EVALUATION OF MEASURES ADOPTED
AND
SUGGESTION FOR REMEDIAL MEASURES
8.1.0 IMPORTANCE OF WELFARISM:

Realising the importance of child as an asset to the family and to the whole society, measures adopted for the children should not be viewed as a short term programme, but should be viewed as spring board for vigorous and continued action till the welfare organisations reach the aim of achieving substantial output.

'Welfare' is a concept that deals with the well being and development of individual in society. Welfare of a State depends on the planning and activities which will answer certain minimum of social securities for the all citizens in the country. Unless the state is able to provide and create such conditions, the State loses the faith of its citizens and it does not act as a welfare state.

In modern times, the idea behind the concept of 'welfarism' has become more dynamic. Promoting the well-being of the people in an integrated way by focusing state's attention to community services, like public health,
medical relief, education, employment, social security and care of the handicapped, the disabled, destitutes, Orphans etc. the core of the concept of welfare may be called need satisfaction. With the guiding principles as basic to the concept of 'welfare' namely Universality, comprehensiveness and adequacy it is evident that welfare should not be fragmented or compartmentalised.

The destitutes and the Orphans are also responsibility of the State and the Society and it is our duty to curve out meaningful future for these children. It is true that this type of work should be fully supported by the Govt. but it is also true that there can not be any success unless the community also takes its own share. The present chapter is concerned with the evaluation of the welfare works rendered for the orphans by the Government and the Voluntary Organisation. Also some suggestions of remedial measures are put forward.
8.1.1 PLAN OF WORKING OUT OF THE PRESENT CHAPTER:

For discussing, evaluations of measures adopted by the Voluntary Organisations and the Government and suggestion of remedial measures, the present chapter is divided into three sections, namely,

1. Measures adopted by the Government and Voluntary Organisations;
2. Evaluation of measures;
3. Suggestion of remedial measures.

8.1.2 INSTITUTIONS ESTABLISHED BY THE VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS FOR THE WELFARE OF THE ORPHANS IN ASSAM:

The policy of the Assam Government is to encourage voluntary organisations to undertake schemes of child welfare with Government assistance in the forms of funds and technical guidance whenever necessary. It is believed by the Government that without public cooperation and participation such programmes cannot successful. Under the scheme, "Services for children in need of care and protection", liberal assistance is given to voluntary
organisations for establishment and maintenance of Destitute Homes for Orphans and Destitute Children. In Assam already eighteen Destitute Homes have been stated under the scheme. And more Homes are likely to be started in the near future. This is a good scheme for the welfare of Orphans/Destitute children which involves both the Government and voluntary organisations.
Measures adopted by the Government and Voluntary Organisations in India for Orphans:

The general welfare measures adopted for care and protection of Orphans by Government and Voluntary Organisations in India:

STATUTORY
(Institutional)
1. Institutions under children Act, 1960.
2. Children Home (implementing Agency may be official or non-official; Provision under Children Act in relation to Destitute and Orphan.

NON-STATUTORY
(Institutional)
1. Orphanages.
2. Children's Home.
3. SOS Children's village.
5. After Care Hostels.

Other Child Welfare Services
(Non-Institutional)
1. Foster Care.
2. Adoption.
3. Placing out.

* See Appendix 5.
Measures adopted by the Government and Voluntary Organisations in Assam for the Orphans:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Welfare measures adopted for Care and Protection of Orphans by Voluntary Organisations and the Government in Assam.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. STATUTORY (Institutional)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nil*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. NON-STATUTORY (Institutional) (*)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Orphanage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Children Home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. SOS Children’s Village</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The Assam Children’s Act, 1970 has not yet been enforced and no Institutions has been started under the Act. It is expected to be enforced in the near future. Source: Office of the Directorate of Social Welfare, Assam, Gauhati: 781007, 1980.

(*) Run by Voluntary Organisations with the help of Public Financing and with the help of Grant-in-Aid; and Children-Home is run by the Government.
8.2.1 MEASURES ADOPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT FOR THE WELFARE OF DESTITUTE/ORPHAN CHILDREN IN ASSAM BY SETTING UP ORPHANAGES:

1. One of the main functions of the Directorate, Social Welfare, Assam, is to promote the welfare of children by setting up of appropriate institutions through the programme of grants-in-aid to recognised voluntary welfare organisations catering to the needs of destitute children.

2. The only state Home for destitute children is at Howgung which provides shelter, food, education and training to destitute children and arranges their rehabilitation in due course. The present strength is 170 on 30.7.80.

3. The Central Destitute Home, Meherpur, Silchar and the P.L. (Permanent Liability) Home, Bamunigaon, Kamrup, which had been established by the Government for the displaced destitute families from the erstwhile East Pakistan, have a considerable number of destitute children who are provided with food, education, training and rehabilitation assistance in due course.
4. The Government gives grant-in-aid to some reputed voluntary welfare organisations for running Orphanages. The recipient of such grants are: Sankar Mission, Nongong, Sakti Ashram, Goalpara; Assam Sishu Kalyan Sadan, Jalukbari, Gauhati; Assam Seva Samity, Noonmati, Gauhati.

5. Under the Central Government Scheme "Services for children in need of Care and Protection" eighteen voluntary organisations in different parts of the State are given adequate grant-in-aid for construction of buildings and maintenance of eighteen destitute homes/orphanages for an average of 25 destitute children per home.

This is a centrally sponsored scheme. The grants are disbursed through the department of Social Welfare, Government of Assam, whose officers inspect the Institutions. The Government is prepared to assist more such voluntary organisations in starting destitute homes. Orphans and Destitute children are looked after in these Homes*.

8.2.2 LIST OF ORPHANAGES/DESTITUTE HOMES FOR CHILDREN
RUN BY VOLUNTARY ORGANISATION WITH GOVERNMENT
GRANT-IN-AID IN ASSAM:

1. Assam Sishu Kalyan Sadan, Jalukbari, Gauhati-14.
2. Assam Jana Seva Samiti, Gopinath Nagar, Gauhati-16. runs
   Destitute Home at Noonmati.
7. Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangha, Assam, State Branch runs
   two Destitute Homes.
8. Kaurihagi Prak Prathamik Vidyalaya (Bal Bhavan), Tihu,
   Kamrup.
12. Shri Ram Krishna Sevasram, Lakhipur, Goalpara.
15. Indian Council of Children Welfare, Tempur Branch runs
   a Destitute Home at Tempur.
17. Sramik Kalyan Samiti, North Lakhimpur.

* The list is provided by the Office of the Directorate of
  Social Welfare, Assam, Gauhati; 781007, 30.7.80.
8.3.1 EVALUATION OF MEASURES ADOPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT AND THE VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS IN ASSAM

Evaluation of Governmental and Public efforts provided for the Welfare of Orphans means attempt to assess what is being done, how well it is done and what else can or should be done.

A comprehensive assessment of the measures necessitates the use of an elaborate set of Criteria. These criteria include:

1. Availability: - This criteria determine what services, assistance and support are available to Orphans as indicated by two independent measures taken by the Government and the Public. It includes,
   a) Affordability: Meaning how many Orphans can afford to use the services available, assistance or support for their living, and
   b) Scope, meaning what sort of services available (e.g., educational, medical, social work, etc.)

2. Effectiveness: - It is an enquiry into the long lasting and significant change in the conditions of children that can be attributed directly to services, assistance or support provided by Public policies/Governmental policies.
3. Efficiency: This criterion is meant to answer such questions as:

Are services provided in a way that secure approval and support of the inmates of the Institution? Is there adequate qualified man-power and Organisation to carry out the different welfare activities.

4. Contextuality: This criterion examines the existing efforts within the given socio-economic and political context. It ascertains the quality of Public efforts to influence welfare of the Orphans, by asking questions like: What are the mechanisms to co-ordinate different programmes that may influence Orphans' welfare? How well do these mechanisms function? How consistent are the different efforts with one another at the present or with past efforts or those efforts that are planned for the future?

In order to evaluate the measures adopted by the Government and Voluntary Organisations in Assam for the Orphans, in the Orphanages/Homes, Investigator's assessment is, the welfare services are in an embryo stage. The Government and the Public should be more aware of the problems of Orphans and find out solutions for their
protection and care. The problems of Orphans in the area of Assam has not been studied in details and depth.

Since a sizeable number of Orphans hover around the level of deprivations both biologically and psychologically, the situation should be considered critical enough for the Government and Society to provide welfare measures for the Orphan on an over-riding priority.

Realising the behaviour disorders, mental sub-normality and emotional blocking, and economic trauma, there should be arrangement for a curriculum designed in such a way that it creates both physical and psychological development. It should also help in the growth of such normal personality by which they may not suffer any difficulty when come out of the Institution and prepare them for self-employment usefully.

8.3.2 AFFORDIBILITY:

To evaluate the affordability of number of Orphans to use the services available, the investigator finds out that 919 Orphans are availing the services
rendered by the Government and the Voluntary Organisa-
tions; there are 170 Orphans in the children's Home, 
Nangong, 700 Orphans in the eighteen Voluntary Organi-
sations with Government Grant-in-aid, 33 Orphans in 
the Douglas Memorial Children's Hostel, Pulertal, 
Cachar, 16 Orphans in the Central Destitute Home, 
Meherpur, Silchar, at present.

8.3.3 **AVAILABILITY**

The scope of availability of facilities in 
papers includes:

Inmates of the Home are given shelter free 
ration, medicine, clothing, book grants, tuition fees, 
marriage grants (for girls only), sradh grants, reha-
bilitation grants and loan.

The growing children are given educational 
facilities. The Orphan inmates in the Children's Home, 
Nowgong and Central Destitute Home, Meherpur, Silchar, 
can continue studies upto H.S.L.E. Examination or even 
beyond this limit at Government cost. In some of the
Voluntary Organisations there are provision for training in Type writing, Stenography, Tailoring, Weaving and Embroidery.

8.3.4 **EFFECTIVENESS**:

As regard effectiveness of the welfare activities rendered for the Orphans, it can be said that there are no long-lasting and significant changes in the conditions of the children. After staying in the Institution, the behaviour characteristics they show are of very dissatisfying mental health and it hardly signifies any change of their hopeless and dire conditions. Practically the scope and the environment rendered to them do not help to be rehabilitated in normal life. The evidence of it is proved to the version of the Orphans who come out of the Institutions (Chap: VI. 6.3.2), and throughout the behaviour patterns. (Chap. V)

8.3.5 **EFFICIENCY**:

To discuss the criterion of efficiency, the investigator points out that the services provided by the organisation do not secure approval and support
of their recipients. Though out of fear, the inmates do not disclose their disapproval to stay in institutional set-up and their difficulty to adjust themselves with the strict rule and deprivations of basic needs of their life, yet the findings brought about by the Researcher's investigation show that the type of services provided to them does not yield satisfaction of the inmates. (Chap. III, 3.7.1)

In spite of the sincere attempts of the engaged workers in many of the institutions the measures do not yield success in the growth of personality of the orphans.

8.4.1 CAUSES OF FAILURE IN THE ORGANISATIONAL AND WELFARE SERVICES:

The failure to develop personality of the Orphans in normal way has arisen because organisation and welfare services had encountered a series of problems which are intrinsic and many of them Chronic. The intrinsic Chronic problems have been arising out of:
1) lack of adequate financial budget,

ii) lack of coherent child welfare 'system' in the Orphanages,

iii) lack of services matching the level of actual (felt) needs,

iv) lack of specific planning in client-service interaction,

v) lack of policy perspective,

vi) absence of participatory structures,

vii) lack of co-ordination in the whole process of welfare activity.

8.4.2 LACK OF ADEQUATE FINANCIAL BUDGET:

This is a problem intrinsically related to any social work to be done. Whatever the intentions of the Government may be for the development of the distressed Orphans, it is a fact that the financial budget meant for social welfare figures less prominently in national priorities. To speak about the financial condition of the Orphanages established by the Voluntary Organisations, a bleak picture surmounts the organisational activity; the
authority suffers from economic distress in very many orphanages. Though Voluntary Organisations may avail of the grant-in-aid from the social welfare department in this respect, yet many of their programmes get frustrated due to non-availability of money in time because the Government sanctions come through various official formalities which necessarily take time. Per capita expenditure on child welfare by the Government in the homes is very low. The Annual Plan for 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 in Assam on social and community services is as follows:

Chart: (VIII)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Head of Development</th>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Annual Plans.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Expenditure</td>
<td>Revised outlay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1978-79</td>
<td>1979-80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social and General community services</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social areas</td>
<td>2536.73</td>
<td>2230.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hill areas</td>
<td>190.72</td>
<td>174.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2727.45</td>
<td>2404.62</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(*) Source: Planning & Development Department, Govt. of Assam, Statistical Hand Book Assam, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Govt. of Assam, Guwahati.
From the above table it is evident that the per capita expenditure on social welfare in Assam cannot be called satisfactory the total allocation in 1980-81 is ₹3367.50 (in lakhs) and the said amount is spent both on social welfare and community development, the strength of population being 146 lakhs in Assam (according to General Population Table, Assam, 1976).

8.4.3 **LACK OF COHERENT CHILD WELFARE SYSTEM**

There are plurality of organisations who do with child welfare, may be Governmental and non-governmental or quasi governmental, all of which subscribe to similar objectives, but do not involve a sharibility of common perspective or plan of work. Many of the planning and programming taxes place on an individual agency level. This amounts to participating in a service without analysis and criticism, which could be brought by sitting of all the Orphanage management in a meeting for resuffling the policy matters and building coherent services for the Orphans in all the Orphanages.
8.4.4 **LACK OF SERVICES MATCHING THE LEVEL OF ACTUAL (FELT) NEED**

In qualitative terms, existing child welfare services in the Orphanages are not reflective of either the magnitude or the type of needs actually felt by the Orphans.

The factor contributing to inadequacy of services is the fact that there is lack of realism in determining the services being rendered to the inmates of the Orphanages. Often the design, content, and structuring of services are superimposed without a look into the receptivity and actuality in need of the inmates. The dormatory system of living, autocratic treatment, strict rule, impersonal treatment, imposition of routine work are enough examples to amplify this point (Chap. II:2.6.1)

Even where the services are appropriate, there is poor planning regarding the psychological need of the inmates, (Chap.III, 3.3.2). In education too teaching and teaching aids in the adjacent schools have proved to dis-functioning on account of unfamiliarity of the children
with the equipment and their absence of interest due to disinterest in the curriculum, lack of hope, non-dynamicity and lack of creativity. Feeling of inferiority among students in the class who come from normal home atmosphere and their severe economic distress and dependency on the organisational authority prove lack of educational output. For this reason, children are found to discontinue school education either by truancy or total withdrawal. The children in the Central Destitute Home, Silchar, expressed their inability to go to the Public School because they were afraid of getting punishment in school without having school uniform, which was an impossibility to afford with their severe economic distress. Their eagerness to continue education failed because of non-grant of further fund for uniform of the school. As for example, Clothing allowance is paid once in a year (Rs.42.00 @ Rs.3.50 per head per month in the Central Destitute Home, Silchar(1) which is still continuing.

8.4.5 LACK OF SPECIFIC PLANNING IN CLIENT-SERVICE INTERACTION:

This refers to a two-fold disfunctionality in the existing organisation of child welfare in the Orphanages.

(1) Source: Statement made by Central Destitute Home, Meherpur, Silchar, Ed/ S. Homchowdhury, 5/12/73.
There are two broad classifications which could not encourage meaningful or realistic planning and programme for Orphans. Lack of specific planning to select welfare measures primarily for the Orphans in the Orphanages fails in client-service interaction. Efficient legislative planning needs a clear understanding of the type of deprivations, how these has to be met, what has to be done and what point of time, with what mechanism. The fact that food and shelter are necessary for human beings, does not necessarily generalise the need and satisfaction of children, who are in mental distress. The problem need of Orphans has to be handled with specific treatment. Hardly in any Orphanage, such arrangements are made for their psychological investigation.

8.4.6 LACK OF POLICY PERSPECTIVE:

One of the major weakness in the welfare policy taken for the Orphans in the Orphanages is, even if there is segmented provisions of child welfare directed to the shelter, food and education but the vocational training imparted to the inmates is almost absent. If some where
it exists; that also suffers because of its non-realisation; it exists in plan and programme mostly in papers. The little scope of vocational training given to the boys does not yield their growth for taking stand in future when they come out of the Orphanages.

8.4.7 ABSENCE OF PARTICIPATORY STRUCTURES:

There is absence of participatory arrangements in the structure of organisation and administration of the Orphanages. The Orphan's own contribution to and understanding of, and involving himself in the service is very much needed for his growth and success. Unfortunately, consciousness of welfare service for the Orphans evolved as an activity of pity undertaken by a well-meaning third party, it may be Voluntary Organisation or the Government, and not by the Orphans themselves. This creates a gap of understanding and doing the fulfilment of necessary needs between the inmates and the organisation. The Orphans wait for the service from the organisations. There is no scope for participatory arrangements in the Organisational structure, for the Orphans. The authority does not help to understand the real need and voice of the mind of the inmates. They work mechanically.
8.4.8 \textbf{LACK OF CO-ORDINATION IN THE WHOLE PROCESS OF ACTIVITY:}

Co-ordination among different parts is necessary to attain success in a process of activity which is lacking here. An evaluation made on the measures adopted by the Government and the Voluntary Organisations to help the Institutionalised Orphans, the Researcher finds that the whole structure, organisational and also administrative policy suffer from lack of co-ordination starting from the arrangement of housing to the provision of opportunities rendered for biological and psychological developments. Unless the related parts acting in the developmental process are harmonious and co-ordinated, the pious attempt of the Government and the public fails miserably to provide congenial environmental set-up for the normal growth of personality.

8.5.1 \textbf{SUGGESTION OF REMEDIAL MEASURES:}

No doubt, institutionalisation is an effective way of giving shelter to the Destitutes/Orphans alternative to home, but the existing organisational and administrative policy is inadequate. In search for an Utopian structure of Orphanage, progress has been slow. The extensive plans
of Government for the development of children, though holds in policy, could prove little in actual situation. The gesture of Governmental policy and public resolutions, good intentions to benefit the Orphans, could prove little success because of lack of employing specific mechanism to attain the target.

The Researcher humbly suggest some remedies for providing proper environmental set-up in institutions for the normal development of the Orphans in the following way. The investigator suggests that in addition to shelter and food, Orphans should be provided with the following measures in the institutions for attaining normal personality growth.

8.5.2 **PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC SERVICE COMMITTEE:**

As most of the inmates are emotionally disturbed, they suffer from problematic suppressive mental states. Constant psychological and psychiatric service committee should act there as a regular unit to understand the mind of the Orphans. Instead of laws enforcing upon them, regular mental check-up will help in the interaction
between service-clientele by assessing their deprivation and the way of meeting these needs.

8.5.3 APPOINTMENT OF TRAINED PERSONNEL:

Appointment of trained personnel to deal with the Orphans should constitute the executive organisation. Particularly the Matron and the Care-takers should undergo Montessori training and should know something of Sociology, Education and Psychology. The Researcher thinks, the incapability to understand the Psychology of the inmates is due to ignorance in the subject of child psychiatry and not because of the wilfull negligence of the Matrons/Care-takers.

8.5.4 CARE SERVICE COMMITTEE:

1. There should be more developed way of giving care to the inmates than what it exists. The investigator praises of the state of sanitation maintained in the Orphanages by the labour of the inmates. But the food supplied to them should be more nutritious.
2. Medical care given to the inmates in most of the Orphanages is very insufficiency. It is better that every home should have its own medical unit for regular check-up and for serious cases they may contact nearby Hospital or Medical College. The Superintendent/Secretary should see into the regularity of work done in the unit.

3. In paying care in the educational field, the authority should be more liberal considering the mental health and capacity of adjustment. The Government should be moved to help in establishing School and Colleges with such curriculum so that the Orphans do not find difficulty in going through the curriculum of education. It must speak some of the problems they face and how to overcome them.

8.5.5 COACHING AND STUDY CLASSES COMMITTEE:

The committee will see so that the inmates can be acquainted with the concept of,
a) Family,
b) Parental relationship,
c) Society,
d) Citizenship,
e) Economics,
f) Ethics,
g) Study classes in Indian preaching on Sanatana Dharma and tolerance is to be made so that the children in future can concentrate their mind and earn such stable character without which no growth of personality can be there. For example, the religious communities like the Ramkrishna Mission, Satya Sai Seva Organisation, Bharat Sevasram Sangha may involve them in such potential work which will help in the character formation of the inmates without any economic pressure on the authority of the Orphanages.

8.5.6 TYPE OF CARE-TAKER:

In case of 11-16 years' boys, male Care-takers should preferably be appointed, so that they help the boys of this group for all round development in accordance to sex and growth of physique and mental states and they can be more vocal to the male Care-takers in comparison to the lady Care-takers.
8.5.7 ORIENTATION TRAINING:

After appointment, there should be occasional orientation training course organised for the supervising staff. This will widen their views, make them more service oriented and help them in self-analysing.

8.5.8 SPECIAL CARE FOR THE GROUP 0-3 YEARS:

The children of the group 0-3 years should be treated with different attitude and routine realising the importance of their early infancy. Preferably, the children of this group should always be in the direct contact of the house mother and meet their needs.

8.5.9 SCHOOL AND COLLEGES AFFILIATION COMMITTEE:

The committee will have the following functions:

1. To plan for establishing cells in various schools and colleges with a view to cultivate feelings of fraternity and drive away any complex of mind, among the students and inmates.
2. To assist indirect coaching by mobilizing school/college students.

3. To periodically organise various activities by students in the Institutions' Campus.

8.5.10 CULTURAL & RECREATIONAL SERVICES COMMITTEE:

Though gardening is done by the inmates of the Home in most of the cases, but this seems to them as a compulsion than a recreation. Children should be encouraged to play which is a means of recreation and they should be familiar with up-to-date games and 'Yogo' by giving them coaching.

M.S.S. students and many social organisations in the city or vicinity may organise sports, cultural activities and national celebrations. The Committee will co-operate these agencies to avoid duplication.

8.5.11 SPECIAL PROGRAMME ACTIVITY COMMITTEE:

With an emphasis on more participation of the community and normalisation of the institutional life, various programmes could be arranged.
1. **Excursions, Recreations Camps and Work Camps.**

2. **Annual Day** - The students and public may be invited. Prizes given to the inmates will inspire to overcome frustration. They should be encouraged to deliver their lectures themselves and come out with their own problems.

3. **Fun-fair and Exhibition**: Occasional arrangements of funfair and Exhibition will increase the creativity and understanding of their capability. The inmates should be provided scope of arranging such things with the help of the authority. An exhibition which will contain the handicraft made by the inmates, may be sold to the public invited there, and the money earned may be given to the inmates as a recognition of their labour and efficiency. The inmates will participate in the sales counter.

4. **Account Book for future economic relief** - A separate account book should be opened individually for the Orphans under proper supervision of the authority, which may help them in financial rehabilitation after they go out of the Institutions.
8.5.12 **LIBRARY AND VISUAL EDUCATION SERVICE**

The children should be provided with library and visual aids to come over monotony of life and develop cultural familiarity with things and environment outside the institutional set-up.

8.5.13 **UNIT FOR CURATIVE WORKSHOP AND CONTRACT WORKSHOP**

There should be arrangement of curative workshop and contract workshop for the recreation and rehabilitation of the Orphans. The main objects of the Unit are remedial exercises, provocative testing and training. The training which both the boys and the girls can undergo for making things are - album, book-binding, shopping bags with cane and plastic ware, thread beads, greeting cards, envelopes, paper container for the grocery shop, astray, mats made of gunny bags, agarbatti and stands for use, puzzle sets, tailoring, practical weaving, drawing and painting, floor and kitchen dusters etc. The boys can undergo vocational training like - blacksmith, wood turning and lac, carpentry, electric work, agriculture, hair-cutting, masonry, plumbing, small scale industries like, chalk manufacturing and also learning type-writing.
The authority may contact with the department of small scale industry and the Government should be liberal enough for the relaxation of requisite qualification understanding their destitution and give scope for their training. The private organisations and State Government may procure order for market goods to be made by the inmates. The inmates may be benefitted by getting making charge of the finishing materials; the raw materials or the cost of material being supplied by the concerned organisation/department.

8.5.14 **SUPERVISING COMMITTEE**

On the whole, there should be a supervising committee in practice which will look after the materialisation of the Institutional policy by their active and direct go-through the daily routine work and the treatment of the Care-taker. Arrangement should be made occasionally so that the committee may talk with the inmates and may be familiar with their satisfaction/dissatisfaction and accordingly the organisational and administrative set up of the Orphanages may be necessarily improved.
8.5.15 FUNDS COLLECTION COMMITTEE:

The supervising committee should be assisted by a sub committee of funds collection who will think over the financial budget of the Institute and make necessary arrangement for collection of money. Because, it is seen the economic stringency is such a devaluating factor to function satisfactorily in an organisational set-up that when the organisational authorities are heavily burdened with this problem it becomes very difficult for them to centre their fullfledged attention for all round development. So the body which is supposed to be in direct day to day contact with the welfare of the inmates, should be free from the anxiety of fund collection.

8.5.16 FOLLOW UP ACTION:

It is significant that there should be arrangement for follow-up study, as it is a 'test' of 'care and protection given to the Orphans' in the Institutional set-up.
When the inmates come out of the institutions, the social workers and the Government should see if the Orphans could be properly rehabilitated. Because their non-development may put them in difficulties to adjust with new situations and this may drive them to many undesirable paths of life. Thus the aim of welfare to the institutionalised orphans fails.

8.6.0 IMPORTANCE ON NON-INSTITUTIONAL PREVENTIVE SERVICE:

Realising the non-effectiveness of the Institutional treatment to bring lasting result on the growth of normal personality of the Orphans, the investigator thinks that action plan of Social Welfare should put greater emphasis on non-institutional preventive services as the latter are more economical and effective. These are, Foster-care, Adoption and placing out services which may be called non-institutional care.

Foster care and Adoption are the two measures adopted for care and protection of the Orphans may be in private level; well to do persons and families may be motivated to accept children—poor and uncared.
Adoption: The system of adoption we have specially in India is an old system since the Indians are culturally and religiously sympathetic to feel for deprived children in joint families. The need for an institution in ancient India was out of conception as poor relatives or persons could easily enter into a well to do family and the question of being deprived of home would not arise, and as the families were generally joint families, the death of parents or their negligence to the children would not become such a problem as the deprivation of parental love as is now seen in nuclear family. There were less or no possibility of becoming Destitute/Orphan.

Before 1937, as the Law of Succession and Inheritance of property was not enacted to the woman, the system of adoption of male boy to a family was in custom. People searched for Orphans child on whom they could have sole right and they gave way their property and money in the name of adopted child. They want out of selfish reason rather than humanitarian ground. "The object of adoption are two-fold,"
1. The first, the religious object consists in the securing of spiritual benefit by having a son who will offer funeral cakes and libations of water to the names of the adopter and his ancestors.

2. The other is the secular object of having an heir to perpetuate the adopter's name^1^.

Adoption Bill: The adoption bill of the children was introduced in Parliament in 1972, but has yet to be enacted. Its aim is to provide an enabling law for all Indians seeking to adopt the many abandoned, destitute, neglected and orphaned children in the country. This was in pursuance of the directive principle in the constitution of preventing the moral and material abandonment of children (Article 39 f). The sense behind adoption is, between adoptive parents and the child to be adopted, there must be a relationship corresponding to such as subsists between parents and their own children.

The need for a suitable legislation for adoption has been keenly felt realizing the distressing conditions.

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of Destitutes, neglected, homeless and abandoned children whose sufferings could be eliminated by placing them in a substitute family for proper care and upbringing. Implementation of such legislation may be brought up at an early date. It is estimated that about 92 million children are victims of poverty as 40 percent of the population estimated to be below the minimum subsistence level. (1)

8.6.2 **Foster Care**

The other non-institutional service rendered for the Destitutes/Orphans is Foster Care. This is a search for a welfare scheme to welcome the Orphans in a home atmosphere among other siblings in the family under the parental care of house mother and father; destitute, abandoned and Orphan children of tender age are placed under the care of foster parents to the child welfare board. There are agencies and courts who sent children, deprived of parental affection and home atmosphere to special houses instead of institutions. Parents with immense love and affection but due to economic trauma,

apply to the agencies and express their willingness to keep those children in a loving home atmosphere for a certain amount allotted by Government.

The agencies willing to put the children under the care of Foster Parents enquire into the family environment and give an assistance of ₹30 per month per child\(^1\). The Agency is entrusted with the responsibility of keeping constant watch on the Foster Parents dealing with the child, that they really prove to be a place for the child's security, education, food and health.

The benefits of the scheme is that the homely and emotional elements in the family assures the child his wantedness and this benefits him in the feeling of belonging; the biggest void in their lives may be fulfilled by the showing of love and affection.

8.6.3 PLACING OUT SERVICE:

Mention may be made of another measure which is called 'placing out'. This is an attempt to put the uncontrollable and insecure child in a home situation of private

\(^1\) Indian Institute of Public Administration, p. 863, 1979.
families to realise the child's family life and develop responsibilities of adult life. Such destitute children may avail this service. But many private families do not take the responsibility of such uncontrollable children and hence the service is gradually gapping limited output.

Though the aforesaid non-institutional services are beneficial to the Orphans yet realisation of the service seems difficult and the number of beneficiaries seems to be very low in comparison to the problem.

Realising the difficulties of rearing the orphan-children in the institutional environment on one hand, and possibility of emotional development in non-institutional service on the other, SOS children's village is taken into account as the most beneficial child caring institution for the development of the orphans.

Efforts should be made, as far as possible for running existing Orphanages and child care institution on a pattern so effectively demonstrated by the SOS Children's Village in India. (1)

(1) National plan of Action for International years of the Child; 4.3.8 Action; Department of Social Welfare, ICCW, Voluntary Organisations, SOS Children's Village in India, P. 38, 1979.
The idea was conceived by Dr. Hermann Gainer (born 1919), in Alberschwende, Austria, who started in Austria in 1949, as a dream to help and succour Orphans of War-Torn Europe. After the Second World War Dr. Hermann Gainer recognised that only a harmonious family atmosphere would guarantee healthy development of these children. But dreams are not enough. It is the concrete realisation of a dream that matters. Today, SOS functions in 59 countries of the world through its head quarters, SOS Kinderdorf International in Vienna, Austria. There are 150 Villages caring for thousands of abandoned children.

The Indian social workers took in hand the idea of SOS Children Village, by which large number of such children could have protection and live in an home atmosphere under maternal affection.

The SOS Children’s Village of India was registered under the Societies Act in March 1964 under the Presidentship of late Smti. Achemma J. Mathai, then the Chairman of the Central Social Welfare Board.
The SOS Children's Villages are today acknowledged all over the world as a welfare organisation for the care of Orphaned and abandoned children. This is testified by 135 SOS Children's Villages in 62 countries, with all their affiliated institutions; Student and Apprentice Houses, Apprentice Workshops, Schools, Agricultural projects and Mothers' Home.

8.6.5 **EDUCATIONAL PRINCIPLES OF SOS CHILDREN’S VILLAGE ORGANISATION**

The SOS Children's Villages are founded on four educational principles.

a) Motherhood on the Social level as a new vocation for women, ensuring the children permanent substitute mothers and enduring security.

b) Brothers and sisters with whom children can grow up together in SOS families consists of seven to nine children of varying ages and of both sexes.

c) The SOS Children Village house fulfills all the function of a natural family house, as a permanent home for the social Orphan.
d) The SOS Children's Village consisting of 15 to 20 such houses offering its children every chance of complete integration into society.

This idea of SOS Children's Village has disproved the idea of institution and mass children's Home and has contributed to the break through of a new progressive approach to social work with children.

The Children in the SOS Children's Village are educated in accordance with their own religion and culture. Today the SOS Children's Villages are rooted in all the main religions and cultures of the world. Education is directly directed towards peace.

Four million people all over the world have joined hands friends to support the work of the SOS Children's Villages, thus contributing to the development of a new sense of social responsibility for every child. (1)

8.7.1 THE MOTHER:

Mother in a cottage is a woman selected with great care. They are either women who have decided not to

(1) SOS Messenger, News from SOS Children's Villages No. 63/1/1979.
marry or are widows. Most of these women had dreamt of a family which could not be achieved due to some social catastrophe. All of them are very well educated. Most of them have teacher's training diploma and diploma in tailoring and cutting. Some of them are graduates. Before taking over as mothers, these women receive intensive theoretical lessons at schools of social work.

SOS acts as a social Catarer. The SOS Children have not become privileged or underprivileged children. Like all normal ones they are attending school, joining in recreational activities in neighbourhood, parks and participating in various other activities. Their interaction with peer groups outside the Village set them in the process of developments in social adjustments.

8.7.2 THE FATHER:

The Director of the Village, who is the Common Pappa (Father) of the Children. Respective mother of the houses consult the Director when she is faced with problem regarding home management and rearing children. The children, who are brought in the homes without any consideration of religion, caste or Creed.
8.0.1 SUBJECT TO PRIORITY:

1. Destitute young Orphan-children receive first priority.

ii) The next priority is for children who have lost their mother and whose father is incapable of looking after them. A child whose father is dead but mother is alive, is considered with low priority.

iii) Children are brought home in children's Village whose mother is incapacitated or is suffering from some communicable disease where it is necessary for the child to be away from his or her mother.

The Children may be referred to SOS Village by workers in the field of Child Care, or by hospital authorities in the case of abandoned children or by state authorities or by crowded Orphanages.

Here the child comes home. He or she does not stay for a fixed period of time, with the family till he or she establishes his/her own home. There are no change
of matrons, Care-takers, instructors and Superintendents. There are for each child brothers & sisters with the mother living in the same family house. SOS as a system of child care is ideally suited to Indian Conditions.

Sri S. K. Mitra, Village Director, SOS Children's Village West Bengal, from his long personnel experience acknowledged to the quiry of the researcher: "It is often experienced that the children, who have been initially deprived of normal family living and were placed at institution, distrust affectionate dealing of persons around them. They also suffer from feeling of inferiority and remain prone to schizoid behaviour. Some of them also have repressed hostility or aggression against society. As a result their emotional behaviour often appears to be imbalance. But experience shows that such aberrations mostly remain marginal and can be tackled with abundance of love and affection. These children institutions such as Orphanages, children's home, reception centre etc. remain starved of love and affection. The impersonal surroundings of an Institution and its regimented life give no opportunity to interact in a normal manner to emotional stimuli from outside. The children are only to be encouraged to interact with their compatriot in the manner of psycho-drama". (*)

(*) Reply from Sri S.K.Mitra, Village Director, SOS Children's Village, West Bengal, India, July, 6, 1980.
Further 'SOS Children Village is not a close society. It remains part of its neighbourhood. The children are encouraged to interact with their counterpart in the neighbourhood at schools, play ground, swimming pool etc. This helps the children to get rid of the feelings of mal-adjustment, interact in a healthy manner. Long experience in running SOS Villages in our country as well as abroad have shown that by providing an affectionate surroundings and healthy environment the children can be helped to attain normal growth in body and mind'.

8.9.1 EVALUATION OF SOS CHILDREN'S VILLAGE ORGANISATIONS AND FEW SUGGESTIONS BROUGHT FORWARD BY THE WORKER:

During interview in SOS Children’s village, Salt Lake, West Bengal, the Researcher found that the relation between Mother and Children is as normal as that of normal home. The worker witnessed during her presence a child of seven years coming back from school set down on the floor, stressed his leg and started crying, "mummy one of my classmate has taken away my pencil" she was demanding to get it back just as a child demands to her mother in a family.
And the mother of the home No. 8, was telling to me that her eldest daughter helped her very much in household work, she is also a school student. Mother disclosed to me, that the relation between her and the daughter is so intimate, that when once her daughter was asked whether she would prefer a better place leaving her (mother) here, the daughter just started sobbing and she disagreed.

The objectives in setting up of family homes in SOS Children’s Village is to provide normal family living to the children. And it is one of the many good approaches of rehabilitating Orphans, destitute and neglected children. It provides a better approach for the healthy development of children's personality. But the worker wants to bring forward some suggestions on an evaluation of SOS Children’s Village Organisation and Administration. As SOS Children’s Village movement is dynamic in character, the worker believes that its philosophy and principles may undergo constantly reviewed and for its necessary modification works may be done through proper researches.
One thing which the worker wants to point out is:

A complete condition of "parenthood" is absent in the SOS Children's Village Organisation. In comparison to mother, the image of fatherhood is absent in the house. Concept of father does not convey to the children as a member of the family. 'Father' or 'Pappa' is common to all the children in the village and 'father' is called upon in the family only when children are uncontrollable by the mothers. Father comes direct from the office. The children's seems to have idea of father not as an intimate, living, caring biological member of the house but as problem solving administrator. But function of father in a family should be more than it. For normal growth of personality, a complete of image of 'parenthood' is necessary. If the aim of the Social Workers is to provide environment for normal development of the Orphaned and grow them to be rehabilitated in the society, than our approach should be more dynamic and modified.

The researcher thinks that the psychological need satisfaction which the children realise in the homes may
be aggravated if more researches could be done to create conditions for realisation of image of fatherhood in the homes.

Any way, realising the economic strigency and lack of man power it is true until now there cannot be more satisfying than SOS Children's Home as a caterer of providing home atmosphere under maternal care for the neglected Destitute and Orphaned Children. But actions should be made so that the short comings in organisational and administrative affairs of institutions and children's home may be overcome perfectly by percolating through researches instead of a static outlook; the workers must find out suggestions for benefitting the Orphans in the normal development of personality by dynamic modifications.