HOME HOME

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"A HOME AWAY FROM HOME "

MYPHILOSOPHY AND EXPERIENCE OF RUNNING AN ORPHANAGE

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Dear Friends,

Assuming that children can best be brought up in their own home condition with the parental love, here below we try to think of "A HOME AWAY IROM HOME" where children who have no possibility of upbringing in its own family background.

In my opinion children who have no possibility at all in their family bring-up alone should be brought up to a Hostel situation. The persons dealing with these hostel children should constantly bear in mind the ideological family and deal with these children accordingly making a sincere effort. They should firmly believe that every child is a precious gift and deserve best of our attention. Love should be the key word and Love should be the ambiance and quality should be the criteria.

LET ME FIRST START THIS WHOLE NARRATION WITH MY OWN EXPERIENCE:

A SYSTEM OF SELF GOVERNMENT FOR CHILDREN:

Years ago when I started my teaching career I discovered a book in the local library which I have never since been able to find: Classroom Parliament, or something to that effect. It had a deep influence on my whole approach to handling children in a classroom and also in an "orphanage" situation.

The gist of the whole book was that we should give as much liberty as possible to the children in our care in the every day running of their own affairs and in whatever concerns them. Too often they become like a lot of morons at the back and call of the figure of supreme authority who happens to be incharge. They simply just do so they are told or suffer the consequences. In the normal approach to caring for children, in groups, they have hardly any say at all in what concerns them and that to me seems a very strange kind of imposition. Perhaps it is because very few of those incharge will ever first go of the reigus they hold, either through fear of what would happen as a result or simply because they want to be the definitive figures of authority whose desires and commands must be unquestioningly obeyed willy-nilly. I straight away introduced the system to my own classroom of some 30 boys. It created no problems, resolved, in fact a great number of discipline problems. The class was divided into suitable groups. Members of the class parliament were elected by secret ballot so that there was a minister to handle every needed port-folio. From this group the Prime Minister was chosen. Typical portfolios were: Minister of work, who supervised the cleaning up whenever needed and the general tidiness of everything, Minister of games whose work was quite evident, Minister of Justice. The later was something quite revolutionary, at least for me, since it entailed that

the boys themselves sorted out all their own discipline problems in a for more democratic and fair way then the normal method of unquestioning punishment that normally prevails. For instants once a week, if required or whenever required, the Law court would assemble complete with minister of justice, Judge, witnesses for both sides, defense, the culprits. No child could ever be punished out of hand but was given a fair chance to defend and explain himself with his own chosen witnesses. And all punishment were administered by the members of the low court itself and not by the teacher. Children do not like having to face their pores to give an account of their apparent misdeeds. But also the great bonus was that everyone in the class was responsible for the good behaviour of everyone else and out of school. The whole process had to be carefully handled and guided at the beginning so that it did not simply become a session of tale - bearing with children accusing each other out of hand for every tiny fault. Only cases that were on an agenda could be dealt with and off-the-cuff accusations were not allowed. There was never any evidence of the process becoming a "Kangaroo Court", but it all went off with considerable dignity and seriousness suitable to the occasion. Any adult in all these types of meeting must restrain any desire to interfere and dominate and do all the talking and scolding. Quite simply the adult is merely another member of the audience and has no more right to speak then the others and he should do his ut most to simply be there

trying to work with this system, is difficult. But the rewards are very great and these can learned only from experience. A code of punishments should be worked out at the beginning of the parliament and all forms of corporal punishment must never be allowed.

The children will quickly devise their own simple but effective forms of punishment. And how such more satisfactory this method is than the mere accusation and punishment system that usually exists. The class court will be for more just than most other methods. I think that some little thought will bear much fruit for anyone who introduces this system of Class Parliament and the teacher will quickly see all the ways in which this can be used. The whole aim is to do as much as possible, no matter how difficult and different at the start, through and with boys. I learned that it was much wiser to go through the children responsible for any department of the classroom routine rather than that I should deal directly with it myself. The system will reach out into every sphere of the classroom life and, of course, school then becomes something alive and interesting and valuable to the child since he has so much say in the running of his own life even while confined to a classroom.

Partir to an an entable grouth, and children who will be responsible

Later I began work in Boys' Town. The Founders of this new venture among whom I was happy to be, decided that we would run the place on the true Boys' Town system. It is important to remember that most places calling themselves Boys' Towns are not such at all nor do they know anything, it appears, about the system introduced by Father Flannagan in his famous Boys' Town in Nebraska. Simply put it means that the boys live in small groupings, as much as possible in individual cottages and that the inmates of the Town have as much say as can be in the running of the place and this in every aspect of it. You will have noted that the progress has been from a classroom to a school to a whole Boys' Town where the boys live all their lives together and do not go home in the evenings.

I know from experience of the two usual approaches that the Boys' Town method is far, far more satisfactory than the predominant barracks system where the children are herded all together and never allowed the least say in how their lives should be run. These latter are merely told what to do and when and the bell or the whistle or the clapped hand rules.

It will take little honest thought to arrive at a full use of the real Boys' Town system. Here too, members of the ruling group are chosen by secret ballot. This chosen group can form a Parliament or Panchayat or any suitable grouping of children who will be responsible

for as much of the running of the "Home" as is completely possible. The ones actually incharge must be ready to step back and remain on the fringe and to interfere as little as possible once the system is running smoothly. It is some times quicker to deal directly with a need or a matter of discipline or a job to be done rather than to go through the ones among the boys in charge, but how much more rewarding in the long run is the later, how much more educative in the best sense, than for the child to be told all the time what to do and how. I repeat that the ones incharge must be ready to help and guide, but neither to dominate or to do what boy should do. Rather he must work through the chosen hierarchy, through the boy ministers to the other boys and not directly. The results of the method are astounding and can only be learned by experience and experimenting too. One will quickly find that general discipline improves considerably and that the ones incharge truly become the father figures they should be and not the repressive and feared overlords. The wardens can relate in a much better way with the children in their care. The children themselves learn to accept responsibility and to supervise and guide the younger ones or the weaker ones. The children learn to stand on their own feect and make their own decisions and arrive at a community decision in policy making. But the system must eventually filter right down and through the whole lives of the people living together in Boys' Town (or Girls' Town, for that matter). Those responsible for the wholer set-up

must all the time try to see how the system can more and more be used and influence the lives of the children, the small democracy is children's homes should be. And the definition of democracy is,

"Government by people (in this case children) as a whole especially through elected representatives" - Oxford Dictionary.

And that definition is complete for those who wish to introduce this system into their areas of work with children. I have been living with this method for close on 40 years now and would not ever revert to the traditional barracks system of caring for boys. I am also convinced that the system must be allowed to function to its fullest degree and not be introduced only in part or with too much domination from adults. With some little patience and practice the system begins to foundation as if it had always been there and was the normal way of caring for children. Give it time to establish itself. Let it reach out more and more. Let it play its part as fully as possible all the time.

IN OUR CHILD CARE CENTRE WE BELIVE THAT

OUR CENTRE MUST BE A PLACE

- In which each person (child, staff member, worker) feels that he has
 his own niche and is valued for himself as he is and not just for
 what he can contribute.
- Where friendliness has rooted out fear and authority means responsibility and not privilege.
- Where people are treated as individuals, and not as members of a herd, as individuals, moreover whose integrity and self-respect must not be violated.
- Where people are not shouted at nor hedged about with unnecessary rules and restrictions, but where everyone has as much freedom as they can accept.
- Where much is expected of every one so that freedom bring responsibility.
- In which the inevitable lapses from grace are not visited upon the community, but are put right quickly and unobtrusively.
- Where little is ever looked up, be it community of private property.
- Organized so as to enable crowds of children to behave in a courteous fashion, and not so as to force them to behave like a rabble

- Where the adults see themselves as expert guides encouraging others up the mountain of experience by climbing alongside them and showing them each step not as superior beings sitting on the top and calling others to follow them as best they can, if they can.
- Where children are not so afraid to make mistakes (academically, socially, morally) that they never develop properly.
- That known everyone to be a sinner but refuses to treat anyone like a criminal.
- That harnesses the unselfishness of children in the service of others.

IT ALSO MEANS THAT THE ONES INCHARGE

- Know every person in the place by name and not only by name but also by nature and use his name when they meet him to show him that they recoganise him as a person in his own right.
- Apologize to the person if they find that they have been less than courageous to him. It means calling him a "Gentleman" over and over again in the confident hope that he will eventually behave like one.
- Do not let one laugh in the wrong way at others mistakes, they can laugh with others but not at them.
- Let them see by example that the way a true adult behaves is to help others without regard to their own convenience.

IT MEANS

- Never letting one get away with spacious excuses or with shoddy work or general feebleness of character if it is less than can reasonably be expected of him.
- A fundamental attitude of trust and not a fundamental attitude of suspicion.
- Expecting one to do the right thing always and not expecting him to do the wrong thing. The person will almost always do what he feels the adults expects of him.

IN BOYS' VILLAGE IS INTRODUCED THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL FEATURES:

BOYS' HOME:

Boys' Village provides a home for destitute, parent less or abandoned boys. We are trying to restore to them what they have lost or never had and to which we feel every child has a right, namely, an atmosphere of family life in w m and happy surroundings.

We want to give these to so a total and all embracing education for good self-reliant living, in a atmosphere of love and concern. A child's greatest needs are: to we and be loved, proper nutrition, health, settled surroundings, and chance to grow-up learn normally in a community like other children

Thus the children are given the possibility of living a natural life as in any normal family, without losing contact with the outer world. Like other children they attend the regular schools in the villages about a mile away.

Boys' Village remains the guardian of the children in its care until they are able to look after themselves. No fixed period of stay is envisaged. The boy come to a home which will always remain his home.

Children are admitted to the village solely on consideration of their need of a home and of affectionate care.

Boys' Village brings up children in an atmosphere of kindness so that they may grow into useful man, healthy in mind and body. With the right social attitude towards their fellow men. An effort is made to inculcate qualities of tolerance, responsibility, willingness to help, right attitude to work, dedication and proficiency.

THE VILLAGE:

Large, impersonal institutions can never provide all the security of love and attention which a child needs and which he can find in small groups under the care of a sympathetic adult.

Thus we have attempted to provide small, well ventilated and spacious rural-type houses for the boys. We have purposely kept them low and similar to buildings found in the district because it has been found psychologically better for the type of boys we cater for.

"The more normal the circumstances in which the child grows up, the better for its development. The neglected child has one great wish to be like other children". (Herman Gmeiner).

Our way of life is modest, simple, adapted to local conditions.

We vigorously avoid any from of institutionalism. We do not want the boy to have a welfare label. We keep regimentation to the minimum no more, in fact, than that found in any good family.

Being, a village it is a gathering of small groups of families. The families of the farm workers and the staff live together with the boys. We want as much integration as possible in order to achieve a fuller family life.

There are 101 boys living in 10 such above mentioned homes.

THE BOYS:

At the village the boys are our first and most important responsibility and the focus of the programme.

We aim at a full and wholesome life for each one of them. Thus full attention is paid to every aspect of the child's growth.

It has never occurred to us that for admission anything like caste or creed or color have even a place for consideration. And we are adverse to any form of trying to change a boy's beliefs.

It is the need of the boy and the services that the village can render that determine priority in admission.

The following categories of boys will find a home here as long as space allows, Children of Court committed parents, destitute, orphan, neglected, abandons, a child in dire need of care.

The overriding reason for admission is the need of the boy.

EDUCATION:

To live in Boys' Village is to slowly cultivate the discipline of living as a member of a decent family where one learns to give and take, to share and to love and be loved.

The boy learns to order himself to the normal routine of decent clean living. He must brush his teeth, wash himself, know the use of the toilet room, understand to use clean clothes.

A part from personal hygiene, the boy learns to understand, to converse and to communicate. He comes to know about the good things in life.

He learns to smile and to laugh and to enjoy himself.

He begins to develop value judgments.

He is growing into a decent human being.

He also learns to administer the Village. There is a boy's Government or Panchyat which is chosen by the boys themselves. This group is expected to make many of the decisions affecting the boys, who are given as much responsibility as possible.

"It is well known that nothing builds character better than a responsible measure of responsibility. The child who learns to accept responsibility learns consideration and respect for others. It is better to expect too much of a child than never to trust him to undertake anything at all". (Hermann Gmeiner)

Each boy is expected to contribute to the maintenance of tidiness and cleanliness. They also help in the gardens and have their own plot of land in which to grow vegetables for sale to kitchen.

They also learn the rudiments of farming and animal husbandry.

They learn how to handle tools and make simple repairs and carry out jobs of painting, tailoring, cooking etc.

For their academic education they go out to the village schools, where they spend most of their day among their peers. They remain in close contact with their own natural environment and will have no problem of readjusting to their surroundings once they leave us.

We encourage the boys to make outside contacts with as wide a range of friends as feasible.

The boys learn how to handle money and to make purchases as well as how to save.

They are also taught how to be concerned about others less fortunate than themselves by carrying out elementary forms of social service in the area or by welcoming the poor people who come to the village for help.

BOY'S SAVING BANK ACCOUNT:

With a view to building up for each boy resources for himself when he eventually leaves the boys village and boy's Town system and starts on his own, We have started a savings bank account for each boy. Regular amounts are deposited in the accounts including 50% of the money received from the "aunts and uncles" who sponsor the boys through their education.

The boys is also capable of earning an average of Rs. 5/-per week to deposit in this account. Each boy also receives weekend pocket money which the can spend as he wishes.

After the initial equipping of a boy, nothing is given entirely free. We feel it is better for the dignity of the boy if he knows that he is contributing towards his small personal needs. Thus toilet articles, clothes and school books are supplied, heavily subsidised by ourselves but partly paid for the boy himself from his savings.

FURTHER

It is my firmest conviction that above all else children need to feel secure and stable, but they also need to feel that there is some kind of discipline which is neither harsh nor repressive. They must be able to experience with us that this, their alternative home, is a warm and secure and happy place where they will also find the stability of kind discipline.

It is obvious, I suppose to all of us, that small children need full time love, care and security, and stable figures around them whom they know and trust. And one can quickly see when visiting children's homes that some are full of an easy happiness that is reflected on the faces of the children. These children will relate naturally and confortably with visitors. But there are other so-called homes where the children almost cows away with hand-dog looks about them, so evidently oppressed and unloved by those incharge, that there is no joy left. I am sure that no children's home should ever be run for any kind of profit.

Infact there must be something wrong with an "orphanage" which does make a profit. Children are not with us as so much merchandise, useful creatures to bring in financial income or other suitable benefits. I know of too many children's homes which are existence simply to keep up the strength of the attached village school. Children are even recruited from here and there to fill up the nameroll of the school so that claims can be made for financial grants or for staff from the government. I even know of at least a couple of children's homes which are in the mountains where regularly the authorities go down to the plains looking for children to fill the empty places left by other children who failed to return after holidays and I was told by the ones running the places that the turn-over each holidays was as much as 85%. I was not surprised when I saw the

attitude of the staff to the children and the way they were grossly neglected and repressed. These places are anything but warm and happy and the children pine to get out as soon as they can.

I do think that the most important word in our among children is "security". This above all things we must be instilling into the children who came to us. They must all the time be absorbing this from us into their whole psyche, so that they know without a trace of doubt that this is truly their home. Never must a child get from us attitudes that he may not be truly acceptable or accepted. Never for instance, must we ever threaten a child with expulsion from this "home" for anything expect the most serious matters and these in our situation are very few. One cannot imagine a parent in India telling a child that if he does not behave he will be sent away. Never should we tell a child that it will be sent away. His subconscious, if not his immediate conscious thinking, will tell him that this then is not really his home and that he is not accepted. He will then feel insecure and from that feeling, which can be so deep-seated that even he will not know about it, will arise all sorts of problems which may be he and certainly we will not truly understand. One of the most important parts of our work with the children that come to us, from the first day they come into our care is to do all we can to make the child feel wanted and loved and wholly secure - and the first week or two are vital in this process.

We will keep our eyes open that the child is not being bullied by the ones who have been there longer or by an overbearing new arrival who thinks he must run the place. We must also be aware that some children suffer intensely from homesickness, which emanates from insecurity and all the new threats the child feels in this strange place where the love of his own people is so evidently now missing.

No doubt some will try our patience to the utter limits. They will go out of their way if we treat them as proposed to be nuisance to create problems. They may even run away and want to come back again. I wonder if we realize that what is happening is very simple, though the child does not consciously know it: he is testing our love. He wants to see if we love him fully for what he is and no matter what he does. If we react in the wrong way then the boy begins to feel insecure. He realizes that this is not really his home.

Every child that comes to us is in need of security and respect and love. It does not matter if his face is wrong, or that he is gross and shifty and suspicious. He has every reasons to be if we know the background of most of our boys and if we truly believed in the reason for our very existence as a "Home". Let us also become deeply convinced of the fact that the child is here with us to be allowed to grow in so many ways, which I will not list here. He is not with us to be used. He is not with us for our needs. They are here for their own needs. Never must they be a source of how subtle. Not even as a useful source of publicity and income for the project. I even know of places where children are put into categories according to the amount they pay in orphanage?

I am also sure that there must always be a deep atmosphere of trust in all our approach both to the children and to the staff who work with us. We must not ever adopt an attitude of policing the children. Children will respond to the trust we show them, so that they will become trust worthy, they will respect our trust for them and for the most part do what we expect them to do. On the other hand an approach of suspicion will/engender in them an attitude where they will try to do the wrong thing at the wrong time if they can get away with it. It is simple enough to arrange things in our work so that we give the children the utmost amount of trust and still run our affairs efficiently. This of course will vary with institutions. And now that we have introduced that word I think it high time to say that We all should be doing our utmost to make sure that these " Warm and happy places" where the children must willy- nilly live with us should be as much as possible unlike barracks or institutions as it is possible to

make them. why would children who are obliged against their will to live in a large grouping have to be herded and forever answering to bells or whistles or clapped hands? Why should they have to walk in lines, in pairs? Why should they not live as is feasible to the normal kind of life any child "outside" must live.

To be constantly regimented here and there is not natural and leads to a person who cannot eventually make its own decisions in life. I even know of some homes for children where the children are surrounded by high walls all around the property. they hardly ever go outside those walls and except for holidays during the term breaks, never do so alone, but always with a large group of other shepherded hither and thither by watchful adults. There are clear, though invisible, signs which say to all on the outside: "Keep out", and to those inside "Keep in". No wonder then that these children when they suddenly experience the freedom of their eventual release or their transfer to a more liberal "Home", do not know what to do with this freedom and often run riot until they have grown accustomed to standing on their own feet without being told all the time what to do and how and when.

This will also mean, if fully applied, that the children will have some say in what happens in their surroundings. They will be allowed to form their own judgments and makes atleast some of the decisions that governs their own lives from day to day. It would be good if these

children could form their own body to decide on matters relating to discipline. this is not as difficult as people would wish to make it seem. They can quite easily make decisions about lack of discipline among their peers and administer suitable punishment.

The child who is being judged, should however, have the right to defend himself before all the others. Children are very, very sensitive to injustices and never forget occasions when they have been wrongly accused and punished and I am sure that it is vitally important that was are fully aware of the right any child has to respect for himself as a person and also of the right he has to justice as fair and honest as we can make it.

A child learns an attitude of self respect from those in charge of the "Home" if he respects them. A home in which there is mutual respect for one another and for the individual differences and individual preferences of its members teaches a healthy self respect. Children who are allowed some specific choices from very early years learn something of their own value as individuals. In a home where the rule of those incharge is strong armed and hard fisted, where the only choice is to follow orders or get punished (as seems to be the case in most institutions), in such a home the child learns little about his own

value as an individual because he has considerable difficulty seeing himself as an individual. Why should a child put in our care be almost obliged to lose his individuality? Don't we sometimes forget the needs of human nature and the inviolability of the individual, the sacred distinctness of each of our charges. There is little room in an article of this nature to touch on all the aspects of running a children's home.

Much more needs to be discussed and stated as plain common sense treatment. It is much, much easier to heard our children without any regard for them as persons with every right for our respect and certainly with every for our caring and love and gentle handling.

However I think that if we try to make our so-called "Homes" for children warm and happy places then we are well on the way to running places where the children will feel secure and content and where they will grow into well-balanced adults.

ONE YEAR "ANNUAL PLAN" FOR A

BOYS HOME- A MODEL

S.NO	OBJECTIVE	ACTIONPLAN	INDICATOR
21	To take measures of strengthen and improve the Panahayat ave tem-amonathe nostel students	1.0. STAFF WELFARE	tethis would be a great near season against the students for feasing
	To have regular review meeting for the teachers and staff members in order that their work be done satisfactorily. This meeting will begin with a prayer in each Department.	Every Monday the weekly review meeting will be held in the presence of Rev.Bro.Felix. The work done during the previous week will be discussed for any shortcomings or for any problems suitable remedies will be taken.	1. The work that should have been completed the previous week now at least 95% of it could be done.
		3. Plan for new week will be planned.	
	To encourage the spirit of in it among the teachers.	Teachers will be requested to wear the uniform on Mondays and Thursdays.	1. The teachers will be there by will get the feeling of working like one body.
	To promote the spirit of prayer among the teachers.	 On Mondays from 9.00 to 9.30 a.m. the teachers will come together for a prayer service. During this time they will be asked to thank God for all his blessings and place before aim their needs. 	1. As a consequence during the year they would have realised the difficulties experienced by others and would have prayed for them.
		They will pray for themselves for their work and also for the others who are working with them.	

itself on Tuesdays between 8.55 and 9.40 p.m.

3. All the cottages together will have a meeting once

a month (last Tuesday) at 8.55 p.m.

the students to have profited

by there meetings.

S.NO	OBJECTIVE	ACTIONPLAN	INDICATOR
	To get the cottage leaders to their duties well.	The leaders will have a meeting every month.	1. Thus all work would have been done when the 2 boys in
		All about the cottage matters and short comings will be discussed.	each group work untidily.
	To see that the students do their		
		All activities will be done by means of groups.	50% of the problems in the cottages would be solved.
		4. The various group, viz., meals group, cultural group, prayer group, general work group, bapa stores group, water supplying group etc. will be managed by at least 2 bags in each.	nave corrected
	To speak individually to pro- blematic students.	Every Saturday between 8.30 p.m. and 9.50 p.m. such students would be interviewed and their cases will be recorded in their individual file.	By means of these such st- udents would have changed their way of behaviour.
		At these interviews the problems of the students will be listened to sympathetically.	2. At least 70% of the students would have been interviewed.
	To get the students to take care of their own clothes.	The students will be asked to hang their clothes on the clothes line in an orderly manner.	1. There by the clothes of the students would not get lost.
		Those articles of the clothes found on the ground should be picked up by the cottage leaders.	2. At least 75% would have taken good care of their clothes
		 The clothes that are found still lying on the ground will be identified and brought to the owner. 	

S.NC	OBJECTIVE	ACTIONPLAN	INDICATOR
	their legang time well	 Whatever clothes are put up for drying will be removed by the following day evening. 	
	To see that the students do their work conscientiously.	The students will required to do the given work dur- ing the specified time.	 By means of this 95% of the work would have been completed.
		Those new boys who do not know how to do a particular work will be shown how to do it.	2.15% of the lazy boys would have corrected.
		 When a student has finished his work he will be req- uired to help some one else 	
		4. Every month the general work will be changed.	
	To establish a good relationship between the parents and the Institution.	1.On the 31st August '98 between 10.30 am and 4.00 pm a parents day will be conducted.	1. Thus the parents would take a greater interest in their children.
	montunos.	 At this parents meeting, the parents will be told about the welfare of the children, about their progress their behaviour etc. 	2. Atleast 85% of the parents would have realised the good done to their children
		 On the feast of St. Joseph in April a Parents meeting will be held. 	by the institution.

0.110	OBJECTIVE .	ACTIONPLAN	INDICATOR
2.8.	To encourage the studies spend their leisure time well.	Those students interested in gardening will be encourage a to do so.	1. As a consequence some stu- dents would have started a vegetable garden.
		 They will have to get the permission of the Brother incharge to care for a specific plot of land. These students will be required to prepare the plots well, before planting the seeds on August 18th. 	2. About 70% would have found an interest in gardening
		4. Those who have done well will be given prizes.	
		3.0. STUDENTS SCHOOL LIFE.	
3.1.	To follow the studies of the students.	On Fridays between 10.00 a.m. and 1.00 pm. the schools of the students will be visited.	1. Thereby 6 visits would have made to every school.
	Students.	3rd week - Govt. Hg. Sec. School, Batlagundu 1st week - Old Batlagundu, 2nd week - RC School Batlagundu.	 We would be able to find out the exact progress of at least 75% of the students.
		3. The teachers of the students will be met according to their classes, in the schools their progress and behaviour will be noted down and recorded in the file.	3. 25% of the backward stude nts would have been corrected
3.2.	To make sure that the students attend school properly.	Every Monday the students will be required to wear the school uniform, whether they have all that they require for the studies will be checked up.	1. By this it can be ensured that 100% of the students attend school in their uniform and have all that they require.

s.NO	OBJECTIVE	ACTIONPLAN	INDICATOR
3.3.	To prevent any one from playing the truent.	Those who do not attend school without the necess- ary permission will find out.	2. 100% of the students would have been going to school regularly.
		In every school, the Hostel students will have a leader who will be responsible for the attend once of the students.	would be used upod circle their be usually as
		 Those who play the truent will be brought to book at the cottage meetings. 	
		4.0. STUDENT STUDIES IN THE COTTAGES	
4.1.	The follow up of the studies of students.	Every month the students progress will be recorded and filed.	1. There by we could be sure of 60% of the students doing well in all the subjects.
		2. Those who are not doing well will be represented.	
		 Students who excel in their studies will be encoura- ged and given prizes. 	
4.2.	To follow up the very backward students.	 Those students when they are studying outside their cottage, they will be questioned in what they are studying. 	 The backward students would study a little more studiously.
		 In the morning at 6.30 and in the evening at 7.00 the backward students will be given social attention. If necessary a little punishment may be meted out. 	2. About 90% would have corrected themselves successfully.

s.NO	OBJECTIVE	ACTIONPLAN	INDICATOR
4.3.	To get the students to keep their school books and stationary in good condition.	 The students will be give extra time to study on saturday, Sunday and on holidays. On Sundays between 8.45 and 9.30 p.m. the cottage leader will check up all the books and clothes of the students. Clothes that need to be mended, books, that need to be covered and the shirts that need buttons will be attended to on that night itself. 	1. By means of these 85% would have taken good care of their belongings.
		those who failed to do so will be punished. 5.0. THE LIBRARY.	
5.1.	1. To help the students to increase their general knowledge.	Opportunities will be given to all the students to all the students to make use of the library. From time to time books will be added to the lib-	1. This would help the students to increase their knowledge and ledge and spend their leisure time well.
		rary in order to increase the general knowledge of the students, to acquire more knowledge about science, the national leaders, the various religious like, Christianity, Islam, Hinduism etc. This library will be opened on Saturdays.	2. The illiterate children would get a chance of learning to read and write.
		 Those who are unable yet to read will be taught to read and write step by step. 	

S.NO	OBJECTIVE	ACTIONPLAN	INDICATOR
5.2.	To keep the library always clean.	Every Friday the library will be thoroughly cleaned.	At any time the students will be able to sit and read the library books.
5.3.	The books in the library to be well taken care of.	The torn books will be bound as soon as possible. The uncovered books will be covered.	2. If any book is missing it could easily be traced.
		 The catalogue of books available will be kept mentioning the prices of the books. 	
		6.0. SERVICE TO THE ILLITERATE	
6.1.	Special attention will be given to those who are unable to read to write.	By the 15th June the names of such students will be noted down.	1.As a consequence 80% of the students would be all to read and write.
		These students would be post under the charge of Mrs.Ponni.	done social work. They were would have you a diking for
		These students will be given special individual attention.	
		 They will be required to use double ruled and four line ruled notes. 	
6.2.	To help the very poor students living in the village	All these students will be given all the notes they require together with the stationery.	Thus we would be giving education to the very poor and needy.

- Arrangement should be made to get Bus-passes for them.
- 3. The orphans will be given their requirements free.
- Those children who have been to Jail or had been arrested for some reason or other will be given preference.
- The children who are motherless or fatherless or who are not orphans but are destitute will be given preference over the others.

7.0. SOCIAL SERVICE ACTIVITIES

- To do the social service among the villages.
- Every month some the hostel students will be taken to a village to do social work.
- 2. June (12/6/97) 3.30 pm to 7.00 pm at Karatupatti.
- 3. July (3/7/98) " at Chinnupatti.
- 4. Aug (7/8/98) " at Malayappanpatti.
- 5. Sep (4/9/98) " at Utchapatti.
- 6. Oct (2/10/98) " at Poosaripatti.
- 7. Nov (6/11/98) " at Muthulapuram.
- 8. Dec (4/12/98) " at Mariyayipatti.
- 9. In each village 10 Drumstick seedlings will be given.

 Thus 85% of the students would have got involved in doing social work. They also would have got a liking for planting trees. To organise "Awareness Meetings" in the villages.

- A suitable place will be found out to have the awareness meeting in the villages.
- 2. This activity will be conducted together with the J.I.V.D.P.
- The cultural groups in the cottages will be made use of put up the cultural programme.
- Awareness Meetings will be held at Karattupatti on 20/08/97.
- 5. Chinnupatti on 10/08/98.
- 6. Aiyankovilpatti on 12/11/98.
- 7. Reddiarpatti on 30/11/98.

8.0. EXTRA CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

- To get the students to interest themselves in activities beside their studies.
- 1. Those who are interested in Music will be identified.
- A teacher to train the students in the use of the table will be provided.
- On Saturdays such training will be give from 5.30 pm to 7.30 pm.

1. The students thus would know for themselves the situation in the villages and how to help them. 75% of the villages would have profited by this activity.

> By giving this training it will be useful during the prayer service.

S.NO	OBJECTIVE	ACTIONPLAN	INDICATOR
8.2.	To get the lads to prune the trees in the campus once a	Every month the creepers around the Chapel will be pruned.	Thereby the gardens will have a beautiful appearance.
	month.	2. This will be done during the raining season.	
		 At the end of the months of September, January and May, on a Saturday. 	
8.3.	To keep the Hostel students happy and satisfied.	On Sundays all the students will be given pocket money at 1.30 pm. and they will allowed to go where ever they like till 4.15 pm.	1. Thereby the students enj- oy themselves, in somethi- ng outside the daily routine
		2. Smaller lads will be under the case of the senior boys.	2. They would have even learnt something new and ga-
		 On the Saturdays of the 3rd week the students will be taken to different places of interest from 7.45 to 1 pm. 	ined new experience.
		4. June (19/6/98) R.T.U.	
		5. July (17/7/98) Leonard Hospital.	
		6. Aug (21/8/98) Coir factory, Sengulam.	
		7. Sep (19/9/98) Chendraya Perumal Kovil, Old BTL.	
		8. Oct (16/10/98) Thalai Aaru, Manjal Aaru.	
		9. Nov (20/11/97)A flim show at Batlagundu, 1.00-6.00pm.	

S.NC	OBJECTIVE	ACTIONPLAN	INDICATOR
8.4.	The work to be supervised by the boys, themselves.	 Two boys will be appointed to supervise the various activities. Two boys each for meals food preparation, general works, cultural programmes, prayer (Benildus Group) watering the Garden and Dairy. 	1.By means of this 95 % of the work would have been properly done.
8.5.	To give a training in mountain trekking as a relaxation.	The students will be taken to the Manjal Aaru & Thalai Aaru on 16/10/98.	1. 80% of the lads would have taken part in this and have gained some relaxation.
8,6.	To conduct Literary Association Meetings.	Literary Association Meeting will be conducted once once in every month in the cottage. in June - Derrict Cottage, July - Baba Cottage, Aug, Nov - Fatima Cottage, January - Amala cottage, Feb - James Cottage, March - Joseph Cottage.	Therby 85% of the stude- nts would have learnt self confidence and also improv- ed their talents.
		3 This literary meeting will be in the form of singing, playlet, dance etc.,	
	8.30 pm. to 9.30 pm.	4. The meeting will be held on the 2nd Saturday from	
8.7.	To give the students a reading habit.	 They will be allowed to use the library, but in silence. News-paper will be at their disposal after supper at 8.30 pm some will read them for the benefit of others. 	1. Thus 85% of the would have gained much general knowledge and the latest news.

S.NO OBJECTIVE	ACTIONPLAN	INDICATOR
8.8. To encourage the use of the Art Room.	Some of the lads will out and paste interesting pictures.	1 By means of there 80%
, at the same	2. According their liking different groups will be formed.	NA A HILL DE LA CONTRACTOR DE LA CONTRAC
	 Expert teachers will be employed to teach them different handicraft. 	the state of the s
	 The really beautiful articles made by the boys will be sent to outsiders. 	
	 They will be encouraged by giving prizes for the best work of Art. 	
	 The Art Room will opened from 8.55 pm to 9.40 pm on Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays. 	
.9. To teach the students simple trades that may come in hand later on in life.	The students will be formed into groups according to their liking to learn a simple trade.	ts would have learnt some
	On Mondays soap and surf will be made.	
	3. On Wednesday, Tooth powder & Vim powder.	
	4. An account will be kept for the things they make.	
	5. On Thursdays candles and Tooth powder.	

S.NO	OBJECTIVE	ACTIONPLAN	INDICATOR
	To make the students get a liking for pets, fish nearing. Itive birds, parrots, peacock, pigeons, Country fawes, Geese, quines fols etc.	6. These training classes will be from 8.55 pm to 9.40 pm.7. The items made by the students would be made use of by the boys in the hostel.	bey get a certain satisfact- top and interest latiscaring them
		The very good workers in there trades will be encouraged with prizes given from time to time.	2. A stock will be taken of all the birds every year
8.10.	To encourage the growing of mushroom.	Those who are interested will be taught the art of mushroom culture.	This growing of mush- room would indeed prove to be a profitable business.
		Two boys will be permanently employed in this. At least 5 times the year mushroom will be grown and harvested.	
		4. The target for the year will be Rs.2,000/	
8.11.	To get the students to acquire an interest in poultry rearing.	The students who are really interested in nearing broilers will be put in charge of the poultry section.	1. Poultry keeping will give the students an idea of how much profit could be got
		2. Broiler chickens will be bought 5 times a year.	from such venture.
		3. The selling price will a only Rs.60/- per Kg. How ever a profit will have to be shown.	of prayer.
		 The income and expenditure account will be carefully noted down and submitted to the office. 	

S.NO	OBJECTIVE	ACTIONPLAN	INDICATOR
8.12. To make the students get a liking for pets, fish nearing, love birds, parrots, peacock, pigeons, Country fowes,	make the students get a ng for pets, fish nearing, e birds, parrots, peacock,	Interested students will be put incharge of there various birds. In the morning and evening, they will see to the feeding, giving the necessary medicines etc.,	By keeping these birds they get a certain satisfaction and interest in nearing them.
		The eggs of the birds will be collected and kept for hatching.	2. A stock will be taken of all the birds every year.
		 The respective groups will be required to keep a good account of the work, income expenses etc. 	
		 Every month the cages of the birds will be cleaned thoroughly. 	
9.3. To co		6. The fish tanks will be cleaned 3 times a week.	
		9.0 PRAYER LIFE OF THE STUDENTS	
	omote the spiritual life of udents.	The students will be requested to join in the prayer service that is held from 7.55 p.m. to 8.25 p.m.	By keeping these birds they get a certain satisfaction and interest in nearing them. A stock will be taken of all the birds every year.
		 During prayer time they will be asked to thank god for all his blessings and place their petitions before him. 	of prayer.
		 They will be invited to attend the holy sacrifice of the of the Eucharist on Thursdays from 7.00 to 7.45 p.m. 	

ACTIONPLAN	INDICATOR
The Hindu boys will gather together at the same time and say their own prayers in a group.	
From 7.30 to 8.00 p.m. at Saturdays Novena prayers will be said before the picture of our lady. For 9 days at the commencement of the school year the different cottage will conduct the prayers.	1. There by the students would acquire the habit of praying. 100% of the students and the teachers would have profited by this.
3. St. Joseph's feast will be celebrated with great solemnity to ask his blessings for the school year. 4. Also for the success of the Brother Director in all his work.	
For this purpose suitable persons will be searched for to conduct the retreat.	1. Thereby 90% of the stu- dents would have profited by the retreat.
2. The students will be asked to place their full confidence in God. 3. Fr. Jeyaraj will be personally invited to conduct the retreat. 4. The retreat will be conducted in October on 23rd and 24th	2. Thereby 80% of the stude- nts would have learn the life and work of St. De La Salle.
	 The Hindu boys will gather together at the same time and say their own prayers in a group. From 7.30 to 8.00 p.m. at Saturdays Novena prayers will be said before the picture of our lady. For 9 days at the commencement of the school year the different cottage will conduct the prayers. St. Joseph's feast will be celebrated with great solemnity to ask his blessings for the school year. Also for the success of the Brother Director in all his work. For this purpose suitable persons will be searched for to conduct the retreat. The students will be asked to place their full confidence in God. Fr. Jeyaraj will be personally invited to conduct the retreat.

S.NO	OBJECTIVE	ACTIONPLAN	INDICATOR
		5. Std IX to X Bro. Jesu.	
		 The plan of lessons to be taught will be submitted to the brother. 	
		7. Lessons will be taught on Wednesdays from 7.30 p.m. to 8.30 p.m.	
	enerate St. De La Salle.	Every Tuesday from 9.40 to 9.55 p.m. night prayers will be said before the statue of St. De La Salle.	1. There by every one will come to know what St. De La Salle and other saints have done for the poor.
		At the end of the prayers a few lines from the book on St. De La Salle will be read.	
		 The students and teachers will all join together in this prayer service. 	
	ntest to be conducted on the ns given about St. De La Salle.	On the 8th December at night a test will be conducted on the life and work of St. De La Salle.	1.By means of these 80% of the students would have acquired a good knowledge
		One week before the students will be told to prepare for the test.	of the work done by St. De La Salle.
		 According to the classes the student getting high marks will be given prizes as encouragements. 	

S.NO	O OBJECTIVE	ACTIONPLAN	INDICATOR
	o help to increase the knowledge on St. De La Salle.	The De La Salle Brother Xavier will be invited to give a training class on St. De La Salle and work for the poor on 30th October. A film on St. De La Salle will be shown to the students.	1. As a consequence atleast 60% of the students would be acquainted wish the life of St. De La Salle thorou- ghly.
		10.0 A FUND FOR THE POOR STUDENTS	
10.1.	To raise a fund for the poor students.	The known well wishers will be approached directly.	1. This amount will be dep-
	students.	2. The service done by the Institution will be published.	or 60% of the students would be acquainted wish the life of St. De La Salle thoroughly.
		 The money collected will be deposited on the 30th of every month. 	ded.
		4. For the year Rs.400/- per house will be the target.	
		11.0 MORAL SCIENCE AND CATECHISM	
1.1.	Moral science to be taught on Mondays from 7.50 to 8.25	All the Hindu students will be divided according to their classes.	expect 80% of the students
		 Plan of work will be prepared for the purpose and submitted to the Brother incharge for approval. 	ral science lessons.
		3. Std I to V in a group will be taught by Mrs. Christy.	

S.NC	OBJECTIVE	ACTIONPLAN	INDICATOR
	To get the statement to see acquaiment with the left of St. Die La State.	 4. Std VI & VII in a group will be taught by Mr.Rajendran. 5. Std VIII to X in a group will be taught by Bro. Felix. 6. Every month one lesson will be taught. 7. In December 4th Saturday a test will be held. 	
11.2.	Catechism to be taught on Mondays 7.50 to 8.25.	 The Christian students will be divided according to their classes, in groups. The scheme of lessons for the teaching of catechism will be submitted to the brother incharge. Std I to V in a group will be taught by Mrs.Ponni. VI to VIII in a group will be taught by Bro.Jesudasan. Std IX & X in a group will be taught by Bro. Felix. 	1.80% of the Christian students would gain much and thereby lead a better life.
11.3.	To get the students to begin their studies with prayer.	In December 4th, 6th tests will be conducted. In the morning & evening before studies the students will start with prayer.	1. Thus the students will get a habit of beginning and en-
		 The prayer said will be the "Lord's Prayer"- the "Our Father." At the end they will end wish the Hail Mary. 	ding any work with a prayer.

S.NO	OBJECTIVE	ACTIONPLAN	INDICATOR
	To brain or manuality and	12.0. ST. DE LA SALLE	The doing die de colons
12.1.	To get the students to get acquainted with the life of St. De La Salle.	To teach lessons on St. De La Salle the students will be divided into groups.	
	St. De La Sane,	2. Std II to IV - Teacher Mrs. Ponni.	
		3. Std V to VI - Teacher Mrs. Christy.	
		4. Std VII & VIII - Teacher Bro.Felix.	
12.2.	To encourage the students to join the group chit fund.	The importance and usefulness of the chit fund will be explained to the students.	1. The students would have got an interest on chit fund
		2. From the students Rs.2/- each will be obtained.	of they are its there is a con-
		25 prizes will be given to these who have given the highest amount and the rest will be for the Donation	2. 25 boys would have re- ceived prizes.
		HEALTH CARE	
		13.0. MEDICAL AID FOR THE HOSTEL STUDENTS:	
13.1.	To ascertain the strength of the hostel students.	During the first week of June the number of the hostel students will be ascertained.	1.From this we would know how many students the clinic would have been serve.

S.NO	OBJECTIVE	ACTIONPLAN	INDICATOR
13.2.	To insist on punctuality.	The students would be told to be very punctual when coming to the clinic i.e 6.30 to 7.45 a.m.	1.By doing this the students would not be missing their study time.
13.3	To give the students a sense of confidence.	When case of emergency the student patients will be attended to at any time of the day even during rest time.	1. Thus a healthy relationship would be established between the nurse and students.
13.4.	To conduct a medical checkup for the students.	The medical officer of the Government Hospital at Periyakulam or the Rev.Sr.Perptua of Leonard Ho-	1.Beside being a great help for the students they would
		spital will be brought to the Boys' Village for a medical check up of the boys before July 1 st.	be able to attend school.
13.5.	To enable the students to have self confidence in themselves.	When the students' ailment are attended to the other students will be allowed to be nearby and watch.	1. They would there by learn what they should do if they were in the place of the nurse.
13.6.	To pay special attention to the stu- dents who are suspected of having T.B.	For such students an egg will be given daily. Their increase or decrease in weight will be checked up and treated accordingly. Every month in the second	1. The T.B suspected students would proof much by this.
13 °C T		week, tablets for the T.B. cases will be brought from Devadhanapatti.	
13.7.	To follow-up the growth of the students.	Once in 3 months their height will be taken. Also their weight every month.	1. There the students growth would be known.

s.NO	OBJECTIVE	ACTIONPLAN	· INDICATOR
SNE	To prevent Digestive medicine	For those wanting in weight, suitable tablets and egg will be given regularly.	2. The T.B affected boys would soon grow healthly.
		3. The tablets will be given on 10th, 20th & 30th.	3.Each year their height would have been taken 4 times and th weight 10 times.
			4. The growth of 100 student would have been known.
13.8.	To take the necessary steps to care for the students.	Medical check-up for the students eyes will be done. A doctor will be brought from the Periyakulam Hospital for the eye check up.	I. There by the students would be able to attend school without any eye problem and would have benefited much.
	To see that the boys do not see any skin disease.	Those who have been found with any eye defect will will be taken either Periyakulam or Theni Hospital.	
		 To prevent eye disease, greens, eggs, A&D tablets will be given. 	
	To see that the students Teeth ken care.	Those who have bad teeth will be taken to the dentist whenever necessary and treatment will be given accordingly.	ts will always remain heal-

ACTIONPLAN	INDICATOR
1. Once in 3 months, warm treatment will be given to all.	1. There by the students would have eaten clean food and will
The students will be required to wash their hands be- fore meals.	be always healthy.
 Steps will be taken to prevent the flies from setting on the food. 	
 The kitchen will be checked regularly so that it is always kept clean. 	
5. The kitchen surroundings too will be kept clean.	
Those who have any disease will be taken to the Govt. Hospital for treatment.	1. As a consequence the stu- dents will always remain in good health.
During bathing time the students will be supervised to see that they bath properly.	DENTS
To prevent infectious among the student, the necessary steps will be taken with the Govt. medical service.	1. Thus the chances of infect- ious diseases would be lesso- ned.
2. Disinfectant will be used to purify the well water.	2. Water borne-diseases would have been eliminated.
	 Once in 3 months, warm treatment will be given to all. The students will be required to wash their hands before meals. Steps will be taken to prevent the flies from setting on the food. The kitchen will be checked regularly so that it is always kept clean. The kitchen surroundings too will be kept clean. Those who have any disease will be taken to the Govt. Hospital for treatment. During bathing time the students will be supervised to see that they bath properly. To prevent infectious among the student, the necessary steps will be taken with the Govt. medical service.

S.NC	OBJECTIVE	ACTIONPLAN	INDICATOR
13,13.	13.13. To accomplish all the work to be done in the clinic, in time.	Once a week all the things needed for the clinic will be got ready:- Viz., Gauze, Bandage, Medicines and All the records will be finalised.	1. Thereby there will be no hindrance to the work in the cilinic.
		The weights and heights of the students will be entered. The clinic will be given a through cleaning.	2. The clinic will be ready to meet any emergency.
.3.14.	To purchase all that is needed for the clinic.	The needed articles for the clinic will be purchased from Dindigul once in 3 or 6 months.	1. Hence the students health needs will be always seen to.
13.15.	To visit the patients in the Hospital.	 To take some of the students to the hospital, so that they can see for themselves the difficulties, and the sufferings the people under go. And show our sym- pathy to them wish consoling words. 	1. Thus the students will learn to be sympathetic to the suff- erings of others.
		14.0. HEALTH AWARENESS FOR THE HOSTEL ST	
14.1.	to help the students to see to their own cleanliness.	Every week the students will have to cut their own finger nails.	1.The students would thus have learnt about self-cleanliness.
		They will have to keep their clothes clean and bath daily. That they do this will be followed up.	2. They would thus be in good health and free from disease.

s.NO	OBJECTIVE	ACTIONPLAN	INDICATOR
14.2.	To ensure that surroundings are always clean.	The kitchen will be required to be always neat antidy.	1.Because of this, clean surr- oundings and good fresh air, good health will be ensured.
		Particular attention will be paid to dispose of waste and brackish water.	
		3. The Toilets will be cleaned every day.	
4.3.	To promote health awareness.	When an awareness meeting is held for the uneducated villagres by the JIVDP the students will be made to participate.	1. Thus the students would be able to get rid of superstitious practices and lead a healthy life in the future.
14.4.	To see that the students have good nourishing food.	The workers in the kitchen will be required not to waste the vegetables, and to take precaution to preserve their nutritious quality.	1. As a result the students would be getting good energy giving food & grow healthily.
		2. Twice a week green will be given to the students.	
		That the students cat the vegetables will be insistant up on.	
		4. The cooked food always kept closed.	
		 Carrots and Cabbage will be included when they aersoly cheap. 	

- The students will be made to find out about health and talk about it.
- Questions regarding health will be put to them and their answers will be discussed.
- 3. As far as possible to put into practice their ideas on health.
- Especially regarding care of teeth, eyes, bathing, wearing neat clothes, cutting the finger nails.
- 5. Lessons concerning these will be taught to them.
- 1. Syllabus for the healthless will include the following.
- i). What is health? What is the cause of ill health?
- ii). Rules for good health.
- iii). Benefits of nutritious food.
- iv). What are differences between a well nourished and under-nourished child.
- v). How will you keep yourself and the surroundings clean? What are the benefits derived from it?

1. By means of this the students will atter neatly dressed. They the necessity of being clean inorder to be fac disease.

1.From these lessons the dents would have learnt t importance of self cleanling and environmental cleanling. They would thus take the cessary steps to keep them lives healthy.

- vi). How to care for your eyes?.
- vii). How will you find out a vitamin deficient child?.
- viii). How to prevent stunted growth in children?.
- ix). What Vitamins are found in fat?.
- x). What Vitamins dissolve in water?.
- xi). How to keep the Blood in good condition?.
- xii). Disease spread through water.
- xiii). First Aid: Practical application by Demonstration.
- xiv). Worms in the digestive system. How to prevent it?.
- xv). Disease caused by environmental pollution. How to remedy it?
- xvi). Home Garden.
- Xvii). Test on health.
- 14.7. To supervise the work done by the boys.
- When the boys are working in the morning the work done will be supervised by the leader.
- The torn clothes of the students will be mended once a week.
- 1. There by the duties of the hostel students will be carried out.

- The method of cooking without waste and a clean manner, will be demonstrated.
- 2. The methods of using the straw-box will be shown.
- The method of keeping vegetables fresh will be explained.
- 1.BY means of there the students would have learnt some ways of cooking.

- 14.9. To encourage taking of exercise keep good health.
- The students will be given training in "Yoga" exercises.
- The services of a Yoga teacher will be obtained for the purpose. (Once a month on Saturday).

1. Thus the students would to keep a healthy, body with good blood circulation.

