members (in the presence of the donors) or by the elder inmates; whereas, at the orphanages C and D, it is by the second cook (first cook being busy in the preparation of meals). Similarly the serving at orphanage F, is by the house-mother-concerned, who is also helped by the elder girls, in the kitchen-affairs, including meal-serving. But the meal-serving-system at orphanage E (a Govt. orphanage) is also rare. Here the boys take up their
"Thalis" from their rooms to the kitchen. They line-up themselves to receive the fixed meals and then take this meal on the table-desks. In lunch fixed number of spoons of rice and Dal are given. Similarly in the dinner, fixed number of 'chapatis' (four) and vegetable spoons (two spoons) are given. All this is done/served/distributed equally without any consideration to the age and hunger of the boys. The local head adds in this respect: "the ration has been reduced from January '93. We give 4 loaves/breads per boy. Though previously also these were four; but of bigger size and weight". After having this equally distributed meal, the boys wash/clean their 'Thalis' and bring back to the rooms. It is suggested that at least there should be some provision to keep the 'thalis' in the kitchen; and there should be at least one more cook/helper to serve and cook.

6 b : CLOTHINGS :

Every orphanage adopts some system or procedure for various services according to its necessity and resources. In Govt. orphanages, there are set prescriptions regarding various items of clothings; whereas in voluntary orphanages there are no such set prescriptions; but during the course of implementation of any services, some uniformities within the individual orphanages do arise, with the result some generalisations are possible. The following table No.52 attempts at such generalisations/uniformities.

**TABLE NO.52 : Showing The Position Of Various Clothing-Items**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Orphanage</th>
<th>Pair of: Kurta-Pyzama/Salwar-Kameez</th>
<th>Pair of: Pents-Shirt</th>
<th>School Dress</th>
<th>Towel Under wears</th>
<th>Bani-yans etc</th>
<th>Socks Sweater</th>
<th>Jersey</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>not to (common) all</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2*</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Though prescribed, but not implemented for want of funds.
The following general inferences can be drawn from the above table:

- Five of the six orphanages have provided two pairs of Kurta-Pyzama or Salwar-Kameez to their each inmate; whereas at orphanage A, this number is only one.
- The orphanages A and B have provided a pair of Pents and shirts to each inmate. As the orphanage A accepts old clothes from the donors, such pairs of pents and shirts were by and large the old donated clothes; and worst to add to this is that these old donated clothes were not properly re-fitted by the inside-present-tailoring-teacher. Besides lowering down the morale of the elder inmates, it was giving a shabby look. Though many inmates were wearing these clothes without grumbling, and accepting it as their fate; but one elder boy could not remain without giving his aggrieved comments: "Sir, you see (the boy stands up during the interview) we are given to wear old donated clothes, may be of dead ones. But these are not at all properly re-fitted. The pents are two inch longer, as loose as a pyzama, and without press... The lady tailoring teacher does not listen to our these complaints." Also, there is a provision of two pairs of pents and shirts in the Govt. orphanages, but interestingly this provision has remained unmet for want of "Funds".

- There is a school dress at orphanages A and B; but at B, the school dress is only provided to those who go to the outside schools after passing 6th class from the inside-school. At inside school, the inmates wear the same Kurta-Pyzamas or Salwar-Kameez as at the dormitories. At orphanages C, E and F, there are two school dresses for each inmate. At orphanage D, in fact, there is no school; so no school dress. At this orphanage, the two Kurta-Pyzamas or Salwar-Kameezs are their all purpose dresses.

- At all the orphanages, except at D, each inmate has a towel; whereas at D, there are some towels which are common among some inmates/siblings.

- For inmates at orphanages A, B and C, there are two underwears and two baniyans with each inmate; and this number of underwears & baniyans for the inmates at E and F (i.e. Govt. orphanages) is three and three respectively. At orphanage D, some of them have no underwears and no baniyans. Their two pairs of Kurta and pyzamas are their all purpose clothes.
The orphanages A, E and F have provided their inmates with two pairs of socks. No socks are there is other orphanages.

The orphanage A, B and C provide one sweater to each inmate in the winter season; and the other orphanages do not provide any sweater at all. But the five orphanages A, B, C, E and F provide jersies to their inmates. In the winter. The orphanage D does not provide any sweater or jersy, but a "Chaddar" for protection from the cold season.

Besides the above clothings generally provided by the concerned orphanages, the inmates have other clothings also, which have been either brought by them from their homes at the time of admissions or visits to their parent/s at other occasions, or the dresses which are directly donated by the donors to the inmates individually. Anyway, the inmates have to keep up or make up the adjustment of their clothings season-wise and occasion-wise.

The other observations regarding clothings are that there is no prescribed dress of any orphanage. The late adolescent girls are only at two orphanages A & F, so the undergarments or such other things needed for these girls-inmates, are provided on demand by the lady superintendent or the house-mother concerned. The washing of clothes of elder boys/girls, is done by themselves; and of inmates of smaller age-groups, it is done by the elder girls/concerned staff. It is a general observation that smaller inmates are not kept clean. The condition at orphanage A is somewhat satisfactory; at B, it is not satisfactory; and at D it is very unsatisfactory. At the orphanage D, most of the inmates were not properly clothed. The inmates were without bath, without slippers and with dirty clothes. Shirts of most of them were without buttons and in some cases not even a single button was there. There was no baniyan.
There is a great similarity regarding the various items used as the bed or beddings in the orphanages. All the orphanages have provided the inmates with wooden takhats to sleep on, because the wooden takhats are durable and less prone to damage as compared with the cots. Every takhat has a duri, a Gadda (cotton-mattress) and a bed-sheet on it. In orphanages at B, C, E and F, the inmates have been provided with two bed-sheets each, with the view that while one is at use, the second one can be washed. At orphanage D, there is no bed-sheet, thus making the beds dirty. The other seasonal items of use, provided are one khesh/chaddar, one shawl/blanket (for winter season), and also one quilt for winter season. The pillows are provided only at orphanages A and B; but not to all the inmates. In other orphanages there are no pillows.

Regarding cleanliness of beds, the observation is that the beddings at orphanage A and B are not well washed; at C, these are neat and clean; and at E and F, these are satisfactorily washed. The position at D is that about 13 'takhats' were lying out in the open sun, with the beddings scattered on these. No bed was clean, so not worth-sleeping. Generally cleanliness is not a part of this orphanage.

The position of clothings and beddings can be seen from a different angle also; and that is by analysing the expenses-pattern during the year on these heads. The per head per year expenses are tabulated as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Orphanage</th>
<th>Durri/carpet</th>
<th>Gadda</th>
<th>Bed-sheets</th>
<th>Khesh/chaddar</th>
<th>Shawl/blanket</th>
<th>Quilt</th>
<th>Pillow</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Not to all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TABLE NO. 54: Per Head Per Year Expenses On Clothings and Beddings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Orphanage</th>
<th>Expenses in Rs. (1991-92)</th>
<th>No. of inmates*</th>
<th>Per head per year expenses in Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>5,870.40</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>76.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>5,742.50</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>63.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>15,146.42</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>302.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>10,000.00</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>400.00**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>98,708.85</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>1,039.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>61,976.65</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>688.62</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Subject to approximation. ** Record is fake/false/incorrect.

The above table shows that at orphanages A and B, the per head yearly expenses on clothings are Rs. 76.23 and Rs. 63.10 respectively. What kind of clothes can be provided with such a low amount, in a year for every inmate, is open to everybody's guess. The very shabby and inadequate state of clothings in these orphanages can be explained by this low amount. At orphanage C, this average is Rs. 302.92. As, at this orphanage, the inmates are of lower age-group, it can be inferred that adequate clothings are possible by such an amount. At orphanage D, though this average is Rs. 400.00 i.e. higher than that of orphanage C; yet the state of clothings is the shabbiest one at this orphanage as explained above. So this high average, seen with the poor state of clothings, indicates that the record appears to be incorrect; otherwise with the inmates of same age-groups as at C, there is no apparent justification that when at orphanage C, better clothes can be provided with an average of Rs. 302.95, why this could not be possible by an average of Rs. 400.00 at orphanage D? The disclosures by the secretary-concerned during interview that clothes to all the inmates were provided by one donor, and also by one bogus-donation-collector (as a matter of penalty by the secretary after this bogus-donation-collection came to light), strengthens our inference that the record appears to be incorrect.

The per head per year average on clothing and beddings at Govt. orphanages E and F is Rs. 1039.04 and 688.62 respectively i.e. the highest one among all the orphanages. This average at orphanage E also includes the bedding expenses
of Rs. 187.50 and washing charges of Rs. 4138.95. Also all the inmates at this orphanage are of higher age-group; whereas at F, they are of both lower and higher age groups. Thus the state of clothing at these orphanages is nicest one.

6 b III. HABITATION: THE SYSTEM AND PLACE OF LIVING:

The description of Habitation has been taken up from the general features of living to the specialised system at any orphanage, as given below:

1. The Rooms: The Dormitories Or The Cottages: The rooms at orphanage A are recently white-washed. There is proper ventilation. There is no rainy-season leakage of water. And there is no over-crowding of inmates. The dormitories are old but repaired and recently re-electrified. Thus worth-living. The rooms and the campus is clean. Whereas, the rooms/dormitories at orphanage B are white-washed years back. Windows of the only one side are open; and of the second side are closed, as there runs an open sewerage-nullah just parallel to the outside wall. There is no leakage of rainy water. The dormitories are packed to the capacity, (with 10 to 12 boys in each of the five rooms for the boys). So is the case with the three rooms of the kanya Bhawan. The building is old, repaired and thus worth using. But there is no proper cleanliness. Dirt and cow-webs are there. Rooms emit a peculiar foul smell. Neither the inmates (elder), nor the sweeper/staff mind it. The 82 years old superintendent never checks it.

Similarly at orphanage C, the rooms/dormitories are white-washed, well-ventilated, with no leakage of rainy water. These are also old, but need no repairing and are worth-living. All the dormitories are single storeyed. From the sanitation point of view, though there is no sweeper, peon or chowkidar in the orphanage, still the campus is clean and well-swept. Here the practice of self-work by all is practised. But the situation at orphanage D is all round unique. Out of the total four rooms here, two are occupied by the families of the Secretary and the Manager-cum-accountant. Rest of the two rooms, which the authority say are rooms for the inmates, are in fact stores. The smaller room out of these "two rooms for the inmates" contains some iron almirahs and trunks alongwith two takhats. The second room meant for the inmates has no takhat, but the collected wheat lies scattered on the 2/3 portion of this room. So virtually
it is a wheat-store room. Thus the inmates sleep under the limitless roof of the sky in the summer; in the varandahs in the rainy season; and where do they sleep in the winter is difficult for the scholar to understand; perhaps the wheat is stacked out to make room for sleeping. There is no cleanliness anywhere.

Now the dormitories or cottages of the Govt. orphanages E and F. At orphanage E, the dormitories appear to have been white-washed years back. There are enough windows for ventilation and light; but these rooms, emit a stingy smell, partly because of very frequent leakage of rain-water and partly because the inmates keep all the windows closed, for, they are not educated on these lines by the staff. Almost every room has a leakage of rain-waters at many points, with the result almost majority of the walls are wet. Apparently the building is not properly repaired and looked after. The official attitude of the staff, frustrated and aggrieved with the management on many other accounts, gives rise to 'non-personal-concern-everywhere' in the affairs of the orphanage including towards the building. The facts that the building is spacious, with a capacity of housing about 240 inmates, is surrounded by the greenery and is situated away from the congested location of city, all this make it a place worth-living. It was a well planned start of those who begin it. But the building being old of 1956-58 and ignored, needs repairs on many sides; namely the walls, the roofs, the doors, the windows, the floors, the electrification, the white-washing and painting etc. all need redressing. But the campus is clean.

The situation at orphanage F is different from the above. Here the building is newly constructed. So it is well white-washed, properly ventilated and no leakage of rain waters. There is no crowding of inmates. All the houses and the campus is properly cleaned. The credit for this, is both to the house-mothers and the careful local head.

2. The Other Arrangements Of Daily Use: Consists of the provisions of furniture, personal Almirahs/cup-boards, and other things of daily use like oil, soap, mirror, comb, brushes etc. At orphanages A, B, C, D and E, there is no arrangement of furniture i.e. table and chairs for the inmates; whereas at orphanage F, there is a provision of complete dinning and drawing sets in each
house. Also at orphanages A, B and E, the inmates are provided with the wooden
trunks/cupboards for the inmates to keep their personal belongings separately;
but such a provision is missing at orphanages C and D; and inmates at orphanage
F have separate rooms with a capacity of 4+2+2 inmates to live/sleep/keep their
belongings. The other things of daily use like oil, soaps, mirror, combs and
brush etc. are provided to the inmates in all the orphanages, except at
orphanage D, where the supply is irregular and insufficient both.

3. The Number Of Inmates Per Room Versus Size Of Rooms: At orphanage A the
number of inmates varies according to the size of the dormitories or rooms. The
rooms being of bigger size there is no problem of space or crowding in both the
wings. But the situation at orphanage B is different. The rooms being of
moderate size are packed to the capacity in both the wings. About 10 to 12
inmates are kept in the 5+3=8 dormitories. At orphanage C, again the size of
dormitories is big. So they have kept boys in two dormitories and girls in one.
Here also there is no crowding. At orphanage D, as already described, there is
only one room of moderate size, for all purposes, including storage of wheat,
and for the inmates as well. Thus the housing provision is insufficient. Again
at orphanage E, as the dormitories are of bigger size, there is no crowding and
8-10 inmates are easily kept in each dormitory. This orphanage has the inmates
far lesser than its full capacity. Similarly at orphanage F, in each house, 8-10
inmates are kept in the three bed-rooms meant for the inmates with a capacity of
4+2+2=8 inmates. The very smaller inmates sleep with the house-mother in her
separate room in the same house. In this orphanage, out of the sixteen such
houses, six houses are vacant and only 10 are in use. Thus lack of provision of
sufficient living space is there only at two orphanages B and D. All other
orphanages have a capacity to accommodate more inmates. That is why there should
be a provision of transfer of inmates from the crowded orphanages to the non-
crowded ones.

4. Habitation For Different Age-Groups And Sexes: In fact this aspect of the
orphanages is a policy-matter, on which the entire system of living in the
orphanages depends and the routine of various services is decided or
channalised. Broadly speaking, there are three models of habitation of different
sexes and age-groups. These are:

(i) The model of keeping boys above 8, and girls of all age-groups in separate wings called Bal-sadans or Kanya Bhawans within the four walls of the same orphanage. The purpose of this model is to separate the mixing up of adolescent boys and girls from each other, though by keeping within the same orphanage. For example, as at A and B.

(ii) The second model is of keeping the boys and girls of up to a certain age (say 12) mixed; and no adolescent girl or boy are kept; as at orphanages C & D. Here the principle is "not to keep adolescent-inmates" at all. In first model, it was by separating them at adolescence.

(iii) The third model is that boys up to 12 and all girls are kept mixed in one orphanage in different houses; and the boys after completing the age of 12 are transferred to another sister orphanage only meant for boys; as at orphanages F and E. The later orphanage is fed not only by the aforesaid transfers of boys above 12, but they also take up fresh cases of boys above 7 also. Thus here the separation of adolescent sexes is by separate orphanages.

Now a brief look at the individual orphanages:

**Orphanage A:** The boys above 8 are kept in dormitories of big size, situated on the second storey of the main building. Their dining hall and bath-rooms are separate, on the ground floor, slightly away from their dormitories. The entire campus of this orphanage is surrounded by a six to eight feet high four-wall. There is more than enough space for the boys to live. The second residential wing for the inmates is called Kanya-Bhawan. The girls of all age-groups and boys up to 8 are kept in this Kanya-Bhawan. This Kanya-Bhawan is away from the dormitories of the boys. There is a separate dining hall, recreation/TV-room, a guest-room in this Kanya-Bhawan. It has three dormitories which are inter-connected. The lady cook and the savika sleep with the girls of this Kanya Bhawan. Also, it is surrounded by a ten feet high four wall; thus by a four-wall within the four-wall of the orphanage. The entry to the Kanya-Bhawan is by a main gate. No male, except with the superintendents/manager, can enter this building. The elder girls look after the smaller girls and smaller boys in this
Orphanage B: The habitation of orphanage B is similar to that of A. The elder boys are kept in five separate rooms; whereas the girls and boys upto 12 are kept in three separate rooms of the Kanya-Bhawan. After about at the age of 10 to 12 the boys are transferred to the boys' wing. One very peculiar arrangement in this Kanya-Bhawan is that all the smaller boys are kept in one room and all the girls in the separate two rooms. Now that all the elder girls have been sent to their parents, there is no justification/wisdom to isolate sexes in non-sex-indulgence-age-groups, like this. This hampers the development of personality of both. But the sad and bad experiences of sex indulgence among the inmates in the past (in one case, leading to an about four month long pregnancy) have made the authorities "wiser" to this extent.

Orphanage C: Here all the inmates are below 12; even than all the girls are kept in one dormitory and the boys are kept in other two dormitories. The lady cooks sleep with the girls and boys.

Orphanage D: Here too the inmates are upto 12; so they live mixed. Moreover, the lack of sufficient living place has made this mixed living compulsory.

Orphanage F: This orphanage, being a cottage-type, keeps all the girls and smaller boys up to 12, in a mixed manner. The boys and girls are divided into batches of 8-10; and each such batch is kept in one house under the supervision of a house mother. The boys after the age of 12 are transferred to orphanage E, as a rule. But there are three exceptions to this rule; that is, three boys above 18 who are students of the nearby school are allowed to live in this orphanage. But in their houses adolescent girls are not kept.

Orphanage E: This orphanage is only meant for boys; the minimum required age being 7. This orphanage is being fed by transfers of inmates from the orphanage F after the age of 12; and by fresh admissions also. Previously the authorities used to keep boys of all age-groups mixed in the dormitories; but this system has to be switched over to keep the boys age-group-wise; as, previously the
elder boys used to exploit the younger ones in various ways, thus leading to discipline problems and other complaints. Presently out of 24, only 15 dormitories are in use and about 8 boys are kept in each dormitory. Otherwise also, this number of inmates i.e. 8 is suitable because (i) it does not lead to over-crowding in the dormitories; (ii) it befits the size of the dormitories; (iii) it does not give the impression of isolation among the inmates; and (iv) if used in cottage-pattern, it is manageable, economical, and is equal to the size of average Indian joint family (at present) which satisfies the instinct of gregariousness i.e. living together in a group.

That boys upto 12 and all girls are kept at orphanage F, and only boys above 7 to 12 are admitted at E, is the practice which has been conceived because of possibility or real situations or problems or experiences arising out of sex-mixing at adolescent age. This practice of isolating sexes at adolescent age is practised partially at orphanages A and B; but still it led to sex problems to the extent of about four month long pregnancy. One former staff member with an experience of about 10 years (w.e.f. 1973 to 83) at one of the modern orphanages out of Haryana, and presently a local head at one of the orphanages in Haryana, has reported cases of abortion from his previous orphanage. Similarly, though this sex-isolation is complete at one of the orphanages under study, still the local-head has reported cases of sex-relation and elopement with the outsider. The same local head adds that now one another adolescent girl is a 'Problem' to us. Also during the course of preliminary investigations about this study, the scholar could obtain a photocopy of a letter from one girl inmate to the local head, wherein the inmate admits of being pregnant by one staff member; and she has admitted that she had "relations" with other than this staff member also. In the same context, HINDUSTAN TIMES (New Delhi, 25.9.95,P5:3) has reported an alleged case of rape on 18.9.95, with a 14 years old orphan-girl, by a cook in one such institution in Haryana. So isolation of sexes at adolescent age can certainly minimise sex-indulgence; but it cannot eradicate it completely; for which, proper education, channelisation of energy, guidance and supervision at proper age-level is only way out.
The Arya-Smaj system of this sex-isolation in the orphanages is based on:
(i) experiences; (ii) strict adherence to virginity before marriage, thus leading to loyalty towards one's spouse and thereby a peaceful family life; and (iii) on the presumption/reality that whenever "non-incest-governed" adolescents are given a chance to mix, there are greater chances of sex-indulgence and consequent problems in the orphanages.

The Cottage system sans this sex-isolation and advocates free mixing on western lines, with the aims that: (i) the supposed-exactly-family-like life is only possible when sexes are mixed and allowed to live like sisters and brothers under the house-mothers in the cottages, as in the families; (ii) personality-development remains loop-sided in 'isolation' of sexes; (iii) or that they are liberals and attach lesser importance to virginity.

The exactly-family-like-life, by mixing of sexes, as sisters and brothers appears to be theoretically sound and appealing. Outwardly we can give a structure like a family by "Cottage-keeping"; but emotionally and socially by this system, the system of family is betrayed. Do not forget that only the socially accepted kins or blood-relations or incest-governed-relations can live together under supervision without leading to sex-indulgence/problems, because of social and emotional factors alone. That is why, all cottage-type orphanages, who publicise rearing up of orphans of both sexes, in a house-like atmosphere, as sisters and brothers, also practise keeping up of all girls and smaller boys at one house; and sending the elder inmates, especially boys, to their youth-hostels, away from the adolescent girls. The possible or real experiences of sex-indulgence among inmates at adolescence is the guiding factor for practising this policy by the managements. Obviously when the mature boys and girls know that they are not sisters and brothers, the drumming-publicity within the nation or outside by the managements cannot make them sisters and brothers really. This is illusion at the managerial-level.

5. Sex-Mixing Among Inmates And Atmosphere:

Out of the six orphanages, there are only two orphanages A and B, where adolescent inmates are kept in the same orphanages. So sex-deviations are possi-
ble in these two orphanages. Therefore, at these orphanages independent sex-mixing is not allowed, rather forbidden. This takes place at special occasions, for example, at the festival of 'Rakhi' etc. But that is in the presence of manager, supdts or other staff-members. At normal occasion or normally, the girls and boys cannot go to the residence of each other. During the course of this study, the scholar did not see even a single case where the adolescent girls and boys were talking to each other. The founders of the Arya-Samaj are also advocates of this separation. But sex-mixing howsoever avoided does take place at the time of meals, or on their way to the schools etc. The cases of sex-deviations from different orphanages have been dealt with under the topic on "discipline and Punishments".

There is a free sex-mixing and no sex-deviations in the orphanages at C and D; because the inmates there are of less than 12 years old or so. Similarly there is no question of sex-mixing/deviations at orphanage E, because they keep the boys only, of the age-group of 7 and above. The sex-mixing among adolescent inmates at orphanage F has been avoided by transferring the boys above 12 to the sister-orphanage E.

Now some lines on the general atmosphere of the orphanages. During the study, the atmosphere of orphanage A was totally indisciplined, details of which shall be taken up later on. Similarly at orphanage B, with the ouster of indisciplined elder boys and girls and with the now-strict-dealing by the supervisors with the indisciplined boys, the present atmosphere here is a disciplined one. At orphanage C, the atmosphere was free but disciplined and calm; whereas at orphanage D, it was free and without any check (noteworthy to add that without any proper place to sleep in the day, the inmates were busy in doing this or that, all through the scorching-sunny-days of the June, 1993). The atmosphere at orphanage E was free but disciplined; except that the boys were openly speaking about the less ration-supply and the curtailment of their other facilities like pocket-money-abolition (previously there was a provision of pocket money @ Rs.10/- per month per inmate which was now withdrawn). Some of them were complaining against the staff also. And lastly the atmosphere at orphanage F was free and the inmates were mixing up with that of other houses.
6. Staff-Residences: Provision Thereof: Adequate Or Inadequate:

The matter, that how many staff members live in (61.05%) or out (38.95%); and that how many of them are allowed to live in (64.21%) or not (8.42%), or to how many of them this permission is not applicable (27.37%) since they live outside; has been discussed in tables 8 and 9. So here we only concentrate upon adequacy or inadequacy of staff-quarters.

At orphanage A, there are two quarters of sufficient size for the male and female superintendents. There are seven other quarters for the other staff members, of one to two-room sets. The cook and the savika live with the girls. There is also a block of quarters, rented out to the outsiders, in front of the main gate of the orphanage. These are all two-room-sets. As some of the staff-members have been provided with one-room-sets, it is suggested that the authorities should know that to keep staff-members in orphan-like-conditions cannot bring good returns. So inspite of renting these out to the outsiders, these should be given to the staff-members at a deduction of the amount @ 10% of basic pay. So here the quarters are adequate, but not adequately allotted or provided to the staff.

At orphanage B, the staff quarters are extremely inadequate; with the result, the manager rarely comes and lives at his residence out; the superintendent comes just for 3.5 hours and lives with his family out; and the supervisor, though provided with a small room, rarely stays at night. The asstt. supervisor is the only staff-member who has been provided with a two-room set; so he lives for 24 hours, in the orphanage, with his family. The three female 'parcharikayen' sleep in the already over-crowded three dormitories of the Kanya-sadan; so none of them have any personal room even. The two cooks have been given a very small room for both. And the remaining staff lives outside. So it is suggested that at least the supervisory staff should be provided with atleast two-room sets each; and "to live in" should be compulsory for them. Those who live in, except the assistant supervisor, are in as good or bad state of living as the inmates. Staff in improper situations of self-living, cannot make others (inmates') living better.
The staff-quarters at orphanage C are six in number; some of these are two-room sets and other are one-room set. The cooks sleep with the boys/girls in their dormitories. So here too, there is inadequacy of staff-quarters. All school teachers go or live outside.

As at orphanage D, there is no sufficient place even for the inmates; so to think of adequate staff-quarters should be left to the future. The secretary and his wife reside in a very small room. The other slightly bigger room is occupied by the manager-cum-accountant and his family members. So the remaining staff-members like cooks and Ayaas etc either sleep in the open or varandah or kitchen; that means wherever they get the place to sleep. Here it is difficult to distinguish the life of the staff with that of the inmates.

The staff-quarters at orphanage E are sufficient. The local-head lives in a separate three-room set away from the orphanage (so his residence should be nearer to the orphanage). The accountant has been given a two-room set with sufficient space and privacy. The supervisor has a two-room set in the orphanage itself. The cook and sweepers have been given one-room sets each, in the kitchen-complex near the orphanage. Also there are about ten two-room sets of this orphanage, which are either rented out or need repairs.

The staff residences at orphanage F are of three types. The local-head and the Head-house-mother have been provided very spacious and decent houses on the first floor of the building near to the administrative wing. Since the head-house-mother lives at the nearby residence of her husband, her residence is vacant. Secondly for the ten house-mothers, there is a provision of one room (with attached bath) in the house-itself. Thirdly, there is a quarter for the staff-nurse; and other fourth-class servants have quarters in one corner of the orphanage.

So to conclude, the staff-quarters at the two Govt. orphanages E and F are sufficiently provided; whereas, at orphanage A, the quarters are adequate, but not adequately given to the staff and are rented out to the outsiders. At the remaining three orphanages C, B and D the staff-quarters are inadequate, extremely inadequate and altogetherly absent respectively.
Medical aid is though not a regular service, but still it is one of the essential services where a group of human-beings inhabit permanently, especially so where the age-group is lower as in the orphanages. This aspect of services has been sub-divided under the following heads:

1. Arrangements Of Physician, Dispensary Or First-Aid: At orphanage A, there is a part-time, paid, BAMS doctor, who maintains an inside dispensary with essential medicines and first-aid arrangements. He visits the orphanage for about an hour daily, and in case of emergency, can be called at any time. Besides getting a meagre pay of Rs.280/- p.m., he has identified himself with the inmates to some extent. That is why he is a regular visitor to this orphanage, although he earns a lot at his private clinic outside in the city. At orphanage B, there is no such arrangement. Medical help in casual cases is taken from private doctors free of cost or from the local general hospital. Similarly at orphanages C and D, there is no physician/attached dispensary/first-aid arrangement; but they take the help of local or village-doctors.

The situation at the two Govt. orphanages is better than the above, because near orphanage E, there is a hospital and also a dispensary in the same locality. Though this hospital and dispensary does not belong to this orphanage, but these are at a stone-throw-distance from the orphanage. So they donot feel the necessity of any physician/attached-dispensary/first-aid arrangements of their own. Similarly at orphanage F, there is a permanent qualified, whole-time, staff nurse who keeps some emergency medicines and first-aid arrangements. And if these arrangements are not found sufficient, the medical help from the local school hospital is taken or the patient is taken to the general hospital of the nearby city.

Thus except at the two orphanages A and F, there is no personal arrangement of the orphanages for medical help.

2. Medical Examinations And Vaccinations Etc: There is an absolute uniformity in all the orphanages that no medical check up is done of any inmate at the time of admission. The inmates are taken to the doctor only when one is ill. Also at
no orphanage there is any tradition of periodical health check-ups. The necessary vaccinations for immunisation against certain diseases, during infancy or early babyhood, are not applicable in five of the six orphanages; as inmates of these age-groups are not there. At orphanage F, that such vaccination is done is reported by the local head, but denied by the house-mothers.

Thus it can be inferred that the inmates are taken to the doctor only when they are ill; and no vaccination for immunisation is done.

3. Emergency Arrangements Or Treatment Of Serious Cases: In case of emergency the inmates in all the orphanages are taken to the local civil hospitals or to the civil hospitals of nearby cities. More serious cases are taken to the casualty ward of the civil hospital concerned. The patient is attended by the elder inmates alongwith the supervisory staff concerned. In case of girl inmates, the lady staff member will be with her. For getting medicines, there is always an emphasis on free medicines from the hospitals (perhaps, that is why, no patient is taken to the nearby placed private clinics); failing which the payment is made by the orphanage.

4. Dispensary/Medicine/Sanitation Expenses Of 1991-92:

Table No.55 : Showing Medical Expenses Per Inmate Per Year:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Orphanage</th>
<th>Annual medical expenses (in Rs.)</th>
<th>No.of inmates</th>
<th>Per inmate per year expenses (in Rs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>9,043.55</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>117.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>8,267.70</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>90.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>1,609.75</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>32.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D*</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>14,975.95</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>157.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>5,712.52</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>63.47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Data not available and/or provided.

From the above table, the medical expenses per inmate per year in the various orphanages, in the descending order are: Rs. 157.64 at E, Rs. 117.45 at A, Rs. 90.85 at B, Rs. 63.45 at F and Rs. 32.20 at C. The data regarding D is
not available. None of the above amounts is a higher one. So we can infer better health in the orphanages. The underlying reasons can be (i) the greater immunity with the growing age, (ii) simple diet, and (iii) pollution-free environment of most of the orphanages etc. The reasons for some of the common diseases are (i) rich and very oily diet at orphanage A, (ii) water born infections at orphanages A and B, (iii) mosquitoes at B and E, and (iv) lower age group infections at orphanage F. Of course, some of the inmates do come with their family-transmitted diseases.

5. Cases of Pregnancy Among Inmates: Such cases are very-very rare in the orphanages. There are three major reasons behind it. One, in two orphanages at C and D, the inmates are of lower age groups upto 12. Second, one orphanage is exclusively meant for all girls and younger boys as at F, and the another one i.e. E is exclusively meant for boys alone. Thirdly, where both adolescent boys and girls are kept, they are kept in different buildings, which carefully isolate the sexes under supervised conditions, for example at A and B. But despite all precautions, ideal conditions are not even possible at our homes and that is why deviations from the ideals. One such case of pregnancy within the orphanage has been reported during interviews independently by at least four staff-members; and this was confirmed by the elder boys and the local head also. The case is : one motherless girl of 16 years old, and from Panipat, was pregnant by an inmate, of about 4 month duration when detected. This happened some four years back. She was, therefore, sent to her father, who got her pregnancy aborted and later on married her. The involved boy, who was studying in 10+2, was ousted of the orphanage on 9.1.92 and a written request to the effect that he is not feeling at ease in the orphanage was got written from him. This 'request' for ouster is affixed in his column in the admission register, unlike discharge of other inmates.

A second case is from another orphanage, which is not a part of this study, although it is within the state. During preliminary investigations, the former local head of this orphanage, obliged the scholar by providing a photocopy of one inmate's letter to the local head, wherein she admits her pregnancy by a staff member. Reportedly, after detection, the inmate was sent to
one such institution at Chandigarh; where she delivered a male baby. And the involved staff member was allegedly transferred to another post at Faridabad by his relative-honorary-general-secretary of the body.

6. Hygienic-Education To Girls At Puberty/Adolescence: The hygienic education to girls at puberty, and especially at adolescence, is given by the housemothers concerned or the other lady staff-members supposed to supervise them. At present there are only two orphanages i.e. A and F where adolescent girls are there.

7. Common Diseases Among Inmates: The common diseases among inmates orphanage-wise are: at orphanage A, these are stomachache and fever; at orphanage B, it is fever in mostly cases; at orphanage C, these are fever, cough and scabbies; at orphanage D, fever and scabbies; at orphanage E, it is again fever and scabbies and at orphanage F, these are fever, cough and scabbies etc. So common diseases among the inmates are stomachache, fever, cough, scabbies etc. Though there are isolated cases of other diseases like T.B. etc.

8. Deaths Within The Orphanages: Deaths of inmates within the orphanages is not a common feature; still there have been such cases (the details of which shall be taken up in the next chapter under "Rehabilitation"). Presently, say for the last ten years or so, there has been no death, in the orphanages at A, B, C and E. But a perusal of admission-discharge record of the past, of orphanage A, shows that there had been cases of death in this orphanage (this record is related to the period of April, 1938 onwards, most of which is in Urdu and not very carefully preserved. So the scholar has to take up the help of a translator). At orphanage D, the local head has reported the case of one inmate's death: "An 8-9 years old motherless boy, was got admitted by his father, two days before he died. He died at night of " cough" and an insect came out of his mouth. Nobody was with him at the time of death. We came to know of it in the morning, when we woke up. We saw that ants were coming, in and out of his mouth. His father was informed and his last rites were done at his village". Besides a case of "insecure-fatherhood", this case clearly indicates that proper and timely medical-aid/lookafter was not given to the boy.

Similarly the local-head of orphanage F has reported a case of death:
though this is not in the record; one girl, who was suffering from pneumonia at the time of admission, died the next day." Another such case has been recently reported in the newspaper, The Tribune, dated 21.9.93, P3: 5, wherein reportedly this pneumonia-suffering two year old girl died because of lack of timely medical aid.

6 d: EDUCATION:

1. Nursery Education For Inmates Under 6: The number of inmates in the age-group 4 to 6 is 2, 6, 3, 2 and 12 in the orphanages at A, B, C, D and F respectively. At orphanage E, as they admit the inmates of the age group 7 to 12, there is no inmate worth nursery education. There are schools up to 5th or 6th level in the orphanages at A, B and C, so there is no difficulty in sending these inmates in these schools; whereas at orphanage F, as there is no such inside school, the worth nursery inmates are sent to outside schools. Despite the fact that there are as many as 25 inmates worth nursery, and that there are provisions of in-schools in certain orphanages; but the actual situation is that only 2 boys at orphanage B and 4 inmates at orphanage F (so in total 6) are admitted in the nursery. The inmates (4) of the orphanage F have been admitted free of cost to one local school, and because this or other schools have refused to take such more cases free-of-cost; so others are not sent. Thus we can infer that out of 25 inmates worth nursery, only 6 (24.00%) are admitted; and the remaining 76% inmates are deprived of it.

2. Schools: In or Out Of The Orphanages: What Level: If Outsiders Too Are Allowed: In four out of the six orphanages there are inside-school facilities. These are all the voluntary orphanages. In rest of the two Govt. orphanages E and F, the inmates are sent to other nearby schools. The inside-school at orphanage A is up to 5th class and co-educational. Outsiders are allowed in this school. Presently about 60 students are from the nearby locality. The inmates above 5th class are sent to the local schools, which are both Govt. and privately-run.

At orphanage B, inside-school is up to 6th class. This is co-educational and all the 15 girls are in this school, along with the other inmates. Unlike
orphanages A and C, students from outside are not allowed in this school. The boys after 6th are sent to one privately managed local school. Only 17 boys are sent to out-side school.

The inside-school at orphanage C is also upto 5th level, co-educational and outsiders are allowed. The total strength in this school is 336 (250 day-scholars, 50 destitutes and 36 other boarders who study and reside on payment basis @ Rs.300/- per month). The authorities do not keep and educate the inmates after 5th class. The income from fee from outsiders was Rs. 17,153/- in 1991-92.

The position of the so-called inside-school at orphanage D is very strange. The secretary claims that we have a teacher to teach upto 4th, and thereafter inmates (about 10 in number) are sent to Govt. schools. In fact, presently, there is no teacher; no room for school; no black-board etc, and no reading material or books etc with any of the inmates. The secretary says that: "the teacher is on long-leave and I do not know when will she return back". During visits to this orphanage, the scholar did not see any inmate going to or coming from any school. Also in the balance-sheet of 1991-92, no expenses on education have been shown. So in fact there is no school and no schooling of inmates.

The schooling of inmates of the orphanage F is through a Govt. High School, situated in the same locality, very near to the orphanage. The number of inmates upto 5th class is 23; upto 8th 28; upto 10th 16; and above 10th, these are 15. And similarly at orphanage F, the inmates are sent to nearby local schools and their number upto 5th is 52; upto 8th 9; upto 10th 8; and above 10th are 2 inmates. 13 inmates are without any schooling. Thus we can conclude that at orphanage A and B, the inmates are sent to inside as well as outside schools; at orphanage C, all the inmates are reading in the inside school only upto 5th: at D, there is no schooling; and lastly the schooling at orphanage E and F is entirely through outside local schools.

3. **Library Within The Orphanages**: All orphanages, except orphanage D, have the libraries of their own. At orphanage A, the library contains mostly religious books. All school-syllabus-related-books are purchased from the market, and these are not donated by donors. About three newspapers in Hindi,
one sports-magazine and one magazine for girls are also purchased in this library. The elder students have been observed using this library in the evening hours. Whereas, the library at orphanage B, is in-fact related to the attached sanskrit college to this orphanage. But the school-books and note-books etc for the students are also purchased through the library. The head-teacher and other teachers complain that school-books and stationary etc. are not supplied in time through this library; as, this time, they say, these have not been supplied a month after the opening of the inside-school. Also at orphanage C, there is a library; but that is of the entire ashram, of which this orphanage is a part. Inmates of this orphanage C, being of smaller age, do not make use of this library. There is no library, newspaper or magazine-supply at orphanage D.

At Govt. orphanage E, the library is housed in one of the spare dormitories. About 700 books stocked, fully covered with the dust, show that these books are touched by none except the dust. These are never used by the inmates. During the scholar's visits, he never saw any inmate visiting/reading books from this library. Thus it is practically non-functional. In the year 1991-92, about Rs.3035/- were spent on newspapers and magazines also.

The library is also there at orphanage F. It contains about 5000 books related to story-type-books, or pictorial books, or books related to stories of bravery, or books of historical and autobiographical-characters. The local head says: "we used to purchase two newspaper and three magazines, which have been stopped now for want of money. The higher authorities say, "trace donors".

Thus, the libraries, though present in most of the orphanages, are either non-functional or are rarely used by the inmates; reasons being either the authorities do not persuade/educate the inmates to use library or the inmates are too small or ignorant to use it.

4. Reading And Recreation Rooms: The reading and recreation rooms of the orphanages are in-fact TV rooms, as no other reading or recreation material is available. In four out of the six orphanages, there are TV rooms. At orphanage A, there are two separate TV rooms; one for boys and another for girls. There are 'black and white' TVs in each of the two rooms. So boys and girls watch the TV separately. At orphanage B, the TV room is in one side of the main gate. This
room is also used as music or committee-meeting room. At orphanage C and D, there is no such provision for the inmates; however there is a coloured-TV set in the secretaries' residential room. At orphanage F, the TV-room is near local-head's office. There is a carpet for the inmates to sit and watch the TV at orphanage F, though there is a separate TV room; but the TV is out of order. Inmates used to come and watch it. There was a table for reading; but now it is in the broken state. It has got a 'Duri' (carpet) to sit on. Thus the reading and recreation-room have been reduced to TV rooms, in four out of the six orphanages; whereas at the remaining two orphanages, there is no such provision.

5. Moral/Social Education: At four orphanages, namely B, C, D and E, no moral/social educational-lecturers are formally and informally delivered by the supervisors or the local heads to the inmates. At orphanage A, these are imparted very rarely, say once or twice in a year, in certain functions. At orphanage F, the local-head says: "As and when I get the opportunity, I give them lectures on certain social/moral topics eg. use of toilets, use of library, saving of water and electricity, and on other issues of general knowledge or day-to-day use". Thus moral/social education to the inmates is the neglected part of their services. It is suggested that the inmates be advised in the performance of day-to-day activities as well as other moral and social issues of routined-life.

6. Religious Education/Activities: No religious education is given at orphanages C, D, E and F. At orphanage C and F, the morning and evening prayers are done. But at orphanage A and B, Vedic education is stressed in daily life. Daily-Havans, sandhyas or Mantroucharn etc are done by the inmates. Previously the staff-members used to sit or be present at all such occasions; now only the inmates do. At orphanage A, the boys and girls do all these activities separately; and at orphanage B, they do it jointly. That is why, at orphanage B, at the time of such activities, the lady staff member remain present. But these activities have been reduced to absolute formality. Neither the inmates nor the concerned staff take these activities seriously. To the inmates it is a forced-routine; that is why, as and when they are discharged out of the orphanage, these are the most unlearnt part of their life.
In fact, in Arya-Smaj-Pattern-orphanages like A and B, they preach their culture through the orphanages also. They insist upon certain things, eg. help of poor and destitutes, Havan and Sandhyas etc, Spread of Vedic education and sanskrit language, Gau-sewa and use of it, and donations and celibacy etc. Thus through orphanages, they wish to fulfill these purposes; as, in the outside society, these may not be finding that much desired importance/fulfillment. So here they try to practise. But, can the poverty, destitution or orphanhood allow such qualities to breed? In fact, the inmates need two things and nothing more: (these are) (i) to tide over their present unfortunate phase of life; and (ii) permanent and self-sufficient settlement in future life. And this is what the authorities should concentrate upon.

7. Performance Watching Or Help Or Coaching After School: There is absolutely no performance watching/help/coaching of inmates after school hours. No counselling and guidance. The inmates are just kept, clothed and fed till they are taken back or sent to the parents, in majority of the cases. That is why the qualitative side of education in the orphanages is missing.

8. Expenses On Education Per Head Per Year/Month:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Orphanage</th>
<th>Annual expenses (in Rs.)</th>
<th>No.of inmates</th>
<th>Expenses per head per year (in Rs.)</th>
<th>Expenses per head per month (in Rs.)</th>
<th>Expenses per head per month with staff salary and fees. (in Rs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>10,794.50</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>140.18</td>
<td>11.68</td>
<td>84.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>31,585.92</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>347.09</td>
<td>28.92</td>
<td>42.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>10,508.30</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>210.16</td>
<td>17.51</td>
<td>49.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D*</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>49,059.50</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>516.41</td>
<td>43.03</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>46,196.20</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>513.29</td>
<td>42.77</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Data not available and/or given.

From the above table, the educational expenses in Govt. orphanages E & F, where all the concerned inmates are sent to outside schools, are Rs.43.03 and Rs. 42.77 per head per month respectively. And in the voluntary orphanages A, B
and C, which run inside-schools upto 5th/6th level also, these expenses are Rs. 11.68, Rs. 28.92 and Rs. 17.51 respectively. If in this average for the voluntary orphanages, the salary of the staff is added, and fees received from the outsider students is subtracted, this average for orphanage A, B and C comes out to be Rs. 84.94, Rs. 42.90 and Rs. 49.43 respectively. So the per head per month expenses on education are generally low. This average for all the orphanages is Rs. 52.61; from which we can infer low quality and/or low salary to the teaching staff.

9. Quantitative Aspect Of Education Of inmates: The education of the inmates at the time of admission and at the time of interviews has been analysed in the earlier chapter, with the help of tables No. 45 and 46; and the net quantitative effect of these services has been drawn out by the comparison of these tables. These inferences are reproduced here, as under:

- The 'no education-level' of inmates has been reduced from 47.03% to 4.05% (i.e. by 42.98%).
- The 'Primary Education level' has gone up from 43.78% to 61.62% (i.e. increased by 17.84%).
- The 'middle education level' has gone up from 8.38% to 20.28% (i.e. increase of 11.90%).
- The 'Matric education level' has increased from 0.81% to 8.65 (i.e. increase of 7.84%).
- The '10+2 or above education level' has started from zero to 5.40%. Thus there has been an all-level-educational-increase, to the tune of 42.98%, in the quantitative aspect of education in the orphanages.
The upper age of stay in the orphanages, under rules or traditions, is 18 years onwards, till he or she is rehabilitated. The child Marriage Restraint Act forbids marriage of girls before 18. So the process of marriage is initiated after 18 and before she is actually married it takes some time, leading her to be of 20 or so. In case of boys, if they are orphans, it is very difficult to get them settled in some employment or job before the age of 18. That is why, boys too cross the age of 18, before they are rehabilitated. Of course, the destitutes can be restored to their parents, at or after 18; but this is not possible in case of orphans. So this period is a period of test, both for the inmates and especially for the authorities. The orphan girls can be married even if they are not vocationally trained; but the orphan boys could not be so easily employed or settled without any training worth-employing.

From the table showing the age of inmates at admission, it is clear that the upper most age-group at admission, is of those who are in the 12-15 age-group. The respective number of inmates of this age-group, at orphanages A, B, E and F is 5, 4, 17 and 1 respectively. But can any inmate be imparted any vocational training at this age-group. Obviously, no. So it is clear that at the time of admission all the inmates are without any vocational training.

Now we come to the point that what is the proper age for vocational training to start with. Of course, this cannot be before 18 and thereafter one is to be trained, and seek employment/job after completing it. And at the same time the orphanage authorities will be planning of this discharge. So vocational training in the orphanages cannot be possible without increasing the upper age of stay.

Now we look at the number of inmates at various orphanages, in this age-group of vocational-training. This highest age-group at present is that of 18 to 22 years. Their number at orphanage A, B, E and F is 5, 1, 10 and 2 respectively. (The orphanages C and D keep the inmates up to the age of 12 or so; there is no inmate of upper age-group in these orphanages). Thus they are (5+1+10+2) 18 in all. The present position of these 18 is:
1+1+3+2 = 7 are in 10+2;  
0+1+0+0 = 1 are in B.A.II;  
0+0+7+0 = 7 are in ITI; and three inmates are in lower classes (i.e. 9th and 10th etc.). Thus only 7 inmates are given vocational trainings at ITIs and all these inmates are at orphanage E.

Ultimately, if we see the arrangements for different vocational trainings at various orphanages, these arrangements are only present at two orphanages, the orphanage A and B. At orphanage A, there are arrangements for training in khaddi, canning, carpentry, and tailoring (only for girls); whereas at orphanage B, there is arrangement for training in tailoring. At this orphanage B, though 8-10 boys sit with the tailoring-teacher, but none is trained. Similarly, at orphanage A, no girl inmate is trained in tailoring; and no boy is trained in carpentry. It is to the credit of orphanage A that it could train only one inmate in khaddi and now this inmate has been appointed as khadi-master after the death of previous teacher. Another inmate was trained in accounts and was kept as an accountant but thereafter his designation or task was changed to store-keeper. Similarly, many boys from orphanage A are trained in canning and they earn for the orphanage by way of doing this job for many Govt. offices of the district.

A unique feature at orphanage A is that whenever some inmate completes some vocational-assignment like canning of seats or preparing 'khesh' at the khaddi, thus leading to the income of the orphanage; the orphanage deposits a very small amount, say Rs. 1/- for canning of one seat and Rs. 2/- for per khesh etc. to the account of the inmate. This is called the inmates' share, which is handed over to the inmate at the time of his discharge. As Rs. 16/- per seat are charged from the client and Rs. 1/- is the inmates' share; therefore, it is suggested that the inmates' share be increased at least to 25% of the income to the orphanage. So that the inmate may not feel exploited, and above all, could get a substantial amount at the time of discharge to start some job outside.

These vocational trainings at orphanage A, if seen from a different angle, give a different picture. The income from carpentry, khaddi and stitching...
91-92) was Rs. 36,411.50; and the total expenses on these heads were Rs. 34,625.75. These facts that expenses are more that the income, if seen with the fact that very few/negligible number of inmates have been trained, can well lead to the inference that these trainings should be closed and needy inmates should be sent to the public/Govt. institutions for such trainings. The only training without loss is that of chair-canning; so it can be continued.

Now the question is whether the upper age of stay in the orphanages be increased from 18, for every inmate or not? The reply is no; as an increase in the upper age will lead to the increase of so many unforeseen problems including that of indiscipline in the orphanages.

6f: Sports and Recreation:

The Sports: These arrangements vary orphanage-wise, age-wise and Sex-wise. So there are greater dissimilarities in this aspect. At orphanage A, there are grounds for foot-ball, hockey, cricket and volley-ball for the boys within the orphanage. For girls, there is in-door arrangement of carrom-board. The boys play in the evening hours. Some of the boys used to go to the local stadium also. But, as such, there is no organisation or participation of staff in the sports within the orphanages. The boys participate outside in the sports organised by the Govt. schools, of which they are students. Some boys have been the members of district/state level teams of hockey in these school-tournaments. One of the staff-member remarks: "Their orientation is more towards sports than in education. That is why, some inmates have gone to air force services etc because of their performance in sports."

But at orphanage B, there is no provision of any playground or sports in the orphanage. Boys rarely go to the stadium, where they are provided foot-ball by the coaches. They play with it either in the stadium or on the grounds of the adjacent school. Nothing is provided by the orphanage for sports and this is corroborated by the fact that there are no expenses for sports in the year 91-92. So there is no question of organisation or participation of staff in the sports within the orphanage.

At orphanage C, the inmates being of upto 5-12 years or so, can either
play the croquet-board or they can make use of the Swing or the ladder, meant for them, in the orphanage. Whereas, at orphanage D, there is no provision of any sport activity at all.

At orphanage E, there is a ground for foot-ball. The inmates play foot-ball as well as kabaddi. A unique feature of this orphanage is the possession of a cinema-hall-converted-auditorium for in-door games; but the various games like badminton, table-tennis or boxing etc are not arranged for want of funds. The inmates take part in the various sports at their school level also. Some of their achievements through their schools have been: 5 boys attended a week-long table-tennis camp organised by the D.S.O. concerned; 7 boys participated in foot-ball team at district-level; 3 boys participated in table-tennis at district-level; and there has been participation of inmates in kabaddi, wrestling and Badminton at zonal level.

The sports arrangements, at orphanage F, have been badminton, chess, ludo; but now there is nothing. The playing arrangements for smaller inmates include the swing and ladder etc. The elder girls are not interested in sports, for, their worry is to be restored to their parent/s or to be married. The smaller inmates may also keep themselves busy in their own games, without being expensive to the orphanage. The scholar has observed such instances. In one such instance, five-six smaller girls and boys were playing "a Grocer's shop" very nicely, by the side of the stairs, on the ground floor of the administrative block. Two of them were the shop-keepers and others were the customers in line waiting for their turn to purchase.

Thus we can conclude that there are individual variations on the basis of orphanage, age and sex in sports. There is no organisation and participation of staff in the sports within the orphanages. The inmates of two orphanages A and E participate in various games through their schools at state/district/zonal levels. The smaller inmates make use of the Swing or ladders etc, besides their own games/activities. The elder girls do not take part in sports; as, their only worry is to go to the parents or to be married by the authorities.
THE RECREATION/ENTERTAINMENT: There is a similarity in the recreational activities at the orphanages A and B. Here the group-recreation is confined to TVs; and the elder inmates those who go to outside schools, may join other such activities there. Nothing special is there on festivals. The family members of the staff never participate in any activity. Cultural programmes/picnics/excursion tours are never organised. The elder boys are taken to the market for assisting the staff in bringing, which has been purchased eg. vegetable etc. No pocket money is given to them. Inmates are only allowed to go outside for schooling. The gate is closed and locked at about 9.00 p.m.

At orphanage C, the group-recreational activities are through 'weekly-meetings on Saturday' or other such occasions which are celebrated. In 89-90, as many as 10 'Bal-Sabhayen' and 4 other special Sabhayen were organised. At all such occasions, the participants and audience are the students and teachers both. Also picnics and study tours are organised eg. in 89-90, on 14th Nov.'89, a study tour was taken to Chandigarh. The inmates were taken to Kurukshetra, Pinjore, Mansa-Devi Mandir and Saketri Shiv Mandir etc. In Feb.'90, another tour was taken to Delhi, wherein the inmates were shown Zoo, Appu Ghar, Raj Ghat, Shanti Van, Tri-murti Bhawan and Nehru-Tara Mandal etc. The inmates are never taken to shopings and no pocket money is given to the inmates. The inmates are only allowed to go outside with their parent/s or relative/s at occasions like summer vacations, festivals or other family functions like marriages etc. None is allowed to leave without supervision. But at orphanage D, unlike orphanage C, the inmates simply pass their day time, in wandering or roaming here and there, without any check.

The recreational-programmes of the orphanages E and F are also similar to some extent, as both are run by the same management, so similar policies. There is a provision of Rs. 25.50 per year per head to be spent on eight specific festivals. These are : Republic day, Independence day, Teej, Janmasthami, Dusshera, Diwali, Holi and Lohri. This amount per festival per inmate is Rs. 3.18; which is spent on items befitting the festival or occasion. Family members of the staff do not participate. Secondly the inmates are taken on picnics, excursions or other tours etc. The details of which, for example, are : At
orphanage E, 40 boys with the supervisor and a peon attended a camp organised by Holiday Home Society w.e.f. 25 to 31.7.92 at Anand Bhawan, Sadalpur (H.P.); 20 boys with an escort attended National Assembly at Delhi w.e.f. 13 to 20.11.92 (A few of their boys could get merit certificates in painting and cultural programmes); 4 boys with supervisor attended National Service fair and National Young Environmentalists Conference at Chamoli (U.P.) w.e.f. 21 to 30.9.92.

Similarly, at orphanage F, presently the head house-mother is on tour with 12 elder girls to Kanda Ghat (near Simla/Kalka) on the directions from the management for about 10 days w.e.f. 19.5.93 to 28.5.93. But only the limited children (and not all) attend these regular camps, therefore, there should be tour programmes for all to see and know the historical, religious and other places.

Previously pocket-money was being given, @ Rs.10/- per inmate per month at the orphanages E and F; but now this practice has been stopped.

Also, the inmates are allowed to go outside to: (i) their schools; (ii) to the tours under supervision, but very rarely; (iii) to the parent/s or relative/s on permitted leaves in holidays etc; and (iv) the elder girls for shopping with the house-mothers when they go out for purchasing vegetables etc.

So to conclude, the group recreational activities are confined to TVs in the orphanages or other such activities in their schools. The family members of staff never participate in such activities. Cultural programmes, excursion tours/picnics etc. are organised only in three orphanages C, E and F; and in others these are not organised. No pocket money, at present is given in any orphanage. The inmates are allowed to go outside only for schooling or with their parent/s or relative/s or for shoppings of the orphanages with the supervisory staff or others.

6 g : DISCIPLINE AND PUNISHMENTS :

Discipline gives an overall picture of the orphanage. However good the policies and programmes of an orphanage may be, if these are not in a disciplined atmosphere, the effects will be accordingly reduced. That is why, we
have taken up this aspect, just after the various services. It is, however, very
difficult to give a general picture of all the orphanage; therefore, it has been
described individually:

Orphanage A:

It will be no exaggeration, if we say, that at the time of study, there
was no discipline in this orphanage. Every day used to start with some act of
indiscipline, and end with another act of indiscipline. Some instances
showing lack of discipline at this orphanage at the inmates' level are
mentioned as under:

1. One Inmate' refuses' to recognise his mother: When the scholar was sitting
in the Supdt's office, two ladies came and requested him to call one inmate. He
was called. Though he knew that the visiting ladies are his mother and
maternal-grand-ma, he refused to "recognise" his mother. When the scholar
interrupted that he should not behave like this, the boy retorted: "she is not
my mother... inspite of keeping with herself, she has sent me to such a place
(orphanage)." So the boy was not happy with his mother and ' his place'.

2. Admission By Two elder Boys Out of Local Schools: Though this orphanage is
situated at an A-class city and has the required school arrangements, still two
elder boys preferred to take admission at a school outside this city. They
rarely used to go to this school; and were just on the school-rools.

3. Elder boys, of about 25 years' old, though employed, but were living forcibly
in the orphanage: Some 8 to 10 boys, who were in-fact about 25 years old, and
employed outside, were working at their places of employment, but used to sleep,
dine, and live here as "orphans" forcibly. Nobody dared to check them and send
out. They have full control over the staff, inmates or the orphanage. One of
them was employed as a ' Peon' in the local courts, but was living forcibly for
the last three years. Others, 4-6 in number, were running a chair-canning shop
near the railway station for the last three years, but were still living in
forcibly. Ultimately they have to be ousted with the help of police on 14.2.93
evening.

4. Rebuking and Manhandling of staff by the inmates: The aforesaid elder boys
not only used to live at the expenses of this orphanage forcibly, but used to
misbehave, manhandle and abuse the staff who wanted to control them or the orphanage. To cite a few such cases:

- One Supdt. was rebuked by an ex-orphan who was a servant at TV-repairer elsewhere and was still living in forcibly.

- Secondly, these inmates did not allow the supervisor to come to their wing and sleep there.

- They locked the office of the another supdt. and misbehaved with him: "we will not allow you (with Dhoti & Kurta) to work ... we have even shunted out people (with pents & bushirt)."

- They went on strike to remove one discipline-loving-manager; so he was changed.

- They snatched the papers from the hand of another new manager, tore these off, and threw away; besides using filthy language to him.

- They did not allow the secretary and the president to enter into the orphanage by locking up the main gate of the orphanage. They were doing all this allegedly on being tutored by the previous manager-cum-secretary, who has to resign or leave his posts after very many adverse-orphanage-news reportings in the Newspapers of National and Local repute.

When this prevalent indiscipline was discussed by the scholar with the new manager in the presence of the male supdt and lady supdt, the lady supdt disclosed that when she joined here, indiscipline was a routine: "I was also manhandled by one inmate girl, who has been recently married by the orphanage. She caught hold of me by the hair; whereupon I gave her a beating, as much as was possible for me to give." In the same context the male supdt informed that indiscipline here is a 15 years old problem. Inmates do not want to be disciplined. A previous discipline-keeping supdt. was poisoned by the inmates by mixing D.D.T. in his flour.

5. Intoxicating a V.C.R. master: Two inmates of this orphanage along with two outsiders, hired a VCR and took the VCR to one room outside, in the city. They gave some intoxicant to the VCR master and ran away with the VCR. Consequently they were arrested; brought back to the orphanage from the police station; by this reporting staff and the manager. And after that these two boys were ousted
6. Scalling walls of the Kanya-Bhawan at night: The aforesaid elder boys used to roam about the Kanya-Bhawan at night and scale the walls of this Bhawan.

7. Alleged Sex-relations with the girl inmates: Some of these boys allegedly have sex-relations with the girl inmates. Such cases of sex-relations with mutual consent were caught also and in one such case, at the time of annual function; both were ousted. There were reports that the young husband of an inside living staff has sex-relations with an inmate. There were such open accusations and counter-accusations; perhaps because that the indisciplined inmates thought it their right over the inmate girls, and the husband concerned of the staff was exercising his authority through his wife-staff to stop them and side by side indulging in sex. This led to the ouster of this staff from her inside residence to the residence in out-side quarters, and entry of her husband to the orphanage was banned.

8. Locking up of the lady-supdt's house from out at night: The sex-indulging boys used to lock-up the house of the lady-supdt from outside at night, so that she cannot check their night-affairs, and they can escape being caught red-handed by her/her husband.

9. Gherao of new appointees/staff: At one time, there was a chain of appointments to the posts of supdts and manager etc. The boys used to Gherao these new appointees to force them to resign or to come to their line.

10. Police-Lathi-charge: By this time the prevailing indiscipline was so ripe that at one occasion the boys locked up the main gate of the orphanage to refuse entry to the supervisor and then to the president and secretary also. Consequently the authorities have to report the things to the D.C., on whose directions the police came to the orphanage and Lathi-charged the inmates on 4.2.93 at about 9.30 p.m., when the inmates were coming back from the dinning place after taking milk and going up the stairs to their beds. The boys were indiscriminately beaten. During this lathi-charge a 10 years-old-boys's (named Sunny) hand was injured, leading to claims and counter-claims that his bone has been fractured. The scholar has seen that there was a swelling on his hand and he was unable to move it and was complaining of pain.
11. **Ouster of eight boys**: Realising the peak of indiscipline, and helped by some other social organisations of this city, then the authorities ousted eight boys on the grounds of indiscipline and completion of 18 years (the upper age of stay) and also that some of them were employed elsewhere, on 14.2.93 evening.

12. **Control of indisciplined boys over the youngers**: The ousted boys have so control/attachment with the younger boys that when they were ousted, all boys did not take the meal that night to protest and pressurise the 're-taking' of their 'elder brothers'.

13. **Instigation of youngers by the elder boys**: The youngers were so instigated/tutored by the elders, who were in turn allegedly tutored by the previous manager-cum-secretary, that even the very younger boys were speaking an almost cramned language, the meaning of which was not fully known to them.

14. **The visit of a minister/other politicians**: The indiscipline and mismanagement of this orphanage was a talk of the town, and therefore, some politicians were invited by some local social organisations to see it. One of the visitors was a minister of the state, on 14.2.93. He was given an 8-10 page long complaint by the inmates against the M.C. After reading it, he remarked: "such small boys cannot write down such things without being tutored to do so."

15. **Attempted suicide by an inmate**: When the minister was in, an inmate attempted to commit suicide by jumping from the roof; but he was caught in time by the secretary.

16. **Gates closed for the ousted boys**: Thereafter the authorities banned their entry and the gates were closed for them; so that their contacts with the inmates and consequent instigation can be stopped/minimised.

17. **Absconding of inmates**: But the indiscipline did not stop here. The inmates kept their contacts alive with the ousted boys, despite restrictions, by way of absconding by jumping over walls of the boundary, or while going to schools or on one or the other excuses for outings for dropping letters to post-boxes etc.

18. **Then-placed-inside-letter box filled with rubbish**: To neutralise their excuse to go out for dropping letters to post-box, the supdt. placed a locked letter-box for the out-mails of boys (which was to be opened by the
daily-visiting post-man, who used to come to distribute-posts, and so he could also take the out-mails to the post-office also); but to the great surprise, next day when this local post box was opened, it was found filled with rubbish consisting of torn-pieces of newspapers, empty match-boxes, grass, rags etc. It was a glaring case of mistrust between the inmates and the staff. Staff wanted to stop their outings and screen their out-mails; the orphans apprehending that their letters will be screened and may not be posted at all, so rejected this facility of local post-box.

19. **Belongings of inmates checked** : The operation-redressal of the authorities was also exercised through checking of belongings of the inmates in the presence of some office bearers of other social organisations. What was found, consisted of: Pair of new shoes, cameras, letter pads of the orphanage, seals or stamps of the orphanage and of the local Govt. college, receipt-books, obscene literature, love-letters etc.

20. **Collection of donations after ouster** : Also the ousted boys reportedly collected cash donations and wheat from the nearby villages in the name of this orphanage. Their previous experience of collecting donations with the staff, when they were in, gave them the idea to practise this.

21. **Attempted sodomy** : The reportings in the national and local newspapers that here the inmates not only indulge in hetero-sex-relations, but with themselves also i.e. homosexuality among boys, appeared to be an exaggeration by the correspondents. But on 9.11.93 evening, the manager disclosed to the scholar that he has ousted one more inmate, as this morning one boy complained me of the attempted sodomy the previous night by this boy. (noteworthy that there is no one to supervise the boys at night).

22. **Inmates left orphanage** : The police-terror, the indiscipline, the mismanagement and the staff-apathy towards even the genuine inmates was so widespread that about 4 boys and girls immediately left this orphanage and about 5 more were restored to their parent/s. Thus within two-three month the strength of the inmates came down to 60, from a total of 80 or so.

In this way, there used to be a new act/s of indiscipline every day, surpassing the act of indiscipline of the days that passed. It was a stage of
every-day-new-act-of-indiscipline. That is why, when the scholar contacted the president to permit him to interview the staff/inmates etc, the president refused him, by saying: "you first collect data from other orphanages, then we will permit you; because, now our house (orphanage) is not in order." (The cases cited here or hereinafter are exceptional instances or extremes of the features concerned and, therefore, are not a part of general characters in the entire field. These have been reported, therefore, as extremes of an aspect; and not at all to undermine the great contribution of orphanages; hence should be read accordingly. While reporting, the scholar has absolutely no intention to damage any orphanage/s. All through, the scholar has tried to remain objective, in the interest of the orphanages and the inmates.)

Orphanage B

As we have seen above that the general discipline of the orphanage depends much upon the management and the staff. So the nature and vices of the staff also matter. During the scholar's visits, this orphanage by and large appeared to be disciplined, so far as the behaviour of the inmates was observed. But enquiries from the staff and inmates revealed that in the recent past, this orphanage too, passed through a phase of great indiscipline, like the orphanage A, concerning: (1) General disobedience to the staff; (2) Stealing; and (3) Sex-indulgence in and out of this orphanage.

1. General disobedience to the Staff: As reported by the supervisors, "the elder boys were out of control. Nobody was prepared to accept their supervision; and if prepared, he had to be indifferent of it. When we joined, we were not obeyed by the elders with the result we have to control them with the help of "This danda". We did not hesitate in beating them even, as the circumstances so warranted. Elder boys' bossism was a routine."

2. Stealing: The management has placed a locked 'Gupt-Dan-Box' at the inner side of the main gate. This has been found broken twice by the inmates. The head-teacher reports: "yesterday the inmates were given Rs.2/- each by some donor, but this amount has been taken back by the authorities. So when they have nothing, they resort to such stealings."
3. Sex-indulgence by the inmates, in and out of the orphanage: The lack of proper supervision, poor attention towards the very low quality of education, no rehabilitational-planning, no upper age limit of stay, inter-quarrelling among staff, their indifferent attitude towards the inmates, and their other vices, contributed in spoiling the general atmosphere of the orphanage; with the result the inmates, especially the elder girls and boys, became disobedient and sex-indulgent. The school teachers (including lady teachers), the Paricharikayen, the supervisory staff (including supdt) and the elder inmates (now left here after the ouster of others) and the ex-orphan-turned-donation collector, all have cited such cases of sex-indulgence. That some of these cases have been uniformly and openly narrated by more than one staff-members confirm such instances between orphan-orphans, between orphan-staff. These are:

(i) An inmate girl was pregnant by another inmate. Pregnancy was detected after about 4 months in April or May, 92. She was handed over to her father. The boy was ousted of the orphanage.

(ii) Another inmate girl has relations with an inmate boy. Both were ousted of the orphanage. Later on this girl and her another sister-inmate were taken to Faridabad by one honorary staff member in the orphanage. (Noteworthy that the name of this so-called social worker appears in the admission-discharge register of another orphanage A also. He gets the boys or girls admitted to one or the other orphanage; but his purpose is not clear).

(iii) An outside girl used to come to the dormitory of one inmate for sex-purpose. The boy inmate was, therefore, ousted.

(iv) An honorary staff had sex-relations with an inmate boy. When this came to light, the M.C. ousted the staff member along with his 'Guru', and the seduced boy was transferred to orphanage A.

Climax as it was of indiscipline, so the authorities were left with no alternative but to take action, by ways of:

- All boys above 20, those who were indisciplined, were ousted. Still four such boys are yet to be sent out. The number of ousted boys is about 6-11.
- Three boys were transferred to orphanage A.
- Two girls were sent to parents and then to Faridabad.
-All other late adolescent girls were sent to their parent/s:

Now there is no such girl who can be a sex-problem to the authorities. Only 15 girls, who are up to 5th class, have been kept. Thus the total strength was lowered by about 20. Now there is no girl above puberty.

**Orphanage C and D:**

The position regarding discipline/violation is completely different at the orphanages C and D. There is no violation of discipline; reasons being:

- Lower age-group of the inmates, say up to 12;
- Lesser number of inmates (it is 50 and 25 respectively);
- Slightly free environment, without much restrictions; and

- There is no complaint regarding indecent behaviour or about services (because at orphanage C the staff is dedicated and disciplined; whereas at D, the inmates have no high aspirations and whatever is given, it is all right to them). Even then, rarely, some complaints may come regarding mutual-quarrels, which is a common feature of this age-group.

**Orphanage E:**

As all the inmates are boys above 7 years of age at this orphanage and this orphanage is situated away from the city at an isolated place surrounded by agricultural land, the discipline problems of the inmates are of different type. These are regarding: (i) beating/abusing of youngesters by the elders; or (ii) mutual beating among inmates of the same age-groups; or (iii) theft; or (iv) absconding, without permission, to their homes by the inmates; or (v) complaints to the higher authorities against the staff or against the unsatisfactory conditions of services.

In one such case, the boys were tutored to write down a complaint against the local head, that he takes their meals. The Director gave this complaint to D.C., who entrusted this enquiry to the S.D.M. Nothing was found against the local-head. Similarly the complaints were that: (i) that meals were not satisfactory and contain stone-particles; or (ii) sports material is lacking; or (iii) the books and stationery were not provided in time etc.

The punishments associated with the violation of discipline are cleansing
or sweeping of parks etc. During interviews, some of the inmates have disclosed of beating by the supervisors also. The local head puts: "while penalising, our attitude is that of reformation and discipline maintaining. If we give them a loose rope, they will be out of our control; elder in age as they are."

The inmates are also involved by us at the time of stocking/thrashing of wheat etc. The scholar has observed the inmates, white-washing the office of the local head, at the time of visit of Chief Secretary's wife. But no committee of the inmate is formed. Previously to maintain discipline, there was a room-wise leadership, which has to be disbanded as the boys started forming unions. They went to Chandigarh to complain against the staff. The 'leaders' used to get the things done from the weak/youngest inmates. This led to absconding of the youngesters. So now this practice of room-leadership has been stopped and inmates are kept age-group-wise.

Orphanage F:

As the inmates of this orphanage are of mixed age-groups, and of both sexes (though boys are upto 12), so besides general violation of discipline expected of the inmates of this age, this violation is of three types: (1) Absconding, (2) Theft, and (3) Sex-indulgence etc.

1. Absconding: Such cases are very rare. Only one boy ran away and he was later on traced at a hotel. The other two cases of absconders are from orphanage E. They were our ex-inmates. One of them is now a cook at a five star hotel at Delhi; and the second is a rickshaw-puller.

2. Theft: Cases of theft are not reported from here. But we receive complaints from orphanage E, that boys transferred from orphanage F, commit thefts there. "That means, I think", says the local-head, "they are not given adequate things there".

3. Sex-Indulgence: The young girls naturally exhibit a tendency of this type because of: their age, natural urge, uncertainty in their life, their background, lack of family or parental control or fear in the present environment, frustration inherent in the admission here, indifferent attitude or lack of concern on the part of house-mother etc. A few such cases are:

(i) One girl of 10+2, good at studies and sports, daughter of a deceased
military man, had sex-relations with the son of a nearby living bandmaster of the school. The authorities tried to persuade her to desist from it; but she left this orphanage with her lover, by the time whose father was also removed from the services.

(ii) One present inmate has sex-relation with a boy. The local-head says: "Despite persuasion by me and the staff to leave him, she has not left the boy. I called the parents of both and apprised them of it, which the parents were already aware of. This is infatuation; I cannot do anything more."

(iii) Two more girl inmates are on the same path. They are in 9th and 10th class. The house-mothers are ineffective and indifferent. Their lovers come here also, take them up to the main-gate in their presence.

The associated punishment for violation of general and routine type of indiscipline is by bullying, slapping, or giving other light punishment. But for absconding, theft and sex-indulgence, the authorities persuade them, advise them, warn them or apprise them of the ill-effects. Thereafter, their improvement is watched for some time; even then if they do not improve they are restored to their parents. Noteworthy to add that routine problems of services does not figure here. The girls are trained in cooking, stitching or other house-hold-affairs.

To conclude the foregoing discussion regarding discipline and punishment, we can say that the general discipline in the orphanages depends upon two things. First, the role of the management and the staff; and second, the age and sex of the inmates. If the management and the staff are indifferent/careless, and the inmates are of both sexes, especially of late adolescent age; the indiscipline is bound to arise. The extreme of indiscipline, witnessed in the orphanages A and B, was the result of these two factors. Similarly, peaceful state at orphanages C and D was either because of the dedicated and careful staff and/or because of the lower age-group and lesser number of inmates. The nature of indiscipline will be different as at orphanage E, if the inmates are only boys and the location of the orphanage is away from the cities/towns.
Similarly, if only the girls are kept and they are allowed to cross late adolescent age without proper supervision and guidance, they are more likely to be sex-indulgent as at orphanage F.

The acts of indiscipline can be of exceptional category to the general category. The exceptional acts of indiscipline may include disobedience to the staff, rebuking or manhandling with the staff, forcible living in the orphanage even after being employed, locking up of the gates/offices of the orphanage to ban/stop entry of the authorities/staff, to Ghareo the new staff to compel them to resign or to tolerate their indiscipline etc. The less exceptional acts of indiscipline can be sex indulgence in or out the orphanages. (because of natural urge and age, uncertainty in life, indifferent/careless staff, frustration because of admission in the orphanage, family background and absence of parental control in the orphanages etc); or absconding without permission from the orphanage (because of non-adjustment with the atmosphere/authorities/staff of the orphanages, or because of feeling of home-sickness etc.); or committing theft (because of non-availability of certain required things or as a part of ones nature etc). The general acts of indiscipline include mutual quarrels or mutual beating or abusing or lying etc.

The punishments given for the general acts of indiscipline are snubbing, rebuking, slapping or warning or getting some general work done like sweeping of the floors or parks etc just to reform the inmate and to remind him not to do so again. The punishment for the exceptional cases of misconduct/indiscipline is ouster from the orphanage and/or restoration to the parents or relatives depending upon the gravity of the misconduct.