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Final Report of Study on "The Potential for Education in Muslim Orphanages (Yateem Khanas) in areas of Moradabad (Brass Industry), Mirzapur, Varanasi & Bhadohi (Carpet Industry), Aligarh(Lock Industry), Firozabad(Glass Industry) and Khurja (Potteries Industry)

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Executive Summery

"Orphan" means either both the parents are lost / died or single parent died / lost; defined as orphans (Yateem). Incidence of Yateem is a big issue asit is difficult to estimate the existing number of yateem, or to make projections. Knowing the age at which orphan-hood occurs is also crucial for planning, however such data is not available in public domain.

It was the poorer states such as Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal, which had higher number of orphan children as compared to richer northern and southern states of India. As a result, the central zone has highest number of orphan children followed by east zone. The two zones also cover most of the naxal affected regions in India.

Objective of the Yateem Khanas include providing a homely and congenial atmosphere to the orphans; imparting teachings, Islamic as well as modern scientific education to the orphans in the medium of Urdu and to take care of them so that they be kept away from waywardness. Yateem Khanas are created to give importance to character building, Islamic education, vocational, professional and occupational training so that the orphans may prove beneficial to the countrymen in general and good to the community in particular. However, most of the Muslim orphanages are managed with the meager donations from Muslim Ummah, philanthropists and the institution therefore cannot execute or implement their future plans already in the pipeline or increase their enrolment in Yateem Khanas.

E.1 Objective of the study

The main purpose of the study is to assess the potential of introducing education in each of the sampled orphanages.

E.2 Scope of the study

The scope of the research study is as follows:

☞ To assess how many Muslim Orphanages are functioning in the districts & study and document the policies and objectives of these Yateem Khanas, whether private or any other.

☞ To study and document whether these orphans are sent to educational institutions either in Madarasa and /or Government Schools for education.

☞ To find out the role of Yateem Khanas in offering religious education to Muslim students.

☞ To study the nature and aspects of residential care and various programmes available, level of satisfaction regarding the programmes and facilities provided in the Yateem Khanas

☞ To assess the potential for educating these orphans in terms of existing infrastructure, teachers and teaching aids in various orphanages.

☞ To study whether Yateem Khanas can become schools/ knowledge centres offering career oriented courses for the Muslims students.

☞ To recommend the potential for education in Yateem Khanas as religious as well as general education/ career oriented centres.

E.3 Approach and Methodology

There was no list available with the state government and district authority on the presence of Muslim Orphanages or Muslim Orphans. However our research team visited the minority concentrated areas of the selected districts and contacted with various religious leader and social leaders/workers of the area. Based on the discussion with the religious leader and social leaders/workers it has been noted that no Muslim Orphanages are presented in the selected district except Aligarh, Moradabad and Varanasi. The details are presented in the following table.

Table ES 1: Listing of Muslim Orphanages in the selected districts

S.No	Name of District	Name of the Muslim Orphanages	Address and contact details	Contact detail of Contact Person	Functional /Non Functional	Status of the Muslim Orphanages (Pvt / Government)
1	Aligarh	Al Hamd Yatim Khana	Baraily Road, Riyaz Colony, Aligarh	AnisurRaheman, Director,Mob-9997661501	Functional	Private
2	Moradabad	Faizul quran Yatim khanas	Mohalle-Radatpure Bazar Feizganj Moradabad	Mr Ahmed Noor (Motavali)Moob-9259152508	Functional	Private
3	Varanasi	DarulAman Yatim khana (BachiyamKa Ghar)	Ahmed Babu B- 26/67, Nawabaj	Ahmed Babu ManagerMob-7607433763	Functional	Private
		Jamia Yatim khana	Mr Akhlaq Ahmad At PilikothiGolGadda, Varanasi	Mr Akhlaq Ahmad ManagerMob-9935394942	Functional	Private

100% cent of available orphan of age group 8 year and above during the time of visit was covered during the study for getting proper feedback about the research. In the surveyed Muslim Orphanages 36 Orphans were available during the time of survey. The distribution of sample is mentioned in the following table

Table ES 2: Number of Orphan in the available Orphanages of selected districts

Age Group	Aligarh		Moradabad		Varanasi		Total	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
8 to 10 Year	3	0	1	0	0	0	4	0
10 to 12 Year	4	0	8	0	0	6	12	6
Above 12 Year	8	0	3	0	0	3	11	3
Total	15	0	12	0	0	9	27	9

E.4 Key findings

i. Assessment of the Visited Muslim Orphanages

The Al Hamd Yatim Khana has a current strength of 11 boys and 5 girls. The percentage of enrolment in this Orphan is higher than other visited Orphanages. The total strength of Faizul Quran Yatim Khana –Moradabad is 30, however 15 Orphans were enrolled during the year 2012-13. It has been reported that most of the Orphans are from Bihar.The total strength of DarulAman Yatim Khana (BachiyamKaGhar)-Varanasi is 140; 70 boys and 70 girls, however 40 boys and 40 girls were enrolled during the year 2012-13. During the last three year average enrollment rate was 59 percent.TheJamia Yatim Khana is offering its services for Orphan boys only. The total strength of the Orphanage is 42, however 39 Orphans were enrolled during the year 2012-13.

[handwritten margin note: This d not fally with total also]

ii. Assessment of Infrastructure available in the visited Muslim Orphanages

The average area of the visited Orphanages is around 335 sqmt and the buildup area is 74 percent only. The number of room available is given in the following table

Table ES 3: Number of Room available for Orphans

Name of District	Name of the Muslim Orphanages	Total Number of room for Boys	Total Number of room for Girls
Aligarh	Al Hamd Yatim Khana	6	2
Moradabad	Faizul Quran Yatim khanas	1 hall	0
Varanasi	DarulAman Yatim Khana (BachiyamKaGhar)	0	10
	Jamia Yatim Khana	9	0

Tap water supply was available in 75 percent of surveyed Orphanages. Al Hamd Yatim Khana of Aligarh reported using private tanker at times.

It has been noted that separate toilets for girls was availablein all the surveyed Orphanages. There wasone toilet for 4 girls in case of Al HamdYatim Khana, Aligarh and DarulAmanYatim Khana (BachiyamKaGhar),Varanasi.Further, it was also found

that all of the visited Orphanages have separate toilet for boys. There was one toilet for 3 to 11 boys.

It has been noted that,separate bathroom for boys and girls were available in all of surveyed Orphanages. There wasone bathroom for 4 girls in case of Al HamdYatim Khana, Aligarh and DarulAmanYatim Khana (BachiyamKaGhar), Varanasi. Further, it was also found that all of the visited Orphanages have separate bathroom for boys. There was one bathroom for 3 to 15 boys.

Electricity was available in 75 percent of the surveyed orphanages. The DarulAman Yatim Khana (BachiyamKaGhar) is using generator set for electricity. However, the availability of electricity during summer and winter varies across the four Orphanages.

It has been noted that the manager was available in 75 percent of sample Orphanage. For the supervision of girls female supervisor and care taker were available in the Orphanage.

Arabic, Urdu and religious teachings are provided to orphans and local children by YAS Study Centre. In few cases, the Orphanages have promoted religious and modern education together. In one of the sampled Orphanage, computer education has also been initiated. A modern computer training centre is available at DarulAmanyatim khana (BachiyamKaGhar), Varanasi. The National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language, Ministry of Human Resources, Govt. of India had identified the Orphanage as a suitable place for establishing a Centre for Multilingual and Multimedia Computer Centre. Keeping in view of the job-oriented aspect of the course, arrangements were made for imparting training in Computer Application and Multimedia and awarding certificates on completion of one year Diploma Course at girls.It has been noted that after completing the Islamic courses, the student join the Mosque or Madrasas for teaching Islamic study or worked as a home tutor.

iii. Financial Status of the sampled Orphanages

The Orphanages are managed with the donations from Muslim Ummah, both in cash and kind. Zakat, Sadaqah, Usra, Fitra and Animal hides (during Eid-uz-Zuha) are the chief resources collected by the Orphanages to run its day-to-day affairs. Philanthropists and benefactors have also contributed wholeheartedly by providing rooms constructed in the names of their deceased relatives.The total expenditure related to education is borne by the organization. Expenses borne by the institution include salary of the staff, food, cloth and medical treatments along with doctor's consultation to the orphans.It may be noted that the per capita expenditure of the surveyed Orphanages has increased around 10 percent from 2010-11 to 2012-13

E.5 Conclusion

The orphanages play an integral part in the lives of an orphan. The degree of their functionality however varies with their objectives, facilities and nature of activities. Across India, there are few orphanages that adhere to the standards while some cannot even cope up in providing the children basic necessities of life. The response of Government has been weak as there is no comprehensive policy to address the needs of Orphans in India. *The study revealed that though most of these Orphans take shelter in orphanages due to acute poverty, it has not*

increased the pressure on these disadvantageous children to work in industrial clusters at the expense of education.
The study showed that the basic necessities in the orphanages such as food, shelter and clothing are available and were rated satisfactorily by the Orphans, however, holistic development of the children through imparting modern and life skill education, providing health facilities and other recreational facilities have taken a backseat. Education is the key to progress and prosperity in any economy. Presently, one of the most yawning gap for Orphan Muslim children in India is lack of access to learning institutions and limited opportunity of pursuing primary, secondary and higher education.

The education of orphans `at orphanages is centered around religious Islamic teachings and very less of modern and technical education. Most of the Orphans lack the vision and either work in a mosque or teach in some Madarsa after attaining adulthood. ***The technical and professional educational courses have not been found in any of the sampled orphanage. However, during course of interaction it was found that these orphanages were keen to start some professional or technical courses, because they opine such courses can make orphans self-reliant, which is the ultimate goal of orphanages***. The absence of government health services including medical cards and paramedical staff is another grey area. Apart from first aid centres managed through private funds, health facilities were found to be meager in the Orphanages.

It also emerged from the study that the management of these Orphanages is grappling to execute their activities properly. Apart from the fund crunch which was unequivocally reported across all Orphanages, there is an abysmal absence of trained personnel to take care of the Orphans. As a result sensitive child centered issues and other psychological and behavioral needs of the Orphans remain un addressed. As all the sampled Orphanages are managed through voluntary contributions, it also becomes difficult to maintain hygienic conditions at these Orphanages. None of the sampled Orphanages have specific personnel for taking care of sanitation and maintaining hygienic conditions. It is inferred from the collected data that major source of funding is through donations which involves *Zakat, Sadqat, Ushur,* etc.

It may be concluded that the role of orphanages has been a blend of success and failures, the success they achieved in preventing child labour, rehabilitation of Orphan children and meeting their basic necessities of life. The failures relate to sub optimal facilities and services in the campus, insufficient manpower, lack of essential "pull factors" like education, health and recreational facilities to make the Orphans self reliant.

E.6 Recommendations

Based on the observations, collected data, opinion of various stakeholders and secondary research, the following recommendations have been made as shown in the exhibit below and elaborated afterwards.

i.   Mapping of the operational Orphanages

There is no authentic database on the number of Orphanages existing in India and the enrolment of Orphans in such institutions. Lack of data tantamount to inefficient planning and a coherent approach to address the deficiencies by Government and other NGOs working in these industrial districts of Eastern UP and other parts of the country. Hence, it may be suggested that Minority Commission generate the data base of operational Orphanages through the district administration or by appointing a third party. Through such a database, availability of key infrastructure, education facilities, recreational facilities, etc available in the Orphanages can be generated and subsequently used for planning purpose.

ii.   Registration of the Orphanages

The registration of the operational Orphanages should be made compulsory. Very few Orphanages in India are registered under Trust Act and are mostly operated as voluntary organisations.   Moving one step further, Minority

Commission may issue guidelines which will fix the minimum operating standard for orphanages. This is important as mere registration will be fruitless if there is no mechanism to regulate these Orphanages. The focus of such an activity will be to set up institutions in conformity with international standards and international rights like Convention on Rights of Children. Besides, ministry may appoint an external auditor to look into matters related to transparency and management of funds.

iii. Promote Vocational Training

The orphanages are presently not promoting higher education of orphans. There is no vocational training course or even life skill education being imparted to the Orphans. It is important to skill the Muslim youth so that they can be a part of the growing economy by finding gainful employment. Hence, the emphasis should be given to higher education of orphans by promoting schemes of vocational education. Skill building and vocational training initiatives have been taken up by various private agencies and NGOs. Spearheaded by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) such skill schools on trades like garment manufacturing, welding, plumbing, masonry, photography, stitching, beauty parlour etc have mushroomed across the country. Students residing in the Orphanages can be enrolled in similar vocational institutes.

iv. Create a pool of dedicated administrators

One of the limitations of orphanages is the lack of technical and specialized staff for management, care and protection of orphans. Thus, Government may prescribe and regulate various positions with desired qualifications. A case in example is one of the best managed Orphanages in Kolkata wherein the day to day affairs of the Orphanage are managed by a Managing Committee consisting of 60 members including office-bearers. 40 of them are elected every three years while 10 members are co-opted. There are 5 Trustee and 5 honorary posts such as treasurer, Medical Officer, Civil Engineer, Legal Advisor, inter Auditor. The elections are declared at the Annual General Meeting in accordance with the rules. All office bearer posts are honorary. (Source: www.calcuttamuslimorphanage.org)

v. Formulate a health assistance policy

There is a need of comprehensive education and health assistance policy to be devised by state government of UP (other states) for orphans. Ministry may guide them in the activity. Moreover the state may think of issuing a Special Health Card to all orphans, by which they will be able to avail health service at any government health centre or hospital free of cost.

vi. Special reservation for Orphans

There is the need for the special reservation for orphans in the government and other Central PSU jobs. With the company's bill being recently passed; all the big PSUs are spending a lot of money on CSR activities. Special privilege in jobs to orphans may be given in such organizations.

vii. Dovetailing resources from other schemes

The Orphanages may be linked with other social welfare schemes of the Government of India. Resources from the following schemes may be used for betterment of the Orphanages:

Scheme of Assistance to Homes for Children (Shishu Greh) to Promote In-country Adoption by Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA), Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment.

The criteria/ eligibility for assistance :NGOs registered under the Societies Registration Act (1860) or under Public Trust Act with minimum three (03) years of experience in the field of child welfare. Financial assistance to Homes would be granted in the ratio of 90:10, i.e., the Government of India would provide grant to the extent of 90% and the remaining 10% would be met by the Organization on its own. As regards Government-run-Institution, 100% grant would be provided to them subject to a ceiling of Rs. 6,00,000/- in a financial year. The fresh proposal should be routed through the concerned Department of the State Government. The details are available in the http://www.adoptionindia.nic.in/scheme.htm

The state government like Odisha and Karnataka has also schemes for the development of Orphan. The Minority Commission can guide other State Governments to develop a scheme on the same pattern. The brief of the schemes are as follows.

Scheme for Welfare of Orphan and Destitute Children, Women and Child Development Department, Government of Orissa.

The objective of this programme is to prevent destitution of children and thus there is provision for shelter, nutrition, health care, education and vocational guidance for orphaned and destitute children throughout the State. Orphan and destitute children in the age group upto 18 years (for boys) and upto 25 years (for girls) are covered. This scheme is a State Government initiative and is implemented through Voluntary Organizations/NGOs.

Grant in aid to Minority Orphanage, Government of Karnataka, Directorate of Minorities,

Under this scheme orphans and destitute children studying from 1st standard are eligible to get grant at Rs. 150/- per month boarder. This scheme is under the District Sector and implemented through the Zilla Panchayats. These Orphanages are approved and included in the Grant-in-aid scheme are eligible to obtain financial assistance under the scheme.

viii. Addressing the pull factors

An awareness program should be conducted by Minority Commission for the management of the Orphanages. Unless there is an adequate amount of awareness and knowledge among the administrators of Orphanages about legalities, modalities and various schemes (present and future), these institutions will continue to operate charitable institutions with no standardization.

CHAPTER 1:
Background

1   Background

"Yateem (Orphan)" means either both the parents are lost / died or single parent died / lost; defined as orphans (Yateem). Incidence of Yateem is a big issue as it is difficult to estimate the existing number of yateem, or to make projections. Knowing the age at which orphan-hood occurs is also crucial for planning, however such data is not available in public domain.

According to UNICEF statistics, 31 million children live as orphans. Some estimates and studies have suggested even higher numbers, especially when vulnerable children and the street children living in India's slums are included.

About 20 million children, about 4% of their population in India and even higher are living in Delhi are orphan. Out of that only 0.3% children's parents have died and remaining have been abandoned. The above figure is based on a study conducted by SOS Children's Village by analyzing data from National Family Health Survey-3 during the year 2005-06 and the population estimation by the Census of India to find the dark spots for children below the age of 18 years in India.

It was the poorer states such as Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal, which had higher number of orphan children as compared to richer northern and southern states of India. As a result, the central zone has highest number of orphan children followed by east zone. The two zones also cover most of the naxal affected regions in India.

As per the study conducted by SOS Children's Village, the populations of orphans in Asia are:

- 68.9 million Orphans in Asia, giving the region the largest absolute number of orphans in the world.

- Roughly 6% of all children in Asia are Orphans, with 7.7 million orphaned in 2010 alone.

- In Cambodia, Laos and Korea the prevalence is even higher where 10% of all children are orphans.

- There are 20.3 million maternal orphans in Asia. SOS Children's Villages takes care of 27,000 of them in 149 SOS Children's Villages in the region.

- India alone has 31 SOS Children's Villages throughout the country, making it the country with the largest number of SOS Children's Villages in the world.

1.1   Yateem Khanas (Muslim Orphanages)

Objective of the Yateem Khanas include providing a homely and congenial atmosphere to the orphans; imparting teachings, Islamic as well as modern scientific education to the orphans in the medium of Urdu and to take care of them so that

they be kept away from waywardness. Yateem Khanas are created to give importance to character building, Islamic education, vocational, professional and occupational training so that the orphans may prove beneficial to the countrymen in general and good to the community in particular. However, most of the Muslim orphanages are managed with the meager donations from Muslim Ummah, philanthropists and the institution therefore cannot execute or implement their future plans already in the pipeline or increase their enrolment in Yateem Khanas.

1.2   Potential of introducing and enhancing education

Education is the key to progress and prosperity. One of the most urgent requirements of Muslims in India is need of increased opportunities to attend institutions of higher education. For instance, the Gaya Muslim Orphanage (GMO) strongly believes in investing in the future generations and raising the quality of education for these orphans and restitutes. The GMO, however, cannot take its future plans forward because of lack of funds and adequate state patronage. Thus the key constraint for such institutions in India is less of wherewithal and more of paucity of resources

1.3   Objective of the study

The main purpose of the study is to assess the potential of introducing education in each of the sampled orphanages.

1.4   Scope of the study

The scope of the research study is as follows:

☞ To assess how many Muslim Orphanages are functioning in the districts & study and document the policies and objectives of these Yateem Khanas, whether private or any other.

☞ To study and document whether these orphans are sent to educational institutions either in Madarasa and /or Government Schools for education.

☞ To find out the role of Yateem Khanas in offering religious education to Muslim students.

☞ To study the nature and aspects of residential care and various programmes available, level of satisfaction regarding the programmes and facilities provided in the Yateem Khanas

☞ To assess the potential for educating these orphans in terms of existing infrastructure, teachers and teaching aids in various orphanages.

☞ To study whether Yateem Khanas can become schools/ knowledge centres offering career oriented courses for the Muslims students.

☞ To recommend the potential for education in Yateem Khanas as religious as well as general education/ career oriented centres.

CHAPTER 2:
Approach and Methodology

2   Approach and Methodology

The general approach and methodology for the study was determined keeping in view the objectives and scope of the study. Since the study is explorative and analytical in nature it required a highly scientific research methodology.

The basic approach of the study was to diagnose the key demand side (need and rationale for such institutions, level of orphan satisfaction, level of integration with mainstream education, potential for becoming study centers or schools, etc) and supply side (infrastructural facilities, teachers, teaching aids, residential care facilities, etc) variables and recommend for improvement of the lives of orphan children. Our overall approach for the entire assignment was as follows:

- To prepare an effective plan for undertaking the study based on a clear understanding of the nature and scope of work.

- To identify sources of secondary data to be collected for the study report.

- Designing of survey tools and structured questionnaires for the field work.

- Field survey to collect relevant data and Focused Group Discussions with the different stakeholders under the study.

- To establish and maintain close contact with the client during the project period and take their inputs and constant feedbacks in achieving the objectives.

2.1   Survey questionnaire

Based on the objective of the study detail research tools were designed for Muslim Orphanages (Yatim Khana) and   Muslim Orphans (Yatim). The survey research tools are presented in Annex-A &B

2.2   Listing of Muslim Orphanages

There was no list available with the state government and district authority on the presence of Muslim Orphanages or   Muslim Orphans. However our research team visited the minority concentrated areas of the selected districts and contacted with various religious leader and social leaders/workers of the area (contact list is presented as Annexure-C). Based on the discussion with the religious leader and social leaders/workers it has been noted that no Muslim Orphanages are presented in the selected district except Aligarh, Moradabad and Varanasi. The details are presented in the following table.

Table 4: Listing of Muslim Orphanages in the selected districts

S.No	Name of District	Name of the Muslim Orphanages	Address and contact details	Contact detail of Contact Person	Functional /Non Functional	Status of the Muslim Orphanages (Pvt / Government)
1	Aligarh	Al Hamd Yatim Khana	Baraily Road, Riyaz Colony, Aligarh	Anisur Raheman, Director, Mob-9997661501	Functional	Private
2	Moradabad	Faizul quran Yatim khanas	Mohalle-Radatpure Bazar Feizganj Moradabad	Mr Ahmed Noor (Motavali) Moob-9259152508	Functional	Private
3	Varanasi	Darul Aman Yatim khana (Bachiyam Ka Ghar)	Ahmed Babu B-26/67, Nawabaj	Ahmed Babu Manager Mob-7607433763	Functional	Private
		Jamia Yatim khana	Mr Akhlaq Ahmad At Pilikothi Gol Gadda, Varanasi	Mr Akhlaq Ahmad Manager Mob-9935394942	Functional	Private

2.3   Sampling Plan - Muslim Orphanages

As per the proposed sampling plan, the functional Muslim Orphanages was supposed to be divided into three strata according to the age of Orphanages and the allocation of sample in each stratum was to be based on Probability Proportional to size. However, since the number of functional Muslim Orphanages is very few, it was decided to cover all available Muslim Orphanages in the visited districts. The number of Muslim Orphanages contacted is mentioned in the following table.

Table 5: Total Number of Muslim Orphanages

Name of District	Total	Functional	Non-Functional
Aligarh	1	1	0
Moradabad	1	1	0
Varanasi	2	2	0
Total	**4**	**4**	**0**

2.4   Sampling Plan – Orphan

The sampling plan for Orphan mentioned in proposal and inception report was, post selection of these Muslim Orphanages, all residential children under their care aged above 8 year will be the primary sample for our study. Further the total population was proposed to be divided into two strata viz Boys and Girls Orphan .100% cent of available orphan of age group 8 year and above during the time of visit was covered during the study for getting proper feedback about the research. In the surveyed Muslim Orphanages 36 Orphans were available during the time of survey. The distribution of sample is mentioned in the following table

Table 6: Number of Orphan in the available Orphanages of selected districts

Age Group	Aligarh Boys	Aligarh Girls	Moradabad Boys	Moradabad Girls	Varanasi Boys	Varanasi Girls	Total Boys	Total Girls
8 to 10 Year	3	0	1	0	0	0	4	0
10 to 12 Year	4	0	8	0	0	6	12	6
Above 12 Year	8	0	3	0	0	3	11	3
Total	15	0	12	0	0	9	27	9

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2.5   Data Collection Tools

2.5.1   Methods of data collection:

Two methods were used for the data collection viz secondary and primary method and are explained here.

2.5.2   Secondary & Primary Survey

The assignment was carried out in three major stages, viz.: (1) Secondary/Desk Research; (2) Field Survey, i.e., Primary Data Collection; and (3) Data Collation, Analysis and Report preparation.

On the basis of information gathered through secondary research, the survey/research tools were developed, pre-tested and finalised for collecting relevant information from the field sites. The primary research was conducted through a combination of the following methods:

> **Functionaries Interviews/In-depth Interviews:** In-depth Interview schedules are basic and most important instrument to be used during the qualitative data collection. In the present study, in-depth interviews will be conducted with the concerned functionaries of Orphanages. This part of discussions enabled us to understand the details of the Orphanages, its organisational and management structure, infrastructure available, education system available etc.

> **Key-Informant Interviews/Semi-Structured Interviews:** Semi-structured schedules are the instrument used for collecting both quantitative and qualitative data. In the present study, semi structured interviews were conducted with key stakeholders at the Orphanage level, including head of the Orphanages and Orphans above age group 8 year, etc. to understand their perspectives regarding education and infrastructure. These interactions also aimed at studying the innovations in design, the role of Orphanages in offering religious education to Muslim Orphan, satisfaction regarding the programmes and facilities provided in the Orphanages, potential for educating these orphans in terms of existing infrastructure, teachers and teaching aids in various orphanages and potential for education in Orphanages as religious as well as general education/ career oriented centres.

2.6   Inception Meeting

A kick-off meeting was organised with the Chairman and Joint Secretary of National Monitory Commission, Government of India (the client) on 30.07.2013. In this meeting, the key team members of SEEDS presented their understanding and requirements for the proposed assignment and also discussed the progress of work so far. The team also shared and discussed with the client, the sampling procedure as well as the tools, comprising of In-depth interviews

2.7   Training of Teams

Before starting field work, one day orientation training was given by the consultant to all the team members to be involved in the project. Senior Researchers gave a thorough briefing to the team members about the project and their desired role.

2.8 Data Compilation and Analysis

After completion of the field work, the questionnaires were scrutinized for quality measures and standards by the SEEDS team, which was then coded for all qualitative responses in each and every response provided by the stakeholders. The information from the questionnaires was entered into a data-entry format prepared in MS Excel. The information collected from the field and obtained from the secondary research was recorded and analysed by our in-house team. The output tables were generated and tabulated in the desired format according to the objectives and requirements of the study.

CHAPTER 3:
Assessment of the Visited Muslim Orphanages

3 Assessment of the Visited Muslim Orphanages

The main aim and objective of an Orphanage is not restricted to providing food and shelter but also include all other facilities for the orphans, both boys and girls as every child is entitled to love, affection and care. During the visit, it was observed that in all the sampled Orphanages, the children are brought up in a spirit of peace and universal brotherhood/sisterhood so that they become noble citizen of the country. However, during interaction with the head of the Orphanages it has been noted that no legal formality is being carried out by any of the visited Muslim Orphanages. The head of the Orphanages were not aware about the legal formalities.

3.1 Number and Functionality of the Muslim Orphanages

3.1.1 Aligarh- Al Hamd Yatim Khana

The Yatim Khana is located at Riyaz colony in city area of Aligarh. The Yatim Khana was established during the year 2002 by Mr. Azimuddin. It is registered under Society Act (Regd. No-1972, Date:-16.11.2004) and registered in the name of Al-Hamd Education Society. The Yatim Khana focuses on educating the orphan child in modern way. The Orphanage is providing the facilities for both boys and girls orphan.

3.1.2 Moradabad - Faizul Quran Yatim Khana

The visited Orphanage was established in the year 1889 by Mr. Feiz Buss. It is located at Feizganj (infront of Shaikutbagh). The Orphanage is not registered with any authority. During the field visit it has been observed that most of the Orphans have migrated from districts of Bihar such as Darbhanga, Saharsa, Katihar, Purnia, Araria, and Madhubani. The Orphanage caters to boys only.

### 3.1.3 Varanasi- Darul Aman Yatim Khana (Bachiyam Ka Ghar)

The Orphanage is situated in Nawabganj area of Varanasi district. This Orphanage was established in the year 2000. All the Orphans were girls. It is registered under Society act (Regd No 682/2000). It was established by Mr. Khalir Ahmed Saraf. The Orphanage is functioning without any support from Central/State Government support.

3.1.4   Varanasi- Jamia Yatim Khana

Jamia Yatim Khana is a private Orphanage in Varanasi. It is a non-profit, tax exempted charitable Non-Governmental organization, and registered in the state of Uttar Pradesh bearing Regd No. 147/1908.The Orphanage is located at Pili Kothi, Goal Gadda. It was established during the year 1955 registered under Society Act .This Orphanage is functioning under the banner of Madarasa Nazharul Uloom. It is operating in big hall. All the Orphan beneficiaries were boys. Sole purpose of the institution is to provide Islamic education and wellbeing of needy children.

Figure 1: Total Number and status of Muslim Orphanages

Number and status of Orphanages

	Aligarh	Moradabad	Varanasi
Functional Orphanages	1	1	2
Status-Private	1	1	2
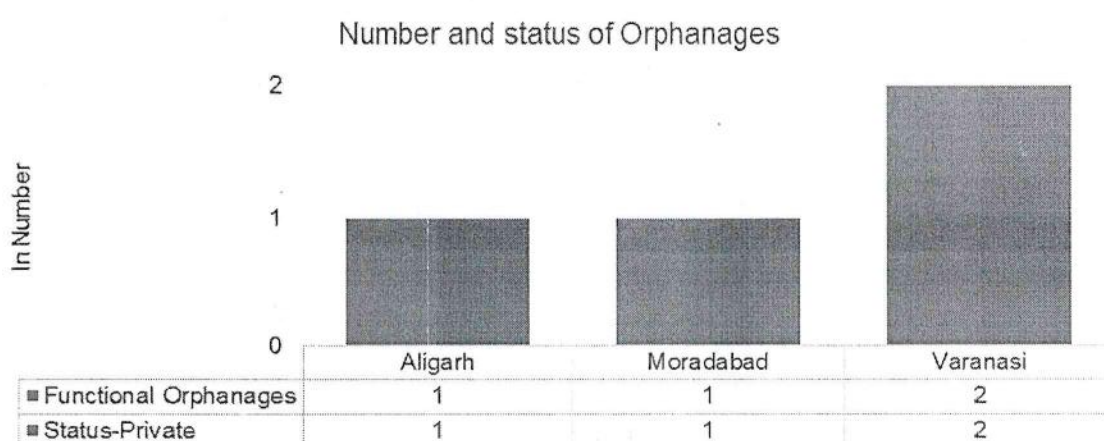
3.2   Orphans capacity and enrollment

As discussed four Muslim Orphanages were visited in Aligarh, Moradabad and Varanasi district. Orphanage wise strength in term of capacity and enrollment is mentioned below.

3.2.1   Al Hamd Yatim Khana-Aligarh

The Al Hamd Yatim Khana has a current strength of 11 boys and 5 girls. The percentage of enrolment in this Orphan is higher than other visited Orphanages. Further, the percentage of girls' enrolment in this Orphanage was found to be higher at 80 percent. During the survey, it has been observed that the Orphans were in different age-groups. Majority of the Orphan were above 14 years and between 6 to 12 years. 20% girls were in age group of 6-12, while 53% were above 14 years. Year wise strength, enrollment and age wise distribution of Orphans are presentenced in the following diagram.

Strength of Orphan (In Number)

Age wise distribution in %
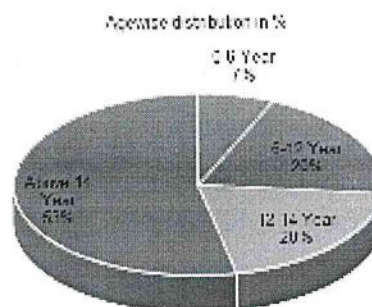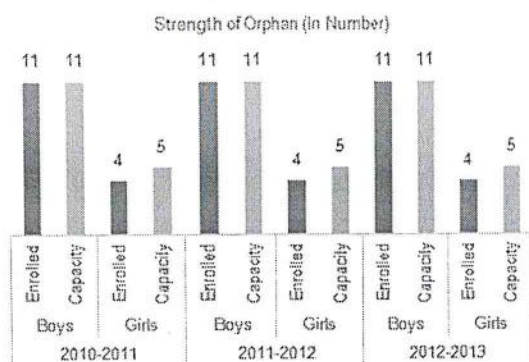
3.2.2 Faizul Quran Yatim Khana-Moradabad

The total strength of the Orphanage is 30, however 15 Orphans were enrolled during the year 2012-13. It has been reported that most of the Orphans are from Bihar. The enrolment rate during the last three year was around 60 percent. It was reported that around 47 present of Orphans were in the category of above 14 years followed by 33 percent in the bracket of 12-14 years. Year wise strength, enrollment and age wise distribution of Orphans are presented in the following diagram.

Strength of Orphan (In Number)

Age wise distribution in %
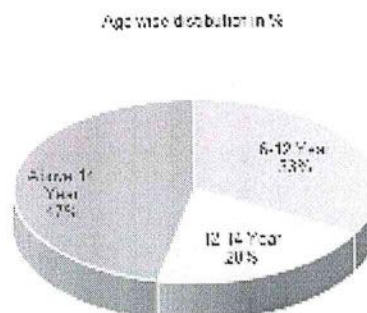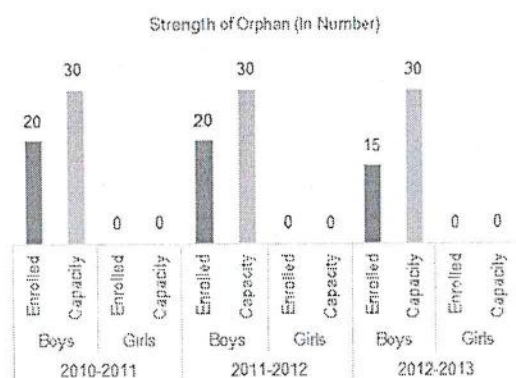
3.2.3 Darul Aman Yatim Khana (Bachiyam Ka Ghar)-Varanasi

The total strength of the Orphanage is 140; 70 boys and 70 girls, however 40 boys and 40 girls were enrolled during the year 2012-13. During the last three year average enrollment rate was 59 percent. Most of the Orphans belong to Varanasi, adjoining areas of Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. It has been reported that most of the Orphans are from Bihar.. It was reported that, around 47 present of Orphans were above 14 years followed by 33 percent in the bracket of 12-14 years. Year wise strength, enrollment and age wise distribution of Orphans are presented in the following diagram.

Strength of Orphan (In Number)

Age wise distribution in %
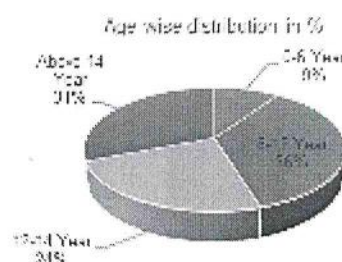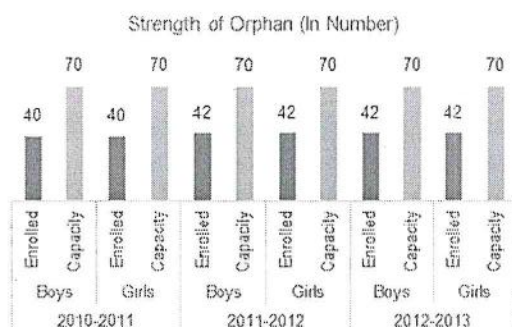
3.2.4 Jamia Yatim Khana – Varanasi

The Jamia Yatim Khana is offering its services for Orphan boys only. The total strength of the Orphanage is 42, however 39 Orphans were enrolled during the year 2012-13. During the last three year the average enrollment rate was 93 percent. Most of the Orphans were natives of Varanasi and West Bengal. It has been reported that most of the Orphan are from West Bengal. It was reported that, around 36 percent of Orphans were in the age group of 12-14 years followed by 31 percent above 14 years. Year wise strength, enrollment and age wise distribution of Orphans are presented in the following diagram.

Strength of Orphan (In Number)
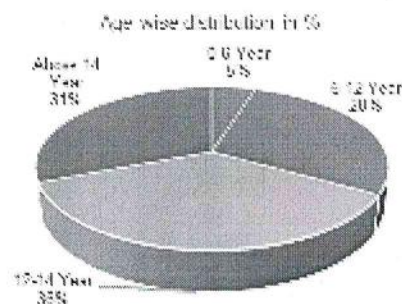
Age wise distribution in %
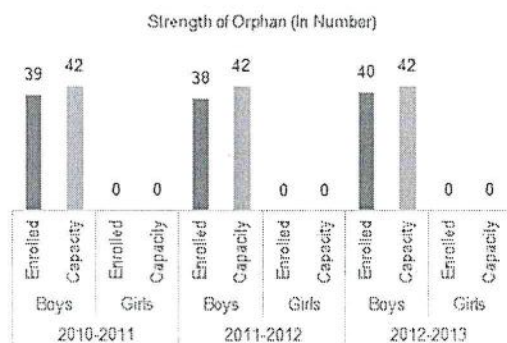
CHAPTER 4:

Assessment of Infrastructure in the visited Muslim Orphanages

4 Assessment of Infrastructure in the visited Muslim Orphanages

The infrastructure status has been assessed through indicators such as area of Orphanages, number of residential room, water supply in the Orphanages, availability of toilet, bathroom, electricity, manpower and staffroom. The same is discussed in the following paragraphs.

4.1 Area of the Orphanages

The average area of the visited Orphanages is around 335 sq mt and the buildup area is 74 percent only. Orphanages wise details are mentioned in the following diagram

Figure 2: Area of Orphanages

Area of Muslim Orphanages

	Al Hamd Yatim Khana	Faizul Quran Yatim Khanas	Darul Aman Yatim Khana (Bachiyam Ka Ghar)	Jamia Yatim Khana
Total Area	700	200	110	3747
Build-up Area	500	150	101	1837
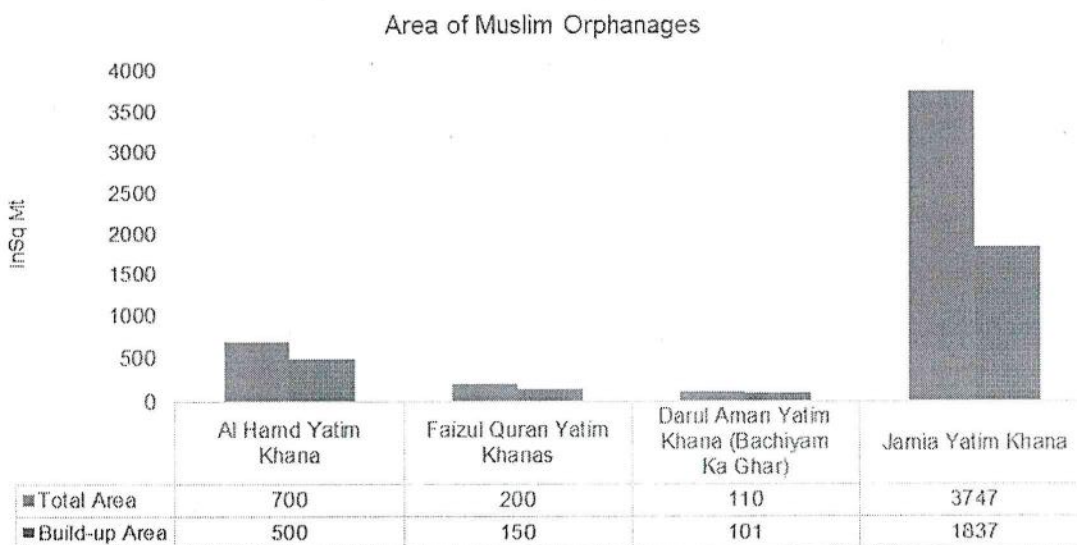
4.2 Number of Room Available in the visited Muslim Orphanages

The Orphanages accommodate all the orphans free of charge and provide them basic facilities. In the surveyed Orphanages, the children hailing from the poor families and remote villages of Bihar, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh are staying. Boarding facilities to all orphan children along with pure and nutritious meals for three times is being provided. Rooms for supervisor were available in all of the visited Orphanages. Ibadatgah facility is available in campus where five times Salah is regularly offered. The number of room available is given in the following table

Table 7: Number of Room available for Orphans

Name of District	Name of the Muslim Orphanages	Total Number of room for Boys	Total Number of room for Girls
Aligarh	Al Hamd Yatim Khana	6	2
Moradabad	Faizul Quran Yatim khanas	1 hall	0
Varanasi	Darul Aman Yatim Khana (Bachiyam Ka Ghar)	0	10
	Jamia Yatim Khana	9	0

4.3   Available of Water Supply in the visited Muslim Orphanages

Safe drinking water, sanitation & hygiene are important ingredient for healthy & good standard of life for every human being. 88 percent of all disease is caused by unsafe drinking water, poor sanitation & poor hygiene across the globe. Water was available in all of the visited Orphanages. Tap water supply was available in 75 percent of surveyed Orphanages. Al Hamd Yatim Khana of Aligarh reported using private tanker at times. The survey team observed that all of the Orphanages were using overhead plastic tank for storage of water. The details of source of water in the sample Orphanages is mentioned in the following table

Table 8: Source of Water in the Orphanages

Name of District	Name of the Muslim Orphanages	Tap Water	Hand Pump	Other
Aligarh	Al Hamd Yatim Khana		Yes	Private Tanker
Moradabad	Faizul quran Yatim khanas	Yes		
Varanasi	Darul Aman Yatim khana (Bachiyam Ka Ghar)	Yes		
	Jamia Yatim khana	Yes	.	

4.4   Available of Toilet in the sample Muslim Orphanages

Sanitation & Hygiene is essential for dignity, privacy & health of boys and girls. Under School Sanitation & Hygiene Education programme there is provision for separate toilet unit for girls. It has been noted that separate toilets for girls was available in all the surveyed Orphanages. There was one toilet for 4 girls in case of Al Hamd Yatim Khana, Aligarh and Darul Aman Yatim Khana (Bachiyam Ka Ghar),Varanasi . Further, it was also found that all of the visited Orphanages have separate toilet for boys. There was one toilet for 3 to 11 boys. The details are presented in the following table.

Table 9: Availability of Toilet

Name of District	Name of the Muslim Orphanages	Boys		Girls	
		Enrollment	Number of Toilets	Enrollment	Number of Toilets
Aligarh	Al Hamd Yatim Khana	11	1	4	1
Moradabad	Faizul Quran Yatim Khanas	15	2	0	0
Varanasi	Darul Aman Yatim Khana (Bachiyam Ka Ghar)	42	10	42	12
	Jamia Yatim Khana	40	16	0	0

Uses of per toilet by number of Orphan

	Al Hamd Yatim Khana	Faizul Quran Yatim Khanas	Darul Aman Yatim Khana (Bachiyam Ka Ghar)	Jamia Yatim Khana
▪ Girls	4		4	
▪ Boys	11	8	4	3
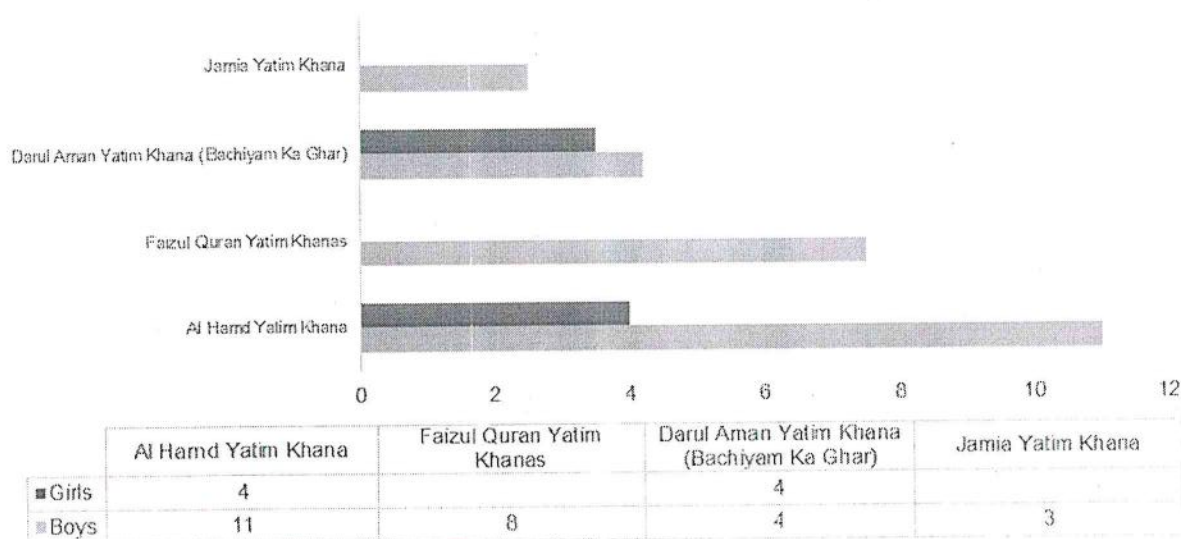
4.5   Available of Bathing Space in the visited Muslim Orphanages

It has been noted that, separate bathroom for boys and girls were available in all of surveyed Orphanages. There was one bathroom for 4 girls in case of Al Hamd Yatim Khana, Aligarh and Darul Aman Yatim Khana (Bachiyam Ka Ghar), Varanasi. Further, it was also found that all of the visited Orphanages have separate bathroom for boys. There was one bathroom for 3 to 15 boys. The details are presented in the following table.

Table 10: Availability of Bathing Space in number

Name of the Muslim Orphanages	Boys		Girls	
	Enrollment	Toilet available	Enrollment	Toilet available
Al Hamd Yatim Khana	11	1	4	1
Faizul Quran Yatim Khanas	15	1	0	0
Darul Aman Yatim Khana (Bachiyam Ka Ghar)	42	10	42	12
Jamia Yatim Khana	40	16	0	0

Uses of per toilet by number of Orphan

	Al Hamd Yatim Khana	Faizul Quran Yatim Khanas	Darul Aman Yatim Khana (Bachiyam Ka Ghar)	Jamia Yatim Khana
Girls	4		4	
Boys	11	15	4	3
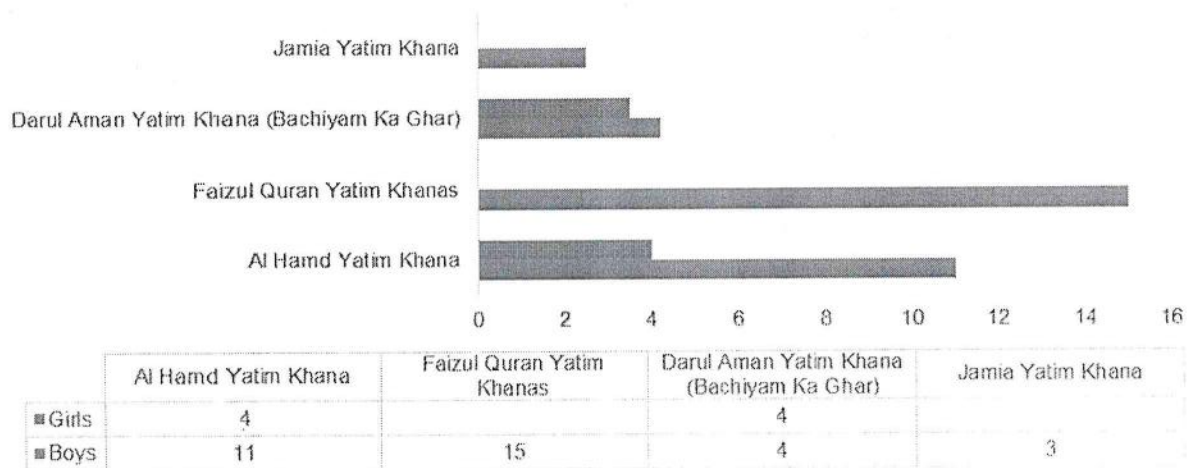
4.6 Availability of Electricity in the visited Muslim Orphanages

Electricity was available in 75 percent of the surveyed orphanages. The Darul Aman Yatim Khana (Bachiyam Ka Ghar) is using generator set for electricity. However, the availability of electricity during summer and winter varies across the four Orphanages. The following table presents the Orphanage wise status of availability of electricity.

Table 11: Availability of Electricity

Name of the Muslim Orphanages	Availability	Average in Hr	
		Winter	Summer
Al Hamd Yatim Khana	Yes	7	5
Faizul Quran Yatim Khanas	Yes	5	4
Darul Aman Yatim Khana (Bachiyam Ka Ghar)	No	using generator set for electricity in case of emergency	
Jamia Yatim Khana	Yes	6	4

4.7 Available of Manpower in the sample Muslim Orphanages

Non-teaching staff is the backbone for smooth running of any institute. It has been noted that the manager was available in 75 percent of sample Orphanage. For the supervision of girls female supervisor and care taker were available in the Orphanage. The Orphanages wise availability of non-teaching staff given in the following table.

Table 12: Total number of manpower available in the sample Orphanages

Name of the Muslim Orphanages	Categories	Availability	Manager			Supervisor			Care Taker			Others		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Al Hamd Yatim Khana	Boys	Yes	1		1				2		2			
	Girls	Yes								1	1		1	1
Faizul Quran Yatim Khanas	Boys	Yes							1		1			
	Girls	No												
Darul Aman Yatim Khana (Bachiyam Ka Ghar)	Boys	Yes	1		1							1		1
	Girls	Yes					1	1		2	2			
Jamia Yatim Khana	Boys	Yes	1		1	1		1	1		1	3		3
	Girls	No												

Non Teaching staff and Orphan ratio (number of Orphan per non teaching staff)

- Supervisor/Care Taker /Others — 11
- Manager — 51

CHAPTER 5:
Availability of Education System in the Orphanages

5   Availability of Education System in the Orphanages

As discussed in the preceding sections, the Orphanages emphasize on creating a homely and congenial atmosphere for the Orphans along with imparting Islamic and modern education. Arabic, Urdu and religious teachings are provided to orphans and local children by YAS Study Centre. In few cases, the Orphanages have promoted religious and modern education together. In one of the sampled Orphanage, computer education has also been initiated. A modern computer training centre is available at Darul Aman yatim khana (Bachiyam Ka Ghar), Varanasi. The National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language, Ministry of Human Resources, Govt. of India had identified the Orphanage as a suitable place for establishing a Centre for Multilingual and Multimedia Computer Centre. Keeping in view of the job-oriented aspect of the course, arrangements were made for imparting training in Computer Application and Multimedia and awarding certificates on completion of one year Diploma Course at girls. The subsequent sections elaborate upon the educational status in various sampled Orphanages.

5.1   Al Hamd Yatim Khana-Aligarh

There is no education facility available within the Orphanage. The management have tied up with Madrasa Lufia Arabia located at Upper Court area of Aligarh. 80 present of Orphan boys and 50 present of Orphan girls study different type of Islamic courses like Hafize Quran, Mulana and Alim. During the discussion with the manager of Orphanage It has been noted that after completing the Islamic courses, the student join the Mosque or Madrasas for teaching Islamic ·study or worked as a home tutor. The following diagram illustrates the spread of students pursuing religious Islamic courses:

Number of student (Boys and Gils wise) joined Islamic study

In Number	Hafize Quran	Mulana	Alim
Boy	2	5	2
Girl	0	2	0
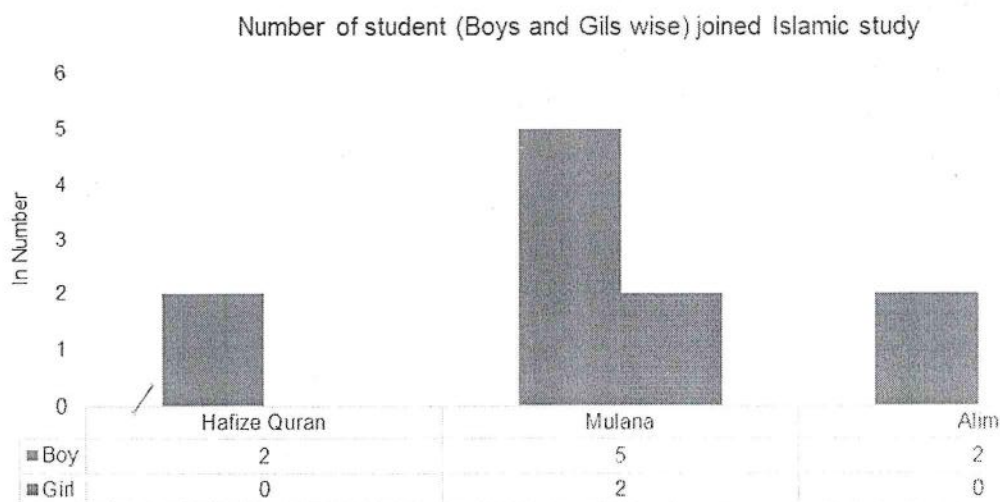
Apart from Islamic study, Orphans are also getting modern education from Secondary school of Aligarh Muslim University and local public school. It has been

noted that one of them is studying in BA .During interaction with the Orphan it has been observed that few aspire to become a doctor, few engineer and even few expressed the desire to pursue higher studies. The following diagram represents their response:

Future plan of surveyed Orphan
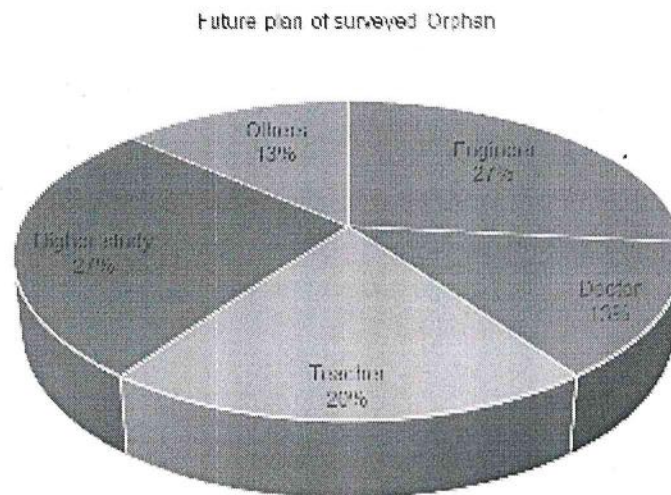
The response about the behavior of non- teachers has not been satisfactory as only 44 percent responded that non-teachers are present and attend them regularly. As regards the quality of food, most of them found it to be more than the average. Indicators like availability of education system within the Orphanage.elicited very low level of satisfaction among the Orphans.

Satisfaction level of Orphan
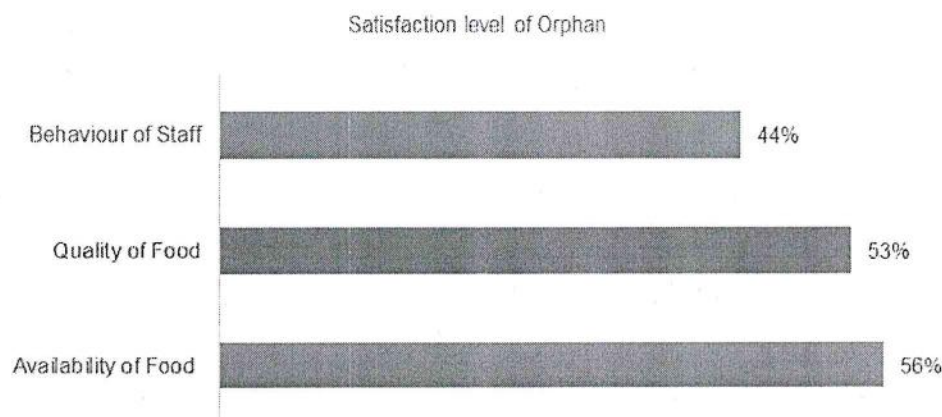
5.2   Faizul Quran Yatim Khanas-Moradabad

The Faizul Quran Yatim Khana imparts teaching on Hafize Quran to the Orphans and modern education is not being provided by the Orphanage. As per the management estimates, till date approximately 100 number of boys have completed

Haflze Quran and joined different Mosque or are teaching Islamic courses in various Madrasas. During the interaction with the Orphans it has been noted that around 25 percent of them express their desire to study modern education. The same was discussed with the management of the Orphanage. However, due to paucity of fund, the management is presently unable to bear such expenses.

As regards to response of students about the quality of teaching and behavior of the teaching staff, a majority (33 percent) of the students indicated that they do not enjoy the teaching in the Orphanage. The response on the behavior of non- teachers has not been satisfactory as only 37 percent expressed satisfaction. As regards the quality of food, most of them found it to be more than the average. The Orphans expressed very low level of satisfaction with the present education system in the Orphanage.

Satisfaction level of Orphan

Category	Percentage
Behaviour of Staff	37%
Availability of Teaching Staff	33%
Availability of Education System	43%
Quality of Food	38%
Availability of Food	72%

5.3   Darul Aman Yatim Khana (Bachiyam Ka Ghar)-Varanasi

Bachiyam Ka Ghar is providing modern as well as Islamic study in the campus. A secondary school is attached with this Orphanage. There are 16 class rooms available in the campus. Each classroom houses a large area which is designed such that every student gets the teacher's maximum individual attention. It has one principal and four (two male and two female) teachers for different subjects.

Future plan of surveyed Orphan

Response of students about teaching, behavior of the teaching staff, the majority (42 percent) of the students indicated that they do enjoy teaching in the Orphanage. The response about the behavior of non- teachers has not been satisfactory as only 38 percent responded that teachers 'always' come regularly. As regards the food and quality of food most of them found it to be more than the average. Availability of education system within the Orphanage received very low level of satisfaction. The average value of satisfaction is far below the average satisfaction level.
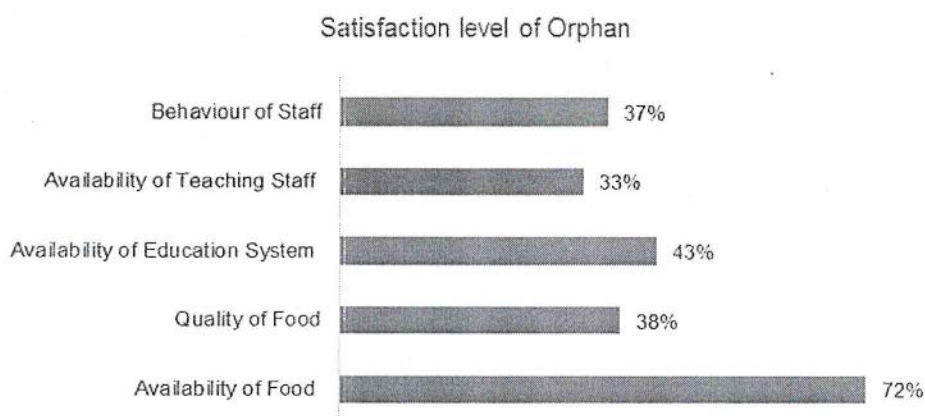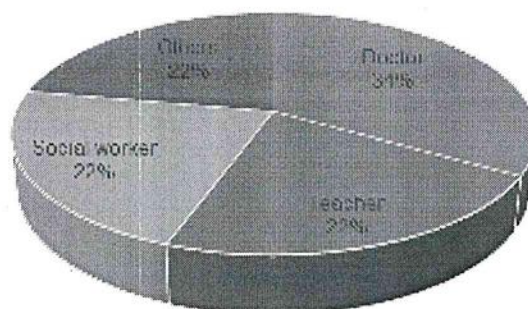
Satisfaction level of Orphan
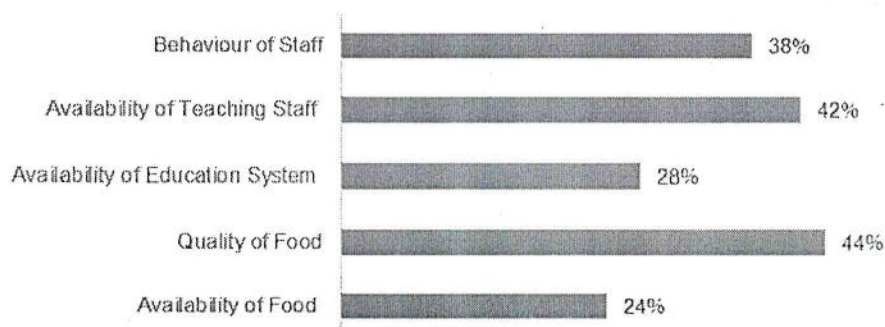
5.4   Jamia Yatim Khana- Varanasi

Jamia Yatim Khana is providing Islamic and modern education with in the campus. It is providing Hafize Quaran, Maulana and Alim. Apart from Islamic education computer education is an integral part of the curriculum at Jamia Yatim Khana . The state-of the art computer laboratory with 100 systems is very popular among the students. Students are trained to learn the latest software applications and programming languages. The institute is providing Diploma in Computer Application, Post Graduate Diploma in Computer and Training in Tally accounting software. There are 26 teachers in the field of Islamic study and computer. During discussion with the management it has been noted that after completing the computer course, the Orphan go for further study or join some organization.

CHAPTER 6:
Financial Status of the sampled Orphanages

6 Financial Status of the sampled Orphanages

The Orphanages are managed with the donations from Muslim Ummah, both in cash and kind. Zakat, Sadaqah, Usra, Fitra and Animal hides (during Eid-uz-Zuha) are the chief resources collected by the Orphanages to run its day-to-day affairs. Philanthropists and benefactors have also contributed wholeheartedly by providing rooms constructed in the names of their deceased relatives. All donations to Orphanages are exempted under Income Tax Act 1961 under 80-G. The financial status of Al Hamd Yatim Khana, Aligarh was not available at the time of survey, and hence has been excluded from this report.

The total expenditure related to education is borne by the organization. Expenses borne by the institution include salary of the staff, food, cloth and medical treatments along with doctor's consultation to the orphans. Apart from the above, Orphanages are also spending money on operation and maintenance of the buildings. The estimated increase in the expenditure during the last three year has been approximately 12 present due to inflation in the economy. The financial status of the sampled Orphanages is presented in the following diagram

Fund flow in Rs-Faizul Quran Yatim Khanas,Moradabad

	2010-2011	2011-2012
■ Fund Flow	31260	42000
■ Expenditure	36770	45933

Fund flow in Rs-Darul Aman Yatim Khana (Bachiyam Ka Ghar),Varanasi

	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013
■ Fund Flow	150000	200000	300000
■ Expenditure	150000	200000	300000

Fund flow in Rs-Jamia Yatim Khana,Varanasi

	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013
■ Fund Flow	150000	200000	300000
■ Expenditure	150000	200000	300000

6.1 Expenditure pattern during the Last three Years

The expenditure of *Al Hamd Yatim Khana, Aligarh* and *Faizul Quran Yatim Khana, Moradabad* is primarily borne by the local people. During discussion with .the care

taker of the Orphanages it has been reported that local people often provide food to the Orphans. During religious function like Qurankhani people invite the Orphans to recite Quran and distribute food and money. It has been also discussed that households provide food to few Orphans once or twice in a month. Cloths and other things are being donated by the local people. Sometime local industries sponsor food and other necessary things. The fund being collected from Zakat, Fitra or donation is being used for the salary of care taker and other staffs.

The primary expenditure of *Darul Aman Yatim Khana (Bachiyam Ka Ghar), Varanasi* was on the food for the Orphan. During last three years, around 67 percent of total expenditure has gone towards meeting the food expenses. The per capita expenditure on food is estimated around Rs 13 per day. The cloth, blanket etc is also being provided to the Orphan. Per capita expenditure on these items is estimated to be around Rs 1200 per year. The expenditure pattern of this Orphanage is shown below:

Expenditure pattern (Rs in Lakh)
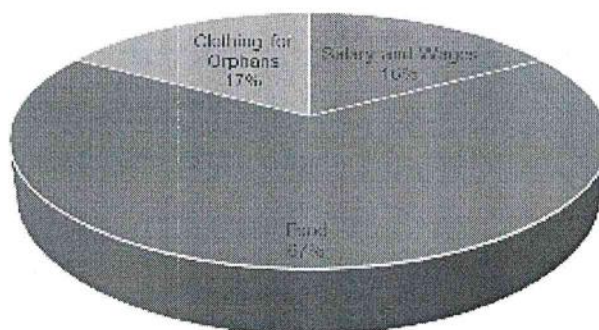
The annual expenditure of *Jamia Yatim Khana, Varanasi* was Rs 15 lakh during the year 2012-13. Around 80 percent of total expenditure is spent on the salary and wages. The per capita expenditure was estimated around Rs. 37,500 per year. The detail expenditure pattern is depicted here.
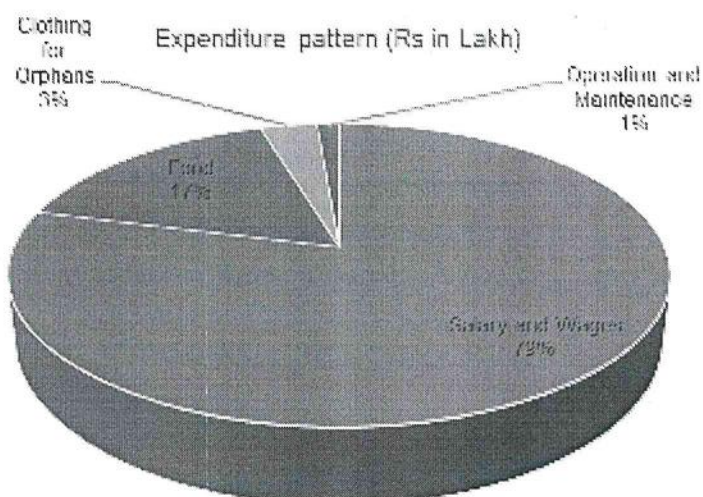
Expenditure pattern (Rs in Lakh)

It may be noted that the per capita expenditure of the surveyed Orphanages has increased around 10 percent from 2010-11 to 2012-13.

CHAPTER 7:
Conclusion and Recommendation

7   Conclusion and Recommendation

7.1   Conclusion

The orphanages play an integral part in the lives of an orphan. The degree of their functionality however varies with their objectives, facilities and nature of activities. Across India, there are few orphanages that adhere to the standards while some cannot even cope up in providing the children basic necessities of life. The response of Government has been weak as there is no comprehensive policy to address the needs of Orphans in India.

The study revealed that though most of these Orphans take shelter in orphanages due to acute poverty, it has not increased the pressure on these disadvantageous children to work in industrial clusters at the expense of education. The study revealed that the basic necessities in the orphanages such as food, shelter and clothing are available and were rated satisfactorily by the Orphans, however, holistic development of the children through imparting modern and life skill education, providing health facilities and other recreational facilities have taken a backseat. Education is the key to progress and prosperity in any economy. Presently, one of the most yawning gap for Orphan Muslim children in India is lack of access to learning institutions and limited opportunity of pursuing primary, secondary and higher education.

The education of orphans `at orphanages is centered around religious Islamic teachings and very less of modern and technical education. Most of the Orphans lack the vision and either work in a mosque or teach in some Madarsa after attaining adulthood. *The technical and professional educational courses have not been found in any of the sampled orphanage. However, during course of interaction it was found that these orphanages were keen to start some professional or technical courses, because they opine such courses can make orphans self-reliant, which is the ultimate goal of orphanages.* The absence of government health services including medical cards and paramedical staff is another grey area. Apart from first aid centres managed through private funds, health facilities were found to be meager in the Orphanages.

It also emerged from the study that the management of these Orphanages is grappling to execute their activities properly. Apart from the fund crunch which was unequivocally reported across all Orphanages, there is an abysmal absence of trained personnel to take care of the Orphans. As a result sensitive child centered issues and other psychological and behavioral needs of the Orphans remain un addressed. As all the sampled Orphanages are managed through voluntary contributions, it also becomes difficult to maintain hygienic conditions at these Orphanages. None of the sampled Orphanages have specific personnel for taking care of sanitation and maintaining hygienic conditions. It is inferred from the collected data that major source of funding is through donations which involves *Zakat, Sadqat, Ushur,* etc.

It may be concluded that the role of orphanages has been a blend of success and failures, the success they achieved in preventing child labour, rehabilitation of Orphan children and meeting their basic necessities of life. The failures relate to sub optimal facilities and services in the campus, insufficient manpower, lack of essential "pull factors" like education, health and recreational facilities to make the Orphans self reliant.

7.2   Recommendations

Based on the observations, collected data, opinion of various stakeholders and secondary research, the following recommendations have been made:

1. Mapping of the operational Orphanages

There is no authentic database on the number of Orphanages existing in India and the enrolment of Orphans in such institutions. Lack of data tantamount to inefficient planning and a coherent approach to address the deficiencies by Government and other NGOs working in these industrial districts of Eastern UP and other parts of the country. Hence, it may be suggested that Minority Commission generate the data base of operational Orphanages through the district administration or by appointing a third party. Through such a database, availability of key infrastructure, education facilities, recreational facilities, etc available in the Orphanages can be generated and subsequently used for planning purpose.

2. Registration of the Orphanages

The registration of the operational Orphanages should be made compulsory. Very few Orphanages in India are registered under Trust Act and are mostly operated as voluntary organisations. Moving one step further, Minority Commission may issue guidelines which will fix the minimum operating standard for orphanages. This is important as mere registration will be fruitless if there is no mechanism to regulate these Orphanages. The focus of such an activity will be to set up institutions in conformity with international standards and international rights like Convention on Rights of Children. Besides, ministry may appoint an external auditor to look into matters related to transparency and management of funds.

3. Promote Vocational Training

The orphanages are presently not promoting higher education of orphans. There is no vocational training course or even life skill education being imparted to the Orphans. It is important to skill the Muslim youth so that they can be a part of the growing economy by finding gainful employment. Hence, the emphasis should be given to higher education of orphans by promoting schemes of vocational education. Skill building and vocational training initiatives have been taken up by various private agencies and NGOs. Spearheaded by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) such skill schools on trades like garment manufacturing, welding, plumbing, masonry, photography, stitching, beauty

parlour etc have mushroomed across the country. Students residing in the Orphanages can be enrolled in similar vocational institutes.

4. Create a pool of dedicated administrators

One of the limitations of orphanages is the lack of technical and specialized staff for management, care and protection of orphans. Thus, Government may prescribe and regulate various positions with desired qualifications. A case in example is one of the best managed Orphanages in Kolkata wherein the day to day affairs of the Orphanage are managed by a Managing Committee consisting of 60 members including office-bearers. 40 of them are elected every three years while 10 members are co-opted. There are 5 Trustee and 5 honorary posts such as treasurer, Medical Officer, Civil Engineer, Legal Advisor, inter Auditor. The elections are declared at the Annual General Meeting in accordance with the rules. All office bearer posts are honorary. (Source: www.calcuttamuslimorphanage.org)

5. Formulate a health assistance policy

There is a need of comprehensive education and health assistance policy to be devised by state government of UP (other states) for orphans. Ministry may guide them in the activity. Moreover the state may think of issuing a Special Health Card to all orphans, by which they will be able to avail health service at any government health centre or hospital free of cost.

6. Special reservation for Orphans

There is the need for the special reservation for orphans in the government and other Central PSU jobs. With the company's bill being recently passed; all the big PSUs are spending a lot of money on CSR activities. Special privilege in jobs to orphans may be given in such organisations

7. Dovetailing resources from other schemes

The Orphanages may be linked with other social welfare schemes of the Government of India. Resources from the following schemes may be used for betterment of the Orphanages:

> *Scheme of Assistance to Homes for Children (Shishu Greh) to Promote In-country Adoption by Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA), Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment.*
>
> The criteria/ eligibility for assistance :NGOs registered under the Societies Registration Act (1860) or under Public Trust Act with minimum three (03) years of experience in the field of child welfare. Financial assistance to Homes would be granted in the ratio of 90:10, i.e., the Government of India would provide grant to the extent of 90% and the remaining 10% would be met by the Organization on its own. As regards Government-run-Institution, 100% grant would be provided to them subject to a ceiling of Rs. 6,00,000/- in a financial year. The fresh proposal should be routed through the concerned Department of the State Government. The details are available in the http://www.adoptionindia.nic.in/scheme.htm

The state government like Odisha and Karnataka has also schemes for the development of Orphan. The Minority Commission can guide other State Governments to develop a scheme on the same pattern. The brief of the schemes are as follows.

Scheme for Welfare of Orphan and Destitute Children, Women and Child Development Department, Government of Orissa.

The objective of this programme is to prevent destitution of children and thus there is provision for shelter, nutrition, health care, education and vocational guidance for orphaned and destitute children throughout the State. Orphan and destitute children in the age group upto 18 years (for boys) and upto 25 years (for girls) are covered. This scheme is a State Government initiative and is implemented through Voluntary Organizations/NGOs.

Grant in aid to Minority Orphanage, Government of Karnataka, Directorate of Minorities,

Under this scheme orphans and destitute children studying from 1st standard are eligible to get grant at Rs. 150/- per month boarder. This scheme is under the District Sector and implemented through the Zilla Panchayats. These Orphanages are approved and included in the Grant-in-aid scheme are eligible to obtain financial assistance under the scheme.

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8. Addressing the pull factors

An awareness program should be conducted by Minority Commission for the management of the Orphanages. Unless there is an adequate amount of awareness and knowledge among the administrators of Orphanages about legalities, modalities and various schemes (present and future), these institutions will continue to operate charitable institutions with no standardization.

Appendix

Appendix A: Schedule for the Orphanages

Name of District	District Code	Orphanages Code

1	Name of Muslim Orphanages	
2	Contact detail with Phone and Mobile Number	
3	Name and Designation of Contact Person with Phone /Mobile Number	
4	Year of Established	
5	Name of Founder	
6	Operational Status of the Orphanages (Functional/Non Functional)	
6.1	If Non Functional reason for Non Functional	
7	If Functional go to the following sections	

8	Status of the Orphanages (Pvt-1, Government-2, Others-3)	
9	Is this Orphanages is registered under society act Yes/ No If Yes Provide the registration number	
10	What is the Organisation structure of the Orphanages	
11	What are the Aims and Objective of Orphanages	
12	Area of operation of the Muslim Orphanages	
13	What are the method for identification of Orphans	
14	Are any legal formalities is being carried out Yes/No	
14.1	If Yes Please explain	
15	Infrastructure details	
15.1	Area of the Orphanages In Sq Mt	
15.2	Build-up area of Orphanages In Sq Mt	
15.3	Number of Room available for Orphans for Boys	
15.4	Number of Room available for	

	Orphans for Girls						
15.5	Number of Room available for Supervisors						
15.6	Source of Water in the Orphanages						
15.7	Availability of Toilet for Boys (In Number)						
15.8	Availability of Toilet for Girls (In Number)						
15.9	Availability of Bathing Space for Boys (In Number)						
15.10	Availability of Bathing Space for Girls (In Number)						
15.11	Availability of Electricity in the campus Yes/ No						
15.12	If Yes						
15.13	Average Hr during winter						
15.14	Average Hr during winter						
15.15	Total number of manpower available in the Orphanages	Male		Female		Total	
15.16	Manager						
15.17	Supervisor						
15.18	Care Taker						
15.19	Others						
16	**Capacity of Orphanages**	2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-2013	
		Capacity	Enrolled	Capacity	Enrolled	Capacity	Enrolled
16.1	For Boys						
16.2	For Girls						

16.3	Age Group wise number of Orphans available during the time of visit	Boys		Girls		Total	
16.4	0-6 Year						
16.5	6-12 Year						
16.5	12-14 Year						
16.6	Above 14 Year						
17	**Availability of Education System in the Campus**						
17.1	Type of Educational system available in the campus Islamic Education -1, Morden Education-2, both-3 , Non -4						
17.2	*Detail of Islamic Education available in the campus*						
17.3	Number of Class room available in the campus for Islamic Study						
17.4	Number of teacher available in the campus position wise	Male		Female		Total	
17.5							
17.6							
17.7							
17.8							
17.9							
17.10	Number of student enrolled in the following course	Boys		Girls		Total	
17.11	·	Orphans	Non Orphans	Orphans	Non Orphans	Orphans	Non Orphans

17.12	Hafize Quran						
17.13	Mulana						
17.14	Alim						
17.15	Other						
17.16	If No, Is any tie up with the other madarsa for higher study (Yes/No)						
17.17	If Yes Give the name and address of the madrasa						

17.18	Number of student (Boys and Gils wise) joined and completed the study so far	Boys	Girls	Total
17.19	Hafize Quran			
17.20	Mulana			
17.21	Alim			
17.22	Other			
17.23	Where does these student goes after completing the courses			

18	Detail of **Modern Education** available in the campus	
18.1	Is the course affiliated from any board If Yes name it	
18.2	Number of Class room available in the campus	
18.3	Number of Staff room available in the campus	
18.4	Other faculty for school available –Please list down	

18.5	Number of Manpower available in the Campus	Male	Female	Total
18.6	Principal			

18.7	Teaching Staff			
18.8	Non Teaching Staff			
18.9	Number of Student enrolled	Male	Female	Total
18.10	Class lower Primary			
18.11	Class-1			
18.12	Class-2			
18.13	Class-3			
18.14	Class-4			
18.15	Class-5			
18.16	Class-6			
18.17	Class-7			
18.19	Class-8			
18.20	Class-9			
18.21	Class-10			
18.22	Above 10th Slandered			
18.23	If No, Is any tie up with the other school for study (Yes/No)			
18.24	If Yes Give the name and address of the school			
18.25	Number of Student enrolled	Male	Female	Total
18.26	Class lower Primary			
18.27	Class-1			
18.28	Class-2			
18.29	Class-3			
18.30	Class-4			
18.31	Class-5			

18.32	Class-6			
18.33	Class-7			
18.34	Class-8			
18.35	Class-9			
18.36	Class-10			
18.37	Above 10th Slandered			
19	Are any professional course available in the campus Yes/ No			
19.1	If Yes give the following details			
19.2	Name of Course and Number of student enrolled	Boys	Girls	Total
19.3				
19.4				
19.5				
19.6				
19.7	Number of student got employment after completing the course			
19.8	Type of employment			
19.9				
19.10				
19.11				
19.12				
19.13				
20	**Financial Status**			
20.1	Source of Fund Donation-1, Zakat-2, Grand from			

	Government-3, Rant-4, Others-5			
20.2	If Government Grand ,Please give the details of program			
20.3	Total Fund Flow during the last three year (Rs in Lakh)			
20.4	2010-2011			
20.5	2011-2012			
20.6	2012-2013			
20.7	Total Expenditure during the last three year (Rs in Lakh)			
20.8	2010-2011			
20.9	2011-2012			
20.10	2012-2013			
20.11	Expenditure pattern (Rs in Lakh)	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013
20.12	Salary and Wages			
20.13	Food			
20.14	Clothing of Orphans			
20.15	Operation and Maintenance			
20.16	Transportation			
20.17	Rant			
20.18	Other			
21	List down the constant / problem for operating the Orphanages			
22	Suggestion			
23	Observation noted by the investigator			

Appendix B: Schedule for the Orphan

Name of District	District Code	Orphanages Code	Respondent Code

1	Name of Muslim Orphanages	
2	Address of Muslim Orphanages	
3	Name of Student	
4	Age	
5	Sex (Male/Female)	
6	Study (Islamic-1, Modern -2 , Non-3)	
6.1	If Islamic Study –Please provide detail	
6.2	If Modern Study	
6.3	Name of School	
6.4	Class	
6.5	Marks obtain in last examination	
7	Future Aim	

8	Assessment of Important and satisfaction level (Please rank 1-5 ,1st good and 5 poor)		
		Important	Satisfaction level
8.1	Availability of Water Supply		
8.2	Availability of Toilet		
8.3	Availability of Food		
8.4	Quality of Food		
8.5	Availability of Bathing Space		
8.6	Availability of Education System		
8.7	Availability of Teaching Staff		
8.8	Availability of living material in the room		
8.9	Cleanness of the Premises		
8.10	Behaviour of Teaching Staff		
8.11	Behaviour of Staff		
9	Behaviour note about the student reported by the teacher		
10	Behaviour note about the student observed by the investigator		

Appendix C: Contact List

District Aligarh

Sl.No	Name	Designation	Contact no
1.	Mr Rajeev Raotila	District Magistrate	09454417513 0571-2400202(O)
2.	Mr Pravat Kumar	District Minority Welfare Officer	09453930741
3.	Md. Aslam	Inspector Wakf Board	09458527961 09415717427
4.	Mr. Hazi Md. Liyas	Social worker	09368791830 09457601950
5.	Mr. Badar Muniz	Owner (Star Lock Company)	09411003301 09368648311
6.	Md. Arif	Secretary, Mazid Mamu Bhanja	08410082482
7.	Sister Rosina	Care Taker	0571-2721683
8.	Mr. Amit Kumar	Advocate, Aligarh High Court	09358208869
9.	Mr. Salim	Special Police Officer	09258436388
10.	Mr. Khalid Hamid	Seher Mufti	09997825244
11.	Md. Anisur Raheman	Director, Al-Hamd Yatim Khana	09997661501
12.	Mr. Azimuddin	Founder, Al-Hamd Yatim Khana	09997274174

District Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhodohi)

Sl.No	Name	Designation	Contact no
1.	Smt Varsha Agarwal	District Minority Welfare Officer	09451182858
2.	Mr. Abdul Shafi	Mufti	7505555195
3.	Mr. Bimla Mogia	Hostel Waden, Janak Samitee	9935180207
4.	Mr. Neetu Biswakarma	Teacher	-------
5.	Mr. Tanviruudin	Imam, Jama Mazid	8127453796
6.	Mr. Ashok Ahmed	Manger, Belal Musafir Khana	-------
7.	Mr. Khurisid Khana	Memmber, Madarsa Fatma Zehera	9335623716

District Mirzapur

Sl.No	Name	Designation	Contact no
1.	Sri. Neeraj Kumar Agarwal	District Minority Welfare Officer	09450848877
2.	Mr. Zakir Hussain	Imam	8009532934
3.	Mr. Haziz Shakuiullaha Mansuri	Resident of Chunar	9450163141
4.	Mr. Imran Alam	Social activist	7505088606
5.	Mr. Shakil Ahmed	Social Activist	8738408632
6.	Dr. Afjal Ahmed	Doctor	---------

District Varanasi

Sl.No	Name	Designation	Contact no
1.	Sri. Devendra	Chief Inspector, Wakf Board	9450558730
2.	Mr. Akhlaq Ahmed	Manager, Jamia Yatim Khana, Pilli Kothi	9935394942
3.	Mr. Ainua raza	Member	9305102110
4.	Mr. Abdul Mughni	Member	9307565550
5.	Mr. Ahmed Babu	Manager, Darul Aman Yatim Khana, Nawabganj	7607433763
6.	Mr. Shoaib Khan	Member	9451270204
7.	Md. Muslim Khan	Treasurer	9415294005

District Bulandsahar

Sl.No	Name	Designation	Contact no
1.	Mr Ashok Ku Yadav	District Minority Welfare Officer	9415833997
2.	Mr. Khalid Sahib	Mufti	----
3.	Mr. Akhatar Ali Siddique	Social activist	-----
4.	Mr. Haji Abdul wahid Manjur	Doctor	8534807127
5.	Mr. Aziruddin	Imam	9557034439
6.	Md Arif	Shopkeeper	
7.	Mr. Rizwan Ali	Social worker	8126462066
8.	Mr. Rashid Ali	warden	8057552562

District Firozabad

Sl.No	Name	Designation	Contact no
	Mr Baljit Singh	Dist. Horticulture Officer (In charge of District Minority Welfare Officer)	9412629390
1.	Mr. Abdul Alim Isa	Mufti	9897293052
2.	Mr. Anwar Alam	Member	9411683994
3.	Mr. Shakeel Ahmed	Member	-----
4.	Mr. Abdul Qadi	Imam	8273765711
5.	Mr. Taskimmudin	Social worker	-----
6.	Mr. Sagari Ali	Glass Factory Worker(Anoop Glass Industry)	8057583966
7.	Mr. Qari Aqueel Ahmed	Teacher	8191086812
8.	Md. Leequli Sadiquee	Lecture (Islamia Inter College)	9997903286
9.	Mr. Sadar Ahmed Khaan	Social worker	

District Moradabad

Sl.No	Name	Designation	Contact no
1.	Mr Sanjay Kumar Mishra	District Minority Welfare Officer	9415283820
2.	Mr. Ahmed Noor	Waden	9259152508
3.	Md Iqabal	Teacher	9897534642
4.	Md. Quiser	Teacher	9997086571
5.	Mr. Ibrahim	Imam	9927043864
6.	Mirza Arsad Baid	President, National Social Organisation	9897866477