

A Critical Analysis Of The Policies Of Orphans In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Province Of Pakistan

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ABSTRACT

An orphanage is an institution dedicated to the care and up-bringing of children who have lost their parent(s). All over the world countries have devised policies and programs for protection and well-being of the orphans. This study aims to analyze Government policies particularly in the orphanages of Khyber pakhtunkhwa which are Sarhadi Yateem Khana, Al Islah Center and Pakistan Sweet Home. The main focus of this study is to analyze the educational, food and recreational aspects of the policy. Similarly a brief view of environment of the orphanage and interaction between the orphans and caretakers is also taken. The study has used qualitative research design using interview schedule as tool of data collection. The overall educational and food facilities were satisfactory in the orphanages however there were gaps between the policy and its actual practice mostly regarding skill development, career counseling and menu system. But in the area of recreational facilities there were more flaws especially in Pakistan Sweet Home. The Government should take initiatives in fulfilling the financial needs of the private orphanages which is the core cause of the various flaws in the facilities. Similarly the authorities and caregivers of the orphanages must be provided with opportunities for professional advancements. In addition they should be exposed to the national and international standards of caring and facilitating the orphans to make them efficient to facilitate orphans as it should be.

Keywords: Orphans, Recreational, Poverty, Healthcare, Adoption, Generalization, Authority.

Introduction

Children are one of the species which are vulnerable individuals i.e. they are badly affected by the conflicts happening around the world. Child population makes up 2.2 billion of 7 billion world's population. Exact figures are not available; no all nations have accurate census information. But according to the recent report, "The Report on the Situation of World Children" published by UNICEF in 2014, there are 153 million of orphans. The regions where most orphans live are Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Middle East. According to the report, among the orphans over 71 million orphans live in Asia. Similarly, about 40,800,000 live in South Asia. Pakistan is among the top ranked countries in this regard and ranked as No.8 having approximately 4,200,000 orphans. The definition of orphan is not absolute. The definition of orphan varies from country to country and region to region but in the light of its main indicators, an orphan is defined as a child up to 15 or 18 years of age, who has lost his father, mother or both parents (Smart, 2003). Although the definition of orphan varies but I will use the term orphan as defined by Rose Smart in my research study. An orphan requires care, love and protection but these children remain deprived of love and affection from their loving parents (Tsheko, 2007). There are many factors which makes children orphans i.e., wars and natural calamities like cyclones, earthquake, floods, fire and road accidents (Rather and Margoob, 2006). Similarly, sickness, historically high mortality rates and diseases like HIV/AIDS etc results in orphan hood (Tsheko, 2007). Similarly young ladies also conceive children by taking wrong steps in life and they either leave them in hospitals or run away. The orphan child who lose one or both parents due to war, invasion, natural disasters, conflict, chronic poverty (Rather and Margoob, 2006) and terminal illnesses like diseases such as AIDS are left vulnerable and without anyone to care for them (Tsheko, 2007). In these cases, due to the anarchy in regions of crisis orphan face numerous dangers such as human trafficking adoption against will, recruitment as child soldiers, child labor, organ mafia, prostitution etc (Child Protection Policy FATA, 2012). Similarly such disowned children sometimes are adopted by people who were barren and where there are more orphans; they seek admission into the orphanages because they have no other option (Sangadji, Kusdiyanti and Rosmawati , 2014).

Literature review

Literature Review is a significant and widespread portion of any specialized work, which satisfies numerous academic requirements. Literature review is a vital discussion, general and specifically related to a particular topic, objectives and area of research. Relevant research studies which are organized with authentic references shall help in the writing of literature review. Literature review is significant because it explains how the intended research is related to the previous research and also shows relevancy of research problem (Boote and Beile, 2005). Literature review helps a researcher to generate new knowledge, ideas, avoid duplicating, validate the relevancy of planned research as well as focus upon new methodological procedure. In the same way it helps the

researcher to discover research strategies and data collection approaches. It adds information to the knowledge base of the researcher and shows relationships between the literature and field of study. An orphanage is an institution dedicated to the care and up-bringing of children who have lost their parent. The practice of putting orphans in this type of institutional care is prevailing in the poor Asian countries from the last many years (Rather and Margoob, 2006). Most of the researchers and people are against the orphanages on the basis that orphanages are expensive to operate and have little to fulfill the emotional needs of the orphans (Drew, 1998). Similarly orphans in orphanage can face social and emotional problems (Ahmad & Mohamad, 1996).

On the other hand, orphanages can be seen as workable option for the care of the orphans as kinship care cannot handle and provide that much care and attention to the orphans. The experiences at the orphanage shows that although the orphans faced problems to adjust in the environment of the orphanage in the early stage of their enrollment but with the passage of time and experiencing love and care from the caretakers the orphans start feeling like in home. The care takers treated them like their own children and orphans were satisfied from their access to the resources and facilities like food, education, and other residence facilities (Morantz and Heymann, 2010). According to the research conducted by Miller (2008), education is development. It reduces the poverty and diseases in the children by creating choices and opportunities to the children. It gives them a voice in the society. The advantages of education are well known in the developing countries. Education increases workforce productivity, increases incomes, increases political participation and reduces social inequality. Education creates a labor force that opens doors to economic and social prosperity. Educating orphan is an important element in their social well-being and reducing poverty. According to The Framework for the protection, care and support of orphans and vulnerable children, 2004, the orphans are at extreme danger from malnutrition and sickness and they are less likely to get the required medical care. Further according to Lang (2003), one of the important components for the support of orphans is Food and nutrition. Under nutrition causes more than one half of deaths in children in developing countries. The report by Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development (n.d) summarizes about food provisions, “The focus of food security and nutrition interventions should be to: Provide nutrient–dense and sufficient food to the orphanages for the orphans. To improve the productivity, quality and storage of food in the house holds for orphans. To assist the community to recognize sources of food, to assemble capital assets and equipments to help in strengthening food security of such households, it must be ensured that the houses have access to nutrient-dense food on regular basis by heartening them to start income generating initials. Nutrition based education must be provided to the orphanages. They must be encouraged to start nutrition gardening.” Further, Studies shows that paternal orphans are more defenseless to food deficits, which is confirmed through low weight for height and acute malnutrition.(Kimani-Murage, Holding, Fotso, Ezeh, Madise, Kahurani, and Zulu). The orphans shall be provided access to food enriched with nutrients. In this regard, the report by Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development (n.d) states, Lack of access to

nutritionally proper food and food insecurity, leads to the socially unacceptable ways of accessing food, its storage and use.

Orphanages

An orphanage is an institution dedicated to the care and up-bringing of children who have lost their parent. The practice of putting orphans in this type of institutional care is prevailing in the poor Asian countries from the last many years (Rather and Margoob, 2006). Most of the researchers and people are against the orphanages on the basis that orphanages are expensive to operate and have little to fulfill the emotional needs of the orphans (Drew, 1998). Similarly orphans in orphanage can face social and emotional problems (Ahmad & Mohamad, 1996). On the other hand, orphanages can be seen as workable option for the care of the orphans as kinship care cannot handle and provide that much care and attention to the orphans. The experiences at the orphanage shows that although the orphans faced problems to adjust in the environment of the orphanage in the early stage of their enrollment but with the passage of time and experiencing love and care from the caretakers the orphans start feeling like in home. The care takers treated them like their own children and orphans were satisfied from their access to the resources and facilities like food, education, and other residence facilities (Morantz and Heymann, 2010). In the history of many developing countries, institutional care is a relatively recent import. In most cases, it was introduced early in the twentieth century by missionaries or colonial governments, replicating what was then familiar in their home countries (Tolfree and David, 1995). More than 50 years of research provides persuasive evidence that the type of institutional care provided in Western countries had a detrimental effect on cognition, behavioral, affecting and social development of young children (Rather and Margoob, 2006). Millions of children around the world currently live in residential institutions. It is estimated worldwide that well over 2 million children are living in orphanages. In most developing countries, no one knows how many children reside in such care and in many of these countries; no one even knows how many residential institutions are presently working (Williamson and Greenberg, 2010).

When a second party institution starts the parenting role of a child's upbringing, it's the beginning of the secondary socialization of the child (Giddens, 2003). As Rosbo stated, when a child is enrolled in an orphanage, it is the start of his secondary socialization (Rosbo, n.d). If the orphanage is close to conventional family setting then it will affect the health of the orphans positively (Ahmad, Qahar, & Siddiq, 2005). Attention must be given to the improvement of facilities in the orphanages like education, living standards and other residence facilities. Similarly the caregivers must be trained and healthy competitive atmosphere should be ensured in the orphanages (Rather and Margoob, 2006).

Education

According to Muhammad Yunus (2003), the Nobel Prize winner and founder of the Grameen Bank, education is one of the primary mechanisms for eradicating the poverty of the poor.

UNAIDS, task team conducted a research (n.d), which reported about education as; “Education has the power to bring enormous improvements in the lives of orphans by granting knowledge and life skills. Education has a great role in the psychosocial development of orphans. It gives them hope in chaotic times. The access of the orphans must be ensured to quality education. Many researches in different countries show that being orphaned has a harmful impact on the educational indicators. Educational institution is the only institution that reaches more than other public institutions. But the problem is, its resources and potentials are not utilized up to the benchmark. In order to make best use of their potential, schools must facilitate and co-ordinate multi-sect oral approaches.” According to the research conducted by Miller (2008), education is development. It reduces the poverty and diseases in the children by creating choices and opportunities to the children. It gives them a voice in the society. The advantages of education are well known in the developing countries. Education increases workforce productivity, increases incomes, increases political participation and reduces social inequality. Education creates a labor force that opens doors to economic and social prosperity. Educating orphan is an important element in their social well-being and reducing poverty.

Education is a basic human right for all children, as recognized in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (1990) and Education for All is a compelling goal for all nations. Education is important for the children’s psychosocial development as well as their economic productivity in their future. Miller further states, school provides children with a safe, ordered environment and emotional support of other adults in the society. School helps children to interact with each other and make social networks. Schools impart important skills to the children. Education is something which can change lives. If there are barriers to children in attaining good quality education, they become vulnerable to abuse, exploitation and different disorders. Another important aspect of education is the provision of materials to the orphans that are helpful in the studies. According to Miller (2008), the children not just need to be enrolled in the schools but they also need compulsory uniform, shoes and school supplies. These things seem like insignificant but it is a barrier for children to attend the school. The United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (2007) also argue that severe barrier to the enrollment of the children is not only the school fee but also textbooks, school supplies and uniforms. It’s documented in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) that education is a basic human right for all children and Education for All is a forceful goal for all nations.

Food Facilities

According to The Framework for the protection, care and support of orphans and vulnerable children, 2004, the orphans are at extreme danger from malnutrition and sickness and they are less likely to get the required medical care. Further according to Lang (2003), one of the important components for the support of orphans is Food and nutrition. Under nutrition causes more than one half of deaths in children in developing countries. The report by Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development (n.d) summarizes about food provisions, “The focus of food

security and nutrition interventions should be to: Provide nutrient–dense and sufficient food to the orphanages for the orphans. To improve the productivity, quality and storage of food in the house holds for orphans. To assist the community to recognize sources of food, to assemble capital assets and equipments to help in strengthening food security of such households, it must be ensured that the houses have access to nutrient-dense food on regular basis by heartening them to start income generating initials. Nutrition based education must be provided to the orphanages. They must be encouraged to start nutrition gardening.” Further, Studies shows that paternal orphans are more defenseless to food deficits, which is confirmed through low weight for height and acute malnutrition.(Kimani-Murage, Holding, Fotso, Ezeh, Madise, Kahurani, and Zulu). The orphans shall be provided access to food enriched with nutrients. In this regard, the report by Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development (n.d) states, Lack of access to nutritionally proper food and food insecurity, leads to the socially unacceptable ways of accessing food, its storage and use.

Recreational Facilities

According to strategic framework for orphans and vulnerable children, 2001, it is essential to incorporate effective measures into other activities of the orphans which include structured recreation, art culture and sports activities that allow isolated orphans and other vulnerable children to integrate socially. Ratey (2008) suggests that exercise and physical activity helps brain cells grow, modify, and work together, promoting memory maintenance and learning. Sport, culture and recreational facilities play a significant role in the community development. These facilities and services give personal, social, economic and environmental benefits to the individuals and the overall communities (Recreation facility plan, 2010). According to the reformers play has a great contribution in an Urban-Industrial society for example, developing moral ideals, social interaction skills, reduction of individualism, group making and means-end activities. It encourages fitness, moral and social improvement. (Cavallo, 1976) Recreation through physical, social, and creative expression provides opportunities for the individuals to develop their health. It helps them to socialize and interact with others. Through recreation a person learn new skills, he gets fun and achieve stability in their lives. Park is a place for providing recreation. It is advantageous for both the consumer and non consumer in the same way. It provides a sense of place for the people to access nature, interpretive education, escape and recreation. (Recreation facility plan, 2010) Through recreational activities, youth learn how to bargain with the peers, resolve conflicts and work together. Parks and other recreational facilities and activities help the young to develop relationships with non-parental adults. These adults may serve as important guides for them. Vigorous play and physically active recreation can contribute to brain development, as well as intellectual success. According to researches by (Hillman, Erickson, and Kramer, 2008) and (Sattelmair and Ratey, 2009), Regular based physical activity and energetic engage in recreation in youth in fact boosts the brain activity and plays an important role in their academic achievement. Organized activities help to build competencies in the youth and helps in their development. This participation has an important role in the academic success, mental health, identity development

and positive social relationships and behaviors of the youth. It paves their way to their educational success (Mahoney, Larson, Eccles, and Lord, 2005). Historically there is a link between crime and recreation to justify bond issues for recreational facilities as the chief of police of Los Angeles argues in 1926, play grounds have become the most important to the police department than any other department.

Relationship with Caretakers

According to Skinner (2006), a caregiver is a person who plays the most important role in the care and rear of the orphan. The role of a care giver is to provide all features of care and he must be responsible for the child under his care. The duties of caretakers are to protect the rights of the children in their care, provide them basic requirements of life and development for instance, shelter, food, education, clothing and health care; to provide them environment for psychosocial development and to support them, to give them moral, cultural and religious instructions, similarly hygiene, he must be responsible if anything happens to the child. Similarly he must be there to attend to the child. He must provide a condition to the child which is suitable for their emotional development. In line with Skinner (2006), Cluver and Gardner's (2007) also states that, Care takers are the persons who benefit the children through social and health support. Caretakers help the orphans in their homework; reading and stories give them advices on education and attend their school meetings. A caretaker gives the orphan protection and support with honesty and closeness. According to The U.N Convention on the Rights of the Child 1990, all the decisions which are going to affect the child and all possible solutions must be considered and given value in the best interests of the child. Similarly there must be no discrimination with the children and the children must be provided the opportunity to enjoy their rights. The convention further states that the children can express their views in all the matters and their views must be given weight according to their age. They must be the part of the design making. Similarly the spiritual, moral, psychological and social development of the child must be ensured. According to Rosbo (n.d), one of the most important things for the smooth life in an orphanage is listening to each other the orphans and the caregivers both have to listen to each other and to share with each other as much as possible. Another finding of the research of Rosbo (n.d) was that the staff of the orphanage needs to talk to the orphans to develop a good relationship and enjoy their time at the orphanage. Similarly, for the pleasant life in the orphanage, there should be a good interaction between the children and their caregivers (Moore and Wong, 1997). Better and frequent relationship between the caregiver and the orphan is connected with the total mental health of the orphans compared to the non-orphans (Benjet, 2010). We have to do and each and every thing to give the children priority, protection and a bright future. This argument must be at the core of all agendas. This is a call of action (Macel, 1996). Orphanages may face a great deal of problems related to the staffing of the orphanage. In concurrence with Fuhmann and Munchel (1995), orphanages face a lot of problems related to the staffing of the institutional care places settings which include limited training of the caretakers, lack of proper supervision, no opportunities for their professional advancements and better understanding of the needs of the orphans. Similarly Due to the difference

in the culture and language of the caregivers and orphans and lack of experience, the orphans and teachers face communication problems regarding their needs (Rather and Margoob, 2006). The care givers must be educated to provide care and support to the children who are under their care (Tsheko, 2007). Effects of quality care continue till adulthood. The children should be reared independently without useless restrictions from the caregivers. The environment should be built in a way where children should be put up in those places where the caregivers can keep close supervision and help children to develop independently .it helps the children to develop confidence and makes him able to face the challenges of the world. It builds in them new skills and makes them able to take responsibilities (Simons and Korangteng, 2012). Moreover Morantz & Heymann (2010) finds, the other children after facing multi problems in the orphanage, the newly enrolled orphans develop strong and ancestral bonding with the caretakers.

Environment

According to Rosbo (n.d), a person has different habits and patterns depending on his life. If we develop a specific habitués in life we will continually have this habitués for the rest of our lives, even if the surrounding affects the habitués. So if a child comes from different habitués which was a not supporting and a bad one to an environment which is good and supporting, he will definitely experience a good and progressive growth in his new surroundings. In this context the standard of environment for the orphanage is that children should live safe, they must be provided with proper facilities, their needs should be fulfilled and they should be allowed to keep relations with the outside community. Similarly the atmosphere in the orphanage should be in a way that the child will feel like in his home. (UNCRC report, n.d) Goldfarb (1955) claimed that developmental discrepancies resulted in poor institutional care can only be overcome through placing them in more loving and caring environment. In consensus Dennis (n-d) states, improving the environment of the children improves the social and cognitive deficits of these children. Similarly simple changes in the orphanage environment increases the intelligence scores in the orphans, similarly if the child to caregiver ratio is lowered in the orphanages, it will also increase the intelligence level in the orphans (Simons and korangteng, 2012). To get proper and well educated primary socialization the child need support from its primary group which will help him to develop an appropriate social identity Cooley (1922). When a child is born he do not have a culture, but through different processes of socialization a child develop cultural norms (Giddens, 2003). If a child is up-brought in a bad environment and is living in an orphanage, has a still opportunity to do something different in his life. If the attitude of the people around him and the institution in which he is living is supporting then he is capable of doing anything (Rosbo, n.d). The Convention on the Rights of the Child 1990 states that in each and every decision affecting the child, the various possible solutions must be considered and due weight given to the child's best interests. We have to do and each and every thing to give the children priority, protection and a bright future. This argument must be at the core of all agendas. This is a call of action. (Macel, 1996) According to The U.N Convention on the Rights of the Child 1990, all the decisions which are going to affect the child and all possible solutions must be considered and given value in the best interests of the

child. Similarly there must be no discrimination with the children and the children must be provided the opportunity to enjoy their rights.

Educational Facility

An orphanage provides the basic facilities to the orphans in whom education must be on the priority as education is the best and most effective weapon to cope with the challenges; a person is faces in his future life. According to Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989), Education is a basic human right for all children and 'Education for All' is a forceful goal for all nations. Education is development. It reduces the poverty and diseases in the children by creating choices and opportunities to the children. It gives them a voice in the society. The advantages of education are well known in the developing countries. Education increases workforce productivity, increases incomes, increases political participation and reduces social inequality. Educating an orphan is an important element in their social well-being and reducing poverty (Miller, 2008). According to the policy on orphanages in Pakistan under Pakistan Bait-ul-mall Act the orphanages in Pakistan shall ensure the provision of free quality education to the orphans in the best schools of the area to the highest level. This statement in the policy is highly obeyed by the orphanages in KP. The primary data reveals that the orphans of Pakistan Sweet Home are enrolled in English medium public school i.e. The Educator School Al Noor Campus Mardan. Similarly all the orphans of Al Islah Center go to their own school i.e., The National School and College Shiekh Maltoon Mardan which is also an English medium school and they were also planning to shift the building of the school inside the orphanage. On the contrary side most of the orphans of Sarhadi Yateem Khana go to the Government schools and only talented students of the orphanage are provided with a chance to appear in the entry tests for enrollment in the private schools which are Services public School and the Leads Public School. In this regard the interviews from the authority of Sarhadi Yateem Khana reveal that they are financially unable to enroll all the orphans in English medium private schools. They wish to open their own school but the funds were not supporting their idea. The Managing Director said the community makes many promises to cooperate in their educational plans but they do not fulfill their promises. As the Managing Director of the orphanage argued:

Food Facility

According to the policy on orphans and orphanages, "The orphanage will ensure the provision of free nutritious balanced diet according to the weekly menu, keeping in view the age of the orphans. The committee can also decide the menu." One of the important components for the support of orphans is Food and nutrition (Lang, 2003). According to Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development, The focus of food security and nutrition interventions should be to: Provide nutrient-dense and sufficient food to the orphanages for the orphans. Similarly the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development further states, that It must be ensured that the houses where orphans are living, have access to nutrient-dense food on regular basis by enriching them to start income generating initials. Nutrition based education must be provided to

the orphanages. They must be encouraged to start nutrition gardening. Another research concludes that, under nutrition causes more than one half of deaths in children in developing countries (Lang, 2003). In the light of the secondary information and policy for orphanages when the food facility was evaluated in the three orphanages it was evident that the food provisions in all the orphanages are satisfactory and the orphans are satisfied from the food interventions. Fresh food is provided to the orphans in a clean environment in all the three orphanages. The food stuff is decided by the committee keeping in view the desires of the orphans. The interviews from the orphans show that the quality of food is good. The field data and observation further reveal that in terms of food provisions Pakistan Sweet Home ranks the first. There is a proper menu in the orphanage and fruits are also served to the orphans on daily basis. On the other hand there is no menu system in Sarhadi Yateem Khana. The provision of food depends on charities from the community.

Recreational Facilities

Sport, culture and recreational facilities play a significant role in the community development. These facilities and services give personal, social, economic and environmental benefits to the individuals and the overall communities (Recreation facility plan, 2010). Similarly, According to strategic framework for orphans and vulnerable children 2001, it is essential to incorporate effective measures into other activities of the orphans which include structured recreation, art culture and sports activities that allow isolated orphans and other vulnerable children to integrate socially. The above secondary data has been significantly acknowledged by the policy on Orphanages in Pakistan. According to policy on Orphanages regarding recreational facilities in the orphanage, the mental and physical health has a significant impact on the personality of children. Keeping in view their mental and physical health, the orphanages shall ensure the availability of recreational facilities in the orphanages which include;

- Indoor and outdoor games
- Mini library
- Trips to parks and scene places
- Social gathering
- T.V and cable facility
- Recreational Club

In the context of games facility, the literature shows that physical and mental activity like game has positive impacts on the individual as Ratey (2008) suggests that exercise and physical activity helps brain cells grow, modify and work together, promoting memory maintenance and learning. In this regard the field data from Sarhadi Yateem Khana reveals that the orphans of Sarhadi Yateem Khana mostly play outdoor games but the indoor games are limited. The orphans play outdoor games outside the building of the orphanage in a ground called The Company Bagh as the ground inside the orphanage is short and the orphans cannot play outdoor games. Most of the orphans in the orphanage demanded for a vast and large ground in the orphanage. The authorities of the

orphanage appealed to the government that the government should come forward and support the orphanage financially. The building of the orphanage is small and old, so the government should take interest in the repairing and the enlargement of the building and hence enlargement of the ground.

In this context the primary data from Pakistan Sweet Home reveals that there is outdoor games facility to the orphans but there is no indoor games facility. However the interviews reveal that the authority of the orphanage is planning to construct a hall in the orphanage for indoor games. The ground facility is satisfactory; there is a large ground in the orphanage. Although the orphans reported some minor problems for example an extract from the interview is: “. . . The ground is large enough but we are restricted to a small portion to play games because most of the ground is covered with grass which causes multiple problems during games, so we play in that portion which is uncovered. If the authority cuts the extra bushes and shrubs it will be very good for us to play openly . . .” (11-O-15) In the context of games the orphans of Al Islah Center use to play outdoor games inside the building of the orphanage. Most of the orphans are satisfied from the ground facility but the ground needs to be made wider to meet the needs of the orphans. On contrary, indoor games are prohibited in the orphanage. The indoor games like Ladoo, carom board etc are considered as games used for gambling, and as the orphanage is highly an Islamic institute that is why indoor games are prohibited in the orphanage. Further the field data expose that the material for games is provided by the orphanages. According to the policy, there must be a mini library in the orphanage. In this perspective, the field data and observation discloses the fact that there is no mini library in the Sarhadi orphanage. According to the interviews there was a library in the past, but now it has been promoted to a Computer lab. Similarly the primary data from Pakistan Sweet Home also reveals that there is no mini library in the orphanage. On contrary the data from Al Islah Center reveals that there is a mini library in the orphanage but the children use to go to library just on Sunday as they are only free to go there by that day, otherwise there routine was so tough that they had no extra time to go to library and read books there. But the library there needs to be updated. According to the policy, the orphanage must ensure the trips of orphans to parks and scene places. These kinds of tours are very important for the mental well-being of the orphans as it is evident from the literature; Park is a place for providing recreation. It is advantageous for both the consumer and non-consumer in the same way. It provides a sense of place for the people to access nature, interpretive education, escape and recreation (Recreation facility plan, 2010). Similarly, Parks and other recreational facilities and activities help the young to develop relationships with non-parental adults. These adults may serve as important guides for them. In the context of present study the data from Sarhadi Yateem Khana reveals that there is no proper system of tours or picnics of the orphans.

Relationship with Caretakers

A caregiver is a person who plays the most important role in the care and rear of the orphan. The role of a care giver is to provide all features of care and he must be responsible for the child under

his care. The duties of caretakers are to protect the rights of the children in their care, provide them basic requirements of life and development. Similarly he must be there to attend the child. He must provide a condition to the child which is suitable for their emotional development (Skinner, 2006). Care takers are the persons who benefit the children through social and health support. Caretakers help the orphans in their homework; reading stories and gives them advices on education and attends their school meetings. A caretaker gives the orphan protection and support with honesty and closeness (Cluver and Gardner's, 2007). Similarly For the pleasant life in the orphanage, there should be a good interaction between the children and their caregivers (Moore and Wong, 1997). The policy on Orphanages states regarding the care of orphans in the orphanage that, "the orphans must be cared till they become able to support themselves. The authority of the orphanage will help them bond better and make lasting friendships with children they can be about. The orphans should be given institutional care, love and support. Personal attention to the orphans must be ensured. Their loneliness, frustration and distraction must be overpowered." The field data revealed that there are four caretakers of the orphans in Al Islah Center by definition i.e. two males for 60 male orphans and two females for 50 female orphans. Otherwise they argue every person on the orphanage is a caretaker even the President of the orphanage. Similarly there are 10 Ayaas (Mothers) for 100 orphans in Pakistan Sweet Home. On the contrary the interview from the Sarhadi Yateem Khana revealed that there is only one care taker by definition and the total personnel consisted of 15 persons. The presence of only one care taker is defended by the argument, that all the other personnel are also involved in the care of the orphans. The clerk, the cook, even the Manager Operations and the president is a caretaker. The presence of only one caretaker in the orphanage can be challenged but the field information and observation shows that all the other personnel of the orphanage also took active part in the care and need fulfillment of the orphans. Same is the case with the other orphanages. However If there are less number of caretakers and a hug number of orphans then it is impossible that there would be good relationship between the orphans and the staff. (Rosbo, n.d) Similarly all the orphans of the above mentioned three orphanages argued that they feel more comfortable in the orphanage. Even there are more facilities in the orphanage than their homes, so they feel normal in the orphanage. According to The U.N Convention on the Rights of the Child 1990, all the decisions which are going to affect the child and all possible solutions must be considered and given value in the best interests of the child. Similarly there must be no discrimination with the children and the children must be provided the opportunity to enjoy their rights. The convention further states that the children can express their views in all the matters and their views must be given weight according to their age. Similarly according to Rosbo, One of the most important things for the smooth life in an orphanage is listening to each other. The orphans and the caregivers both have to listen to each other and to share with each other as much as possible. The field data in this context reveals that the views of the orphans are not considered in the affairs of the orphanage. The views of the orphans is given importance up to some level but as they are not mature enough that is why there consent is not that much considered in the operations of the orphanage. Most of the orphans of Pakistan Sweet Home that were interviewed, felt indebted to the orphanage for all the facilities and support. They are

having the feeling that the orphanage is doing a lot for them. For the pleasant life in the orphanage, there should be a good interaction between the children and their caregivers. (Moore and Wong, 1997). All the orphans told that they do not feel alone or neglected in the orphanage. Due to the difference in the culture and language of the caregivers and orphans and lack of experience, the orphans and teachers face communication problems regarding their needs (Rather and Margoob, 2006). In this regard the field data and observation reveal that the care givers in all the three orphanages belonged to the same culture and language and there were no any communication problems between the orphans. In this context the interviews from Al Islah Center reveal that they prefer a person to appoint as caretaker who is retired from army and is an experienced person while second priority is given to a person who has spent his life in the orphanage as an orphan which show more accord to the argument of Rather and Margoob, (2006). That person can better understand the situation and needs of the orphans. In this regard the interviews from the authority of Sarhadi Yateem Khana reveal that there is no such criterion for the selection of a caretaker.

Conclusion

With regard to the study objectives, policy and empirical evidences from the field data and their analysis, it is concluded that the overall educational and food interventions in all the three orphanages is satisfactory. However there are some flaws which need proper attention as per the policy. The recreational facilities in the orphanages are also good but there are various gaps between the policy and its real implementation which are indicated by the researcher. The root cause of all the gaps in the nongovernment orphanages resides in the unavailability of proper funds, which calls for the Government and the community to come forward and take initiatives to support the orphans. Similarly there are also challenges to the government orphanage in the area of recreational facilities which need their proper attention. Various government agencies, companies and foundations need to fund programs aimed at providing quality education for the orphans. Most of the orphans of Sarhadi Yateem Khana go to Government schools; the quality of education in those schools is not up to the benchmark. For this reason the community should sponsor maximum number of the orphans for their quality education in English Medium Schools. Stress should also be laid on income of generating abilities in orphaned children through skill development initiatives in all the orphanages, keeping in view the interest of the orphans. Keeping in view the utility and demand, the children must be trained in computers for better future prospects. For this purpose the computer labs must be made functional at all the orphanages. It is obvious from the findings that the root cause of all the problems in Al Islah Center and Specifically in Sarhadi Yateem Khana is the lack of proper funds. So the removal of the financial barrier is crucial in this regard. The caregivers and teacher did not know about the national and international standards for caring and teaching the orphans. They were having limited training, lack of appropriate supervision, few opportunities for professional advancements. The government should arrange trainings and provide them opportunities for professional advancements which will make them efficient to properly care and rear the children. The orphans should be offered formal education as well as informal education. They must be given chances to appear in seminars and different educational

meetings and programs. There must be career counseling of the orphans both at the orphanage and at the school.

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