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Introduction

Community service:

Community service is unpaid work performed by a person or group of people for the benefit and betterment of their community without any form of compensation. Community service can be distinct from volunteering, since it is not always performed on a voluntary basis and may be compulsory per situation. Although personal benefits may be realized, it may be performed for a variety of reasons including citizenship requirements, a substitution of criminal justice sanctions, requirements of a school or class, and requisites for the receipt of certain benefits.

Community service is work done by a person or Group of people that benefits others.

- It is often done near the area where you live, so your own community reaps the benefits of your Work.
- You do not get paid to perform community Service, but volunteer your time.
- Community service can help many different Groups of people: children, senior citizens,
- Many people participate in community service because they enjoy helping others and improving their community.

People with disabilities, even animals and the Environment. Community service is often organized through a local group, such as a place of worship, school, or non-profit organization, or you can start your own community service projects.

Community service is a non-paying job performed by one person or a group of people for the benefit of their community or its institutions. Community service is distinct from volunteering, since it is not always performed on a voluntary basis. It may be performed for a variety of reasons.

It may be required by a government as a part of citizenship requirements, like the mandatory "Hand and hitch-up services" for some municipalities in Germany, or generally in lieu of military service or for civil conscription services.

It may be required as a substitution of, or in addition to, other criminal justice sanctions – when performed for this reason it may also be referred to as community payback.

It may be mandated by schools to meet the requirements of a class, such as in the case of service-learning or to meet the requirements of graduating as class valedictorian.

In the UK, it has been made a condition of the receipt of certain benefits.[dubious – discuss] (see Workfare in the United Kingdom)

Community service also allows those participating to reflect on the difference they are making in society. Some participants of a community service project may find themselves gaining a greater understanding of their roles in the community, as well as the impact of their contributions towards those in need of service.

Because community service outlets vary, those who serve are exposed to many different kinds of people, environments, and situations.

With each new community service project, some participants may gain insightful experience in a variety of areas. Participants may also internalize the information that they found personally insightful for future use. While simply performing community service is valuable to the recipients, those serving often find it beneficial to pause and reflect on how they are changing society for the better. Schools often take students on community service projects so they can learn how their individual actions affect the well-being of the public. Participants may find that serving the public fosters a more solidified view of self and purpose.

Those involved in community service learning may also find that after serving the community for an extended period of time, they have an advantage in real-world experience. Eventually, the skills and knowledge obtained while working with the community may be applied in future areas of work.^[29] Community service may also increase a participant's social connectivity. Because most community service opportunities allow others to interact and work with other individuals, this service may help volunteers network and connect with others towards a common goal.

People gain the most from their community service projects when they volunteer their time to help people that they have never interacted with before. This direct contact allows people to see life from a different perspective and reevaluate their opinions of others. Many young people who get involved in community service come out with a more well-rounded worldview.

Another benefit in participating in community service is a greater understanding and appreciation for diversity. Appreciating other cultures and breaking down stereotypes is important to becoming a responsible citizen and better person. By participating in a community service project where interaction is required, personal relationships can begin to grow. These personal relationships help people have informal and consistent interactions that through time, often breakdown negative stereotypes.

These relationships can also facilitate more opinions and viewpoints surrounding various topics that help participants to grow in diversity. Stereotypes can be defined as, "believing unfairly that all people or things with a specific characteristic are the same." Stereotypes often reveal themselves in quick judgments based solely off of visible characteristics. These judgments move into a biased opinion when you believe that these judgments are always true. These stereotypes can be harmful to both personal relationships and relationships within the work place. Community Service helps people to realize that everyone does not fall into these preconceived ideas.

Along with breaking down stereotypes, community service work can assist people in realizing that those they are helping and working with are no different from themselves. This realization can lead to empathizing with others. Learning to understand the needs and motivations of others, especially those who live different lives from our own, is an important part of living a productive life. This leads to a view of humanity that can help a person stay free of biased opinions of others and can lead to a more diverse and ultimately more productive and thought provoking life.

On the surface, community service benefits go directly to people in need and the community. But there is also a lot to gain for the part of volunteers. Here are some of the most convincing reasons why it can be worthwhile to participate in community service.

Create memorable life experiences. Joining in a community service activity that interests you or is connected to your passion can be a fun and rewarding experience. It can be a great way to enrich your personal experiences and escape from the routine activities of daily life. For example, students who spend most of their time in classrooms can participate in a community service that involves outdoor work, such as tree planting or ocean cleanups in order to spend time in nature. On the other hand, employees who work all day in the office can organize an activity in the local area where their company is located so they can give back to the people supporting their business.

Open doors to opportunities in your career. Choosing a community service project in your field can not only help you gain related skills or work experience but also give you the opportunity to meet people and grow your professional network. Moreover, since community service often involves working in groups or with other people, you can also develop important soft skills used in the workplace. These include interpersonal communication, teamwork, critical thinking, problem-solving, and leadership.

Through community service, you can also discover your innate talents and potential, which you can consider once you make future decisions about what degree to pursue in college or which occupation to engage in. Additionally, 60% of hiring managers consider volunteerism as an asset when making recruitment decisions.

Boost your psychological and physical well-being. Participating in community service can have enormous benefits for your physical and mental health. For one, the meaningful connections you can make when volunteering can be a way to gain a support system and protect yourself against loneliness and depression. Another good example is working with animal welfare organizations. Interacting with animals has been known to reduce anxiety and stress and is a perfect activity for pet lovers who still want to bond with animals but cannot keep pets in their building or do not have the time to fully take care of their own pets.

Orphanage

The number of orphans and abandoned children in the world is increasing day by day due to natural or man-made causes. While it is not possible to prevent children from becoming orphans and vulnerable, so much can be done to reduce factors causing orphanhood. To limit the impact of circumstances that increase the number of orphans in the world, preventive measures should be developed, particularly to anticipate disasters and crises. It is also of great importance to end conflicts that lead to a large number of children becoming orphans.

For the future of societies, it is vital that orphans, who may suffer irreparable losses if left at the mercy of the wrong people, are looked after. Although there are now many government and non-government institutions for children who are deprived of parental care, it is known that there are hundreds of thousands of children who are waiting for help.

To allow efficient and extensive work on orphans, it is essential that all related government and non-government institutions cooperate more closely.

The current study is designed to draw attention to the plight of orphans and unprotected children that make up the most fragile members of society, and to shed a light on the global situation of orphans from different perspectives.

Orphan and Orphanhood

Childhood refers to the period of childhood and adolescence. The task of parents is to satisfy both the physiological and psychosocial needs of the child, give him a good education and prepare him for life's challenges. Every child who goes through this most critical phase of life without enjoying parental care is considered an orphan.

Today's social and economic problems create new definitions of orphanhood. If the necessary precautions are not taken with regard to the most fragile members of the society, it seems inevitable that the problem will turn into a much more devastating crisis. Although it may show variations, one definition of orphan all cultures agree on is a pre-adolescent child who has lost either of his parents or both. In the Islamic tradition, a paternal orphan is a child who has lost a father while a maternal orphan is a child who has lost a mother. There is also the concept of the social orphanhood, referring to children with at least one parent alive who fails to fulfil his/her parental obligations.

The first 18 years of human life are not only a period of physical development; but also definable as a period of sociological interactions with psychological effects. So, circumstances a child faces early in life, determines not just his prospects in adult life, but also has serious implications for the mental health of a society as a whole.

According to UNICEF, almost 10,000 children become orphans every day. According to internationally accepted figures, there are at least 140 million orphans in the world. Given the fact that there is so much compelling evidence showing that there are millions of more orphans not included in official statistics, there is no doubt that this number is actually much higher.

When a child loses either of his parents or both, he faces so many economic and mental issues down the line. For example, one child dies every three seconds as a result of poverty, hunger or similar causes, which makes an average of 10,000 children mortalities every day. Most of them are orphans and abandoned children. The available data show that most of the countries where the situation is most worrying are in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia.

Historically, an orphanage is a residential institution, or group home, devoted to the care of orphans and other children who were separated from their biological families. Examples of what would cause a child to be placed in orphanages are when the parents were deceased, the biological family was abusive to the child, there was substance abuse or mental illness in the biological home that was detrimental to the child, or the parents had to leave to work elsewhere and were unable or unwilling to take the child. The role of legal responsibility for the support of children whose parent(s) have died or are otherwise unable to provide care differs internationally.

India is a place unlike anywhere else in the world, full of stark contrasts. Elaborate palaces tower over desperate slums, yet even the poorest of the people are rich in culture and often have warm and welcoming smiles on their faces.

Sadly, India is a developing country and due to extreme poverty and social discrimination, there are more than 20 million orphans, many of them having left their homes to travel to cities to work in restaurants, houses or companies, where they are often oppressed and exploited.

Local orphanages and private organizations are making a valiant effort to protect these orphans who are deprived of basic needs like education, a home and future opportunities. Unfortunately, most of these orphanages are lacking in both resources and manpower and need volunteers to ensure the success of their mission.

Old Age Home

A retirement home – sometimes called an old people's home or old age home, although old people's home can also refer to a nursing home – is a multi-residence housing facility intended for the elderly. Typically, each person or couple in the home has an apartment-style room or suite of rooms. Additional facilities are provided within the building. This can include facilities for meals, gatherings, recreation activities, and some form of health or hospital care. A place in a retirement home can be paid for on a rental basis, like an apartment, or can be bought in perpetuity on the same basis as a condominium.

A retirement home differs from a nursing home primarily in the level of medical care given. Retirement communities, unlike retirement homes, offer separate and autonomous homes for residents.

Retirement homes offer meal-making and some personal care services, according to ARCO. Assisted living facilities, memory care facilities and nursing homes can all be referred to as retirement homes. The cost of living in a retirement home varies from \$25,000 to \$100,000 per year, although it can exceed this range, according to Senior Living Near Me's senior housing guide.

Objectives of Community service:

1. To foster a sense of belonging and togetherness among individuals within the community who are in the vicinity.
2. To nurture and apply the knowledge, skills and practice of civic values within each individual.
3. To contribute their energy and skills to the Community and country.
4. To mold the personality and understand the concept of cooperation and mutual help between one another.
5. To foster the spirit of living together in a community regardless of religion, race, creed, and ideology.
6. To be a patriotic citizen, caring, and responsible towards society and the state.
7. To adopt a healthy lifestyle and practice is always ready to help others who need help.
8. Gives you a way to help others
9. Helps improve your community
10. Can help strengthen your resume and job applications
11. Can be a way to meet new friends
12. Often results in personal growth
13. Gives you a way to gain work experience and learn more about certain jobs

Types of service giving to the society

Community service is the engagement of individuals or groups in an organized activity that contributes to the local, national or world community. It is also known as volunteering which is defined as the practice of people working on behalf of others or a particular cause, without payment, for their time and services. Potential community service projects include adopt-a-highway, canned food or clothing drive, or tutoring other students.

A common misconception is that service-learning is the same as community service, but there are distinct differences. For example, service-learning occurs over the course of a semester or year, makes learning more hands-on, includes intentional and structured reflection and creates reciprocal partnerships. Service-learning projects provide a meaningful way of applying the leadership and educational skills learned in school and through FFA to meet an identified community issue. Simply put, the value of service-learning is in learning by doing. One example of a service-learning project is creating a community garden to harvest produce throughout the year to donate to local food pantries.

There are three types of community service and service-learning: direct, in-direct and advocacy. Once a community need is identified, the project activities that are developed will align with one or more of the types. Below are definitions and additional examples of each type of community service and service-learning.

Living to Serve – Types of Service – Direct

You can develop direct service activities where students interact with the recipients of service or the physical environment they have targeted for improvement. You and your chapter can volunteer at a food kitchen to serve community members in need. Or perhaps you can work with your community senior center to create an adopt-a-grandparent program that lasts beyond FFA Week.

Living to Serve – Types of Service – In-Direct

If you don't have the ability to come in direct contact with the beneficiaries of service, you can organize an indirect service activity where students channel resources to a problem but do not interact with those being served. This can include organizing a canned food drive to donate to a food pantry in a neighboring community or participating in a community beautification project.

Living to serve- Types of service – Advocacy

It is important to always be an advocate for the issues that inspire you. During advocacy service activities, students bring awareness to an issue and inspire others to take action. Advocacy can also address the underlying causes of a social problem by attempting to influence policymakers or elected officials.

The broad types of community service are **paid and unpaid, and voluntary and required**. People do not receive financial compensation for their services, although a number of award programs exist to recognize the contributions of volunteers

In many cases, community service is performed as part of a person's membership in a social organization. Boy Scouts or Girl Scouts may volunteer to read to the elderly residents at a local nursing home or collect toys to distribute to needy children in the community. Members of a church fellowship may take a weekend trip to help build houses for Habitat for Humanity. A professional association for accountants may organize an effort to provide low-income people with tax preparation assistance.

A person does not have to be a member of a specific organization to participate in community service activities, however. Many people choose to volunteer as a way to meet other people with similar interests, much like how one might socialize at a nightclub or a sporting event. Volunteering can be a great way for retirees to remain active in their community. Stay at home parents often use volunteer work to keep their professional skills sharp during their break from the workforce.

Community service, while ideally a voluntary act, is sometimes required by schools as a condition for high school graduation. In addition to enhancing a student's college application, studies have shown that teenagers who volunteer typically show improved academic performance. Under mandatory service arrangements, teenagers must complete a specified number of hours of supervised community service per semester. However, they are usually allowed to choose activities that best fit their own personal interests, such as singing in the church choir or helping to organize library books.

Community service may also be ordered as punishment for a crime. In the case of nonviolent offenders, such as people convicted of drunk driving, it may be ordered instead of jail time. For incarcerated inmates, community service is sometimes required as part of the prison's rehabilitation program. Cleaning up trash, removing graffiti, planting trees, or building playground equipment while under the supervision of prison guards are common tasks performed under this type of arrangement.

Various activities that can be done as part of community service are given below. This are some general ideas:

1. Visit orphanage or old age homes
2. Visit animal shelter to help them
3. Plants trees by organizing campaigns
4. Save trees from cutting in this development race
5. Donate food, clothes, money to food bank or clothes bank

6. Participate in a charity walk or run
7. Volunteer at a local nonprofit
8. Organize a clothing drive
9. Participate in a national giving or remembrance day
10. Ask for charitable donations instead of birthday or Christmas gifts
11. Host a fundraising event and donate the money
12. Teach classes for a skill you have
13. Clean up your local park or playground
14. Plant trees, flowers, or other plants
15. Volunteer at your local library
16. Repair broken household items or appliances for neighbors
17. Write and send letters to soldiers and veterans
18. Adopt a stretch of highway and clean it regularly
19. Babysit for local families
20. Crowdfunding for a cause

More things can be done for the elderly:

1. Read to residents at a nursing home
2. Deliver groceries and meals to elderly neighbors
3. Teach computer skills to the elderly
4. Drive seniors to doctor appointments
5. Mow an elderly neighbor's lawn
6. Host a [bingo night](#) for nursing home residents
7. Host a holiday meal for senior citizens
8. Make [birthday cards](#) for the elderly
9. Donate and decorate a Christmas tree at a nursing home
10. Organize a family day for residents of a retirement home and relatives to play games together
11. Ask residents of a retirement home to tell you about their lives
12. Pick up medicine for an elderly neighbor
13. Perform a concert or play at a senior center
14. Help elderly neighbors clean their homes and organize their belongings
15. Rake leaves, shovel snow, or wash windows for a senior citizen
16. Deliver cookies to a homebound senior citizen

Some activities that can be done for nature and animals include:

1. Take care of cats and dogs at an animal shelter
2. Clean up a local park
3. Raise money to provide a bulletproof vest for a police dog
4. Plant a tree for Arbor Day
5. Place a bird feeder and bird fountain in your backyard
6. Start a butterfly garden in your community
7. Sponsor a recycling contest
8. Grow flowers in your backyard then give bouquets to hospital patients or people who are housebound
9. Help create a new walking trail at a nature center or park
10. Update the signs along a nature trail
11. Adopt an acre of rainforest
12. Help train service dogs
13. Participate in the cleanup of a local river, pond, or lake
14. Foster animals that shelters don't have space for
15. Organize a spay and neuter your pet program
16. Care for a neighbor's pet while they are away
17. Sponsor an animal at your local zoo
18. Train your pet to be a therapy animal and bring it to hospitals or nursing homes
19. Build and set up a bird house
20. Organize a carpool to reduce car emissions
21. Campaign for more bike lanes in your town
22. Volunteer at a nature camp and teach kids about the environment
23. Test the water quality of a lake or river near you
24. Plant native flowers or plants along highways

In today's world, some virtual community service ideas can be explored as well:

1. Teach calculus and algebra to underprivileged children online.
2. Mentor underprivileged students online to provide them career advice.
3. Translate documents if you are fluent in two or more languages.
4. Organize a virtual fundraiser to raise funds for a local agency, charity, or cause.
5. Manage an online charity auction.
6. Prepare sales and marketing tools for online fundraising.

7. Create and manage websites.
8. Help NGOs or social impact organizations with creative content writing.
9. Use your social media skills to manage social media accounts.
10. Help and encourage people to register on the Aarogya Sethu app.
11. Implement social media campaigns to spread the correct information about COVID-19 and to bust myths.
12. Implement a social media campaign on environmental sustainability.
13. Provide free online transcribing services.
14. Record audio versions of public domain books for NGOs working in disability.

Planning the schedule

Research methodology:

1. Problem:

Our research problem to study in Orphanages or old age homes should be to evaluate the conditions physical, emotional and mental, about the people therein.

2. Survey literature:

The information about orphanages and old age homes is collected.

Orphans: 2020 Orphan Report

Without a doubt, one of the most common reasons leading to children becoming orphans is natural disasters. Almost 750,000 people have died in natural disasters in the last 20 years, and as a result, hundreds of thousands of children became orphans or left without parental support. 79% of these deaths occurred in poor Asian countries such as Bangladesh, Pakistan, Indonesia, India and the Philippines, which are the countries with the highest number of orphans.

In 2018 alone almost 100,000 people died in armed clashes, and tens of thousands of children became orphans or were deprived of parental care in the process.

Another common cause is chronic illness or disease outbreaks. Poor health services or a pandemic can lead to a significant number of loss of lives. While 68% of all deaths worldwide are caused by non-contagious diseases, 22.5% are caused by contagious ones.

Poor health infrastructure is one of the most frequent causes of death for parents in economically underdeveloped countries. It is not known exactly how many children become orphans each year due to these mortalities.

Figures show that between 2000 and 2014 there were about 15 doctors and 33 nurses per 10,000 people worldwide. It is reported that in Islamic countries there are 8 doctors and 18 nurses per 10,000 people. Somalia, Niger, Sierra Leone, Chad and Afghanistan are believed to be the countries in the worst situation in terms of deaths due to poor health services. The following shows number of doctors and nurses per 10,000 people in these countries: Somalia (1:5), Niger (1:6), Sierra Leone (1:9), Chad (2:3) and Afghanistan (2:7).

Today, about 140 out of every 1,000 women worldwide between the ages of 18 and 60 die due to infectious or non-infectious diseases. This means a large number of children who need looking after are left behind.

Wars or conflicts are among the leading causes of orphanhood. For example, in 2018 alone almost 100,000 people died in armed clashes, and tens of thousands of children became orphans or were deprived of parental care in the process. 80% of these deaths occurred in Islamic countries.^[2] Due to the civil war in Syria, which is considered the biggest humanitarian crisis since the World War II, 9,200,000 children under the age of 18 lost their homes or families.^[3] Although the actual figures for Syrian orphans are not known due to the continuous relocation of refugees, it is estimated that almost 1 million children became orphans due to the war.

Big migration movements caused by war, poverty etc. result in tens of thousands of children being relocated unaccompanied by their parents or unprotected.

When a child loses either or both of his parents or when parents fail to fulfill their parental duties, this leaves the child exposed to myriad of dangers. Orphans or abandoned children become vulnerable and defenceless; whereas children under the care of their parents are relatively better protected in the cases of war, natural disasters, poverty or disease. At this point, it must be stressed that the problems of orphans are not isolated cases. For it should be remembered that children without access to safe and healthy environments grow up to become problematic adults, leading to other serious social problems.

Old Age Homes:

The elderly population in India is one of the fastest-growing in the world. At present India is considered as the second-largest global population of ageing citizens. It is expected that the present number will further increase by 2050. Nevertheless, India lacks the basic infrastructure and expertise to support the health and welfare of the elderly.

According to various surveys across the country for most Indian senior citizens the biggest concerns that are prevailing are Healthcare costs, lack of financial support and seclusion. In addition to this most of the aged people are not accorded the dignity of care they deserve. So caretaker for elderly is utmost important nowadays.

1. Research 2011 report by Jones Lang LaSalle Meghraj (JLLM)
2. In India about 7.5% of the population is above 60 years
3. There are over 81 million elderly people. The figure will rise to 177 million by 2025 and by 2050 it will be about 240 million
4. Life expectancy has increased from 41 years in 1951 to 64 years today, hundreds of old age homes have sprung up in India

3. Research Design:

Our first goal is to get the objective of our work. Once, it's done, we read the related data and information we may get on internet, books, etc. After this, it's time for what are the necessities to visit an orphanage or old age home. How our behavior should be. What should be avoided, etc.

Then we will look for the places we can visit. And after selecting one, we will Schedule to visit the same. If we should visit empty handed or with money, or food, or toys or clothes can also be thought of.

The actual visit will consist of helping, learning and trying to understand the problems, situations, etc. about such places.

This data will be collected and then analyzed to find the root cause of the problem.

This will then help to come with solutions.

4. Collecting the data:

Data represents the experience about the conditions and the general environment of such places. This will be included in observations and findings.

5. Analyzing the data:

The observations and findings will be used to analyze the situation, to find the root cause of the problem and thereafter, the solutions. The root cause of the problem deals with this.

6. Report:

After all the work, we will make a report of the same to document all the research to be made available for others to create awareness and to help plan strategies for the same.

Choosing the right strategy

Civilians have a desire and aptitude to organize themselves apart from government to address the needs in their communities. However, making sure an effort has a positive effect on society requires clear analysis and a strategy. Analysis identifies root causes of problems that project implementation must address. Individuals, like neighborhoods, enjoy permanent change only if it is an inner one—and the greatest form of community service is encouraging that inner change.

Abraham Kuyper advocates sphere sovereignty, which honors the independence and autonomy of the "intermediate bodies" in society, such as schools, press, business, and the arts. He champions the right of every community to operate its own organizations and manage its own groups, with the foundational belief that parents know what their child really needs, and that local people are more capable of helping fellow locals. Those who agree with his views perceive community service as a tool of empowerment that can help people achieve better employment and lifestyle, avoiding what they see as destructive decision making for mal-established goals by poorly developed community service efforts.

Amy L. Sherman, in her book *Restorers of Hope*, suggests that community service planning should be made with the valuable opinion of the local residents, since they have firsthand knowledge of the inside realities of their community's current state. Making them a part of the movement, change or project creates in the members of the community a sense of belonging and hope.

Strategy

In order to enable you to succeed in providing community service, we have compiled a list of activities that you can do. To use this list effectively, we encourage you to brainstorm and think carefully about the following questions. The answers to these will help you decide what kind of community service you want to engage in.

Who would you like to help?

Are you looking to help a specific group of people or cause? Are you passionate about a specific community that you want to help? It is important to know whether the group of people you want to help, need your help to create a positive social impact. For example, setting up a food bank in a society where food supply is sufficient, might not be effective. Instead, setting up hygiene facilities would be more important. Hence, it needs to be taken into consideration, what a specific community needs and you must tailor your service to their needs.

How long would you want to participate in?

How much of your time can you give to performing community service? Do you have a lot of spare time? Do you have spare time only once a week? You need to find a community service program that fits your timeframe. If you are quite busy, you might want to find something that does not happen regularly, but only sporadically. At [TriberforGOOD](#), we offer different programs of varying length. You can pick from one of these, that suit your timeframe. We have both short-term and long-term programs.

What is your intended impact?

What kind of an impact do you intend to create upon completion of your community service project? For instance, some people prefer to participate in community service activities, that have a tangible and significant impact, such as raising a specific amount of money for a charity or building a specific number of toilets for disadvantaged communities. On the other hand, some activities do not have such clear numbers, such as serving as a lifeguard, or starting a social media campaign.

People might prefer quantifiable activities because they are easier to talk about in college applications. Some prefer the latter simply because they are more keen on enjoying the process of serving the community and are not very focused on the outcome. Depending on your requirements, you might prefer one over another.

What skills would you like to gain?

Upon completion of your community service project, what skills would you want to be equipped with? Take into consideration the following skills that you can develop by doing community service:

Communication: When you step into the world of community service, you will work directly with communities that often rely on oral communication as they are usually less accustomed to technology. As communication is the root of engagement, your communication skills will be strengthened as you converse with different stakeholders – leadership teams, operations teams and local community leaders.

Empathy: Community service requires genuine and thoughtful actions, which cannot be done without compassion and empathy. You demonstrate your empathy by genuinely caring for others and by working passionately towards a cause that is close to your heart. Most importantly, ‘joint decision-making’ is an important aspect of community service. This is fundamental to community engagement and is a good indicator of empathy as well.

Complex Information processing: The rise in complex information processing is related to the need to be informed of market trends, operations governed by complex regulations, or the need to comprehend and explain to potential clients the technical aspects of a business’ products or services. Social entrepreneurship will make you think about macro and micro level issues locally as well globally. You will be interacting with local municipal corporations to national level policy makers and corporate.

Adaptability: Many social entrepreneurs start off with a burning passion to create change, however, social issues are multifaceted and hence there is no straightforward way to tackle them. Therefore, they are often flexible in their approach as long as it helps them reach their goal – making a real difference.

Creativity: You can develop and furnish your creativity by creating high-quality marketing strategies to engage with communities, supporters and investors.

After gaining the above knowledge, we research on the various orphanages and old age homes available in our region. And we prepare a plan to do activities there or gather money from friends to donate or buy toys or other essentials required.

Observations and findings

Orphans:

Children living in orphanages for prolonged periods **get behind in development goals**, have worse mental health. Orphanage children are not included in statistics making it easy to traffic them or abuse them in other ways. There are campaigns to include orphanage children and street children in progress statistics.

Orphans are barely able to maintain a **decent standard of living**, leaving them exposed to risks and dangers. Such children can easily fall into the clutches of criminal gangs in exchange for basic needs such as shelter and food or to satisfy emotional needs, like a sense of belonging.

One of the most serious problems faced by orphans are **social exclusion and isolation**, which is not easy to notice at first sight. Psychological destruction through the loss of one or both parents can lead to a withdrawal, while discriminatory treatment by relatives, peers or the society can lead to self-isolation.

A study by the World Health Organization shows that suicide-related deaths for children between the ages of 10 and 19 have increased since 2002.[14] These figures clearly show that the **traumas of childhood** and adolescence, words which are not supposed to be used side by side with the word suicide, are not temporary, contrary to assumptions.

Big migration movements caused by war, poverty etc. result in tens of thousands of children **being relocated** unaccompanied by their parents or unprotected. It is noted that today in many European countries, thousands of children are on the list of missing children and thousands are not included in any list because they have no birth certificates. Orphans are targeted by various criminal organizations involved in human trafficking, either in their country of origin or during migration to other places. It is reported that the number of children who came to Europe as refugees after the war in Syria is around 200,000 and that more than 10,000 children have gone missing in European countries in the last five years.

Intensive missionary activities in places of **poverty and famine**, especially in the countries of the African continent, are among the major threats to orphans. For example, children are taken to orphanages established by western missionary organizations and brainwashed to change their religion; exploiting their economic disadvantage.

Research from the Bucharest Early Intervention Project (BEIP) is often cited as demonstrating that residential institutions negatively impact the wellbeing of children. The BEIP selected orphanages in Bucharest, Romania that raised **abandoned children** in socially and emotionally deprived environments in order to study the changes in development of infants and children after they had been placed with specially trained foster families in the local community.

This powerful study demonstrated how the lack of loving attention typically provided to children by their parents or caregivers is pivotal for optimal human development, specifically of the brain; adequate nutrition is not enough. Further research of children who were adopted from institutions in Eastern

European countries to the US demonstrated that for every 3.5 months that an infant spent in the institution, they **lagged behind their peers** in growth by 1 month. Further, a meta-analysis of research on the IQs of children in orphanages found lower IQs among the children in many institutions, but this result was not found in the low-income country setting..

Worldwide, residential institutions like orphanages can often be detrimental to the **psychological development** of affected children. In countries where orphanages are no longer in use, the long-term care of unwarded children by the state has been transitioned to a domestic environment, with an emphasis on replicating a family home.

Additionally, developing nations are **lacking in child welfare** and their well-being because of a lack of resources. Research that is being collected in the developing world shows that these countries focus purely on survival indicators instead of a combination of their survival and other positive indicators like a developed nation would do.

This speaks to the way that many developed countries treat an orphan crisis, as the only focus is to obtain a way to **ensure their survival**. In the developed nations orphans can expect to find not only a home but also these countries will try and ensure a secure future as well. Furthermore, orphans in developing nations are seen as a problem that needs to be solved, this also makes them vulnerable to exploitation or neglect.

In Pakistan, alternative care for orphans often falls on to extended families and Pakistan society as the government feels puts the burden of caring for orphans on them. Although it is very common for Pakistan citizens to take in orphans because of their culture and religion, only orphans whose parents have died are taken in. This **neglects a population of children** who need alternative care, either due to abuse, or parents who are unable to care for their child because of poverty, mental, or physical issues.

Old Age Homes:

Lack of physical infrastructure forms the major deterrent to providing comfort to the aged. There are just a few purpose-built care homes or public ramps that available for older citizens who are unable to move, like those who need wheelchair access. Presently, with increasing longevity and debilitating chronic diseases, many of the elder citizens will need better access to physical infrastructure in the coming years. This scenario is applicable in both their own homes and in public spaces, like roads and malls.

There are **very little information** and knowledge that exists about specific geriatric diseases. It is quite evident that mental health issues are rarely discussed and our country is ill-prepared to deal with the increasing incidence of dementia, depression and Alzheimer's amongst the elderly. There are only a few facilities like elderly home care services which can manage geriatric health effectively even in major metros.

Furthermore, there is **little public or private financial support** for the elderly. Various research shows that the majority of the Indians who are working only a few of them are eligible for the pension. Generally, senior health insurance has very low penetration and has extremely poor pay-out history. Nevertheless, health costs keep rising in old age.

The emergency response infrastructure for senior citizens is quite **ill-developed** in India, including the availability of public ambulances for hospitalization. One of the major fears for most senior citizens living alone is how to go about accessing an emergency facility if required, especially at night. With more elderly care services available now, it is somewhat making their life easier.

The rapid **socio-economic change** basically includes more nuclear families which are other factors that are making elder care management difficult. Especially in the case busy NRI children responsible for their older parents' well being. No doubt managing home care for the elderly is a massive challenge as multiple elderly home care service providers who often do not talk to each other are involved in providing that care. These services basically include nursing agencies, physiotherapists and caregivers, etc.

Most senior citizens who probably live alone suffer due **to lack of companionship** sometimes exacerbated by lack of mobility due to ill health. Loneliness and isolation are definitely a major concern among elderly Indians who are above the age of 60. Isolation basically can result in gradual depression and other mental disorders in the elderly. When you try to develop a strong bond with older parents and involve them in your life it could be quite beneficial for all.

Root cause of the Problem

Becoming a refugee or being placed in the care of foster parents in other countries is one of the most serious problems faced by orphans. In particular, orphans or abandoned children who are also refugees may face threats such as abuse, ill-treatment or discrimination based on religion or race. Even if the above-cited threats to children in this category are tackled, assimilation policies in destination countries for migrants represent another lifelong risk for these children.

Education is one of the most problematic areas for orphans and abandoned children. Many studies today clearly show that there is a direct link between parental absence and academic performance. Studies have shown that the academic success of abandoned children or children raised by a single parent is lower than that of children who grow up with both of their parents. When orphanhood in warzones are brought into the equation, the schooling rate of these children and their academic success are significantly reduced. Today there are 263 million children with no access to school or regular education.

In addition to all these official data, it is known that many children around the world are not registered as "orphans" for various reasons. There are many orphans, i.e. "invisible children", who have never been registered, or those who have not been identified as orphans because their relatives took care of them after their parents died, or those who have not been registered due to technical difficulties and negligence. Considering all these cases, the actual number of orphans around the world is estimated at 400 million.

India is in the top 10 and also has a very large number of orphans as well as a destitute child population. Orphanages operated by the state are generally known as juvenile homes. In addition, there is a vast number of privately run orphanages running into thousands spread across the country. These are run by various trusts, religious groups, individual citizens, citizens groups, NGO's, etc.

While some of these places endeavor to place the children for adoption a vast majority just care and educate them till they are of legal majority age and help place them back on their feet. Prominent organizations in this field include BOYS TOWN, SOS children's villages, etc.

There have been scandals especially with regard to adoption. Since government rules restrict funds unless there are a certain number of residents, some orphanages make sure the resident numbers remain high at the cost of adoption.

Many of these countries, such as the United States, utilize a system of monetary stipends paid to foster parents to incentivize and subsidize the care of state wards in private homes. A distinction must be made between foster care and adoption, as adoption would remove the child from the care of the state and transfer the legal responsibility for that child's care to the adoptive parent completely and irrevocably,

whereas, in the case of foster care, the child would remain a ward of the state with the foster parent acting only as a caregiver.

Most children who live in orphanages are not orphans; four out of five children in orphanages have at least one living parent and most having some extended family. Developing countries and their governments rely on kinship care to aid in the orphan crisis because it is cheaper to financially help extended families in taking in an orphaned child than it is to institutionalize them.

Most of the children living in institutions around the world have a surviving parent or close relative, and the most commonly entered orphanages because of poverty. It is speculated that flush with money, orphanages are increasing and push for children to join even though demographic data show that even the poorest extended families usually take in children whose parents have died. Experts and child advocates maintain that orphanages are expensive and often harm children's development by separating them from their families and that it would be more effective and cheaper to aid close relatives who want to take in the orphans.

A few large international charities continue to fund orphanages, but most are still commonly founded by smaller charities and religious groups. Especially in developing countries, orphanages may prey on vulnerable families at risk of breakdown and actively recruit children to ensure continued funding. Orphanages in developing countries are rarely run by the state. However, not all orphanages that are state-run are less corrupted; the Romanian orphanages, like those in Bucharest, were founded due to the soaring population numbers catalyzed by dictator Nicolae Ceaușescu, who banned abortion and birth control and incentivized procreation in order to increase the Romanian workforce.

Suggestions

The one foremost thing that I would like to change is the form of **donations**, we should not only contribute through money, clothes and food but also in the form of **TIME!!**. By spending time with the kids and educating them, reading out books to them, planning fun activities or outings with them etc.

The second is the **cleanliness factor**. Indian orphans live in very unhygienic conditions and most of them which are run either through an NGO or by a government undertaking lack these facilities. Clean sheets, toiletries, maintaining personal hygiene, good quality pads and tampons for girls and not getting the place cleaned only by kids are also main concerns. For this we have to visit as many orphanages as we can and provide the monetary help and assistance of people to take this up. It cannot happen within a day. Also people from the orphanage who are not finding help should resort to social media and ask for it. There are many youngsters coming forward to help for this.

Basic IT education and English language training should be provided to all the kids in an orphanage, because with computer skills and English language, everyone will be at least confident of starting a life anywhere with a basic job. (this is a basic requirement, not saying that these skills will define a future of a kid).

Care takers life become too lonely and miserably financially once they retire. They might have raise around 10 -20 children during their term of service but after they retire , they get minimum pension (3000 Indian rs), they don't have their family, the grown up children moved/settle somewhere and fail to acknowledge them once grown due to social stigma. Change is need to have a better and secure life once they retire.

Discrimination. People are not that accepting while dealing with them. How many of you (as a parent) can accept a girl/boy to be married to your children if he/she belong to an orphanage and does not know if he/she is Hindu/Muslim. How do you explain the whole situation to you relatives. I am taking about Indian Society. How do you explain to your friends that why nobody comes to your annual day/parents meeting , sometime in front of whole class. Change : be more accepting and acknowledge them.

Your journey stops after your passes high-school/college and your are on your own after that. You are left with no one after that. You feel lost. Is there any age when one does not need a parent figure? Change : Its difficult to implement but there must a **unit of the orphanage** which should cater to this area.

Reservation. There are people in India who belongs to a certain caste and that what gave them privileges /reservation in Job, discount in various sector. What if same thing applies to an orphan to help them? They are college/University who will certainly have a system in place for caste based “special package” but nothing for a guy coming from orphanage. He has to pay full fee. (Personal experience).Change: Can we put something in place where you help them to re-establish in them society by giving them reservation in jobs, discount here and there to ease his life. I am not sure how many in orphanage children knows their caste/religion they are born in.

Alternate care models should be explored and must be strengthened. Foster care, Family based care model followed by few good child care NGOs. (SOS children’s villages, udyan care etc.).

- Giving childcare budget priority over other budget heads and issues.
- Extensive training and sensitization of child care staff in DCPU, CWCs, State child care development and welfare departments.
- Hiring of regular staff with good qualification and experience.
- Establishing strong monitoring, feedback and improvement channels
- Better rapport between orphanage management and the residents.
- better facilities for the residents.
- word orphan need to be avoided
- Pocket money for all the residents like all of us get.
- Facility/access to have snacks and other food items that we usually have at our home other than their regular eat timings.

Conclusion

The major thing that requires overhaul is **orphanages** themselves: they **need not to be exist**. Other alternative modes of child-care must be explored and established as one of my other friend told word orphan should not be used. This is only possible if orphanages perish from landscape.

Now, an institute cannot provide care, protection and security to child: childhood requires freedom along with motherly care, love along with protection, individual focus on exploring possibilities inside a beautiful child; rather than military type security, discipline and protection.

Motherly care, love and freedom is absent in most of activities inside these CCIs. CCIs work more in mechanical way, where beautiful child is only a number, a small part of big routine running machine, there lifecycles is monotonous, strict and bounded in more than one way, or lacks happiness, spark and thrill of childhood.

Promote adoptions of children. Change mentality of elders at old age homes to have fun loving with their friends, free from responsibilities. Making the common people realize the importance of elder people on our lives and give them enough time, by visiting them at old age homes.

Service Provider information

Orphanages in Aurangabad:

1. Home for homeless children, Padegaon, Aurangabad.



2. Jijamata Balashram, Nyay Nagar, Aurangabad



3. Global Mahanubhav Sangh, Satara Parisar, Aurangabad.



Old Age Homes in Aurangabad:

1. Aadhar vrudhashram, Satara Parisar, Aurangabad.



2. Matoshri Vrudhashram, Kanchanwadi, Aurangabad.



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