



## CHALLENGES IN WAIF ASYLUM WITH RESPECT TO ANDHRA PRADESH STATE NELLORE DISTRICT

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**Abstract:** Huge number of children who live in care homes are suffered from brutality and neglected by the staffs of the care homes. They are at expanded danger of maltreatment and disregard because of the poor standard of consideration found in numerous organizations. They all suffered because of the absence of the family care and protection. Those are staying in care homes are not orphan children. Some of the parents of the children are alive but due to poverty and unemployment they are unable to maintain their children and feed them twice in a day. Kinship care, fostering care and adoption are the best option where a child gets all the care and protection and he will be nurtured in a proper way. The mental and physical capacity of the child will be expanded and the child will be grown up properly. The main aim of the residential care will be to save the best interest of the child. This writing survey on missing, runaway, abandoned and orphan children calls attention to why there are suffered and faced trouble in the societies and not others. The purposes behind their reality are identified with destitution, misuse, and modernizing factors. Orphan and runaway children are characterized and recognized from position. Insights concerning the family structure of missing, deserted and runaway children are the prime importance and how the children adapt the general culture and their dimension of mental position are in discussion. The scholar tried to find out facilities provided in the house for orphans.

**Index Terms – Children, Education, Orphanage, facilities**

### I. INTRODUCTION:

The First orphanage was established by "Jyotirao Phule" in the year 1854 in order to help the less fortunate children of society to find a home for themselves. Asia holds the largest number of orphaned children at 71 million. In India alone is to 31 million orphans. Most of the children are forced from their homes alone because of the death of parent, family illness or abuse and abandonment.

The three main drivers of children going to orphanage, according to 2012 census between 2007 and 2011 were death of mother (23.3%) or both parents (21.8%), abandonment (21.8%) and Poverty of primary care giver (21.5%). 80% of children in orphanages have a living parent, but are abandoned because of poverty, disabilities or discrimination. All child's circumstances and experiences are different and the causes behind why children end up in orphanages vary from one location to another. Generally, the Orphanages have different diversities in the Orphanages. Orphans have classified into three types. They are 'Paternal Orphans' (absence of father), maternal orphans (absence of mother) and double orphans' (absence of both mother and father).

They are 153 Lakhs orphanages in Overall states and UTS in India. Orphanages and other charitable homes Act, 1960 is empowers State government to monitor and supervise.

The 'PM CARES' for children scheme was launched by the hounrable Prime Minister of India on 29th May, 2021 for children. It aims to Support children who have lost both the parents or adoptive parents Guardian or surviving parent to covid-19 pandemic during the Period Starting from March, 2020. The objective of scheme to ensure Care and protection of children in a sustained manner.

Recently, the children in orphanages increases. A survey conducted by UNICEF in 2010 the rate of orphans increasing year by year.

### II. Objective of the Study:

- To Promote and provide format and informal education to the children.
- To Support children in need of care and Protection and to help destitute poor, neglected needy and orphan children.
- To help the Poor and needy in achieving self- reliance, carry out charitable development and relief work in co-operation with government strategic alliances and organisation.
- To offer and provide consultation, technical and professional advice to various organisations.

**III. Overview of the study:**

They are leading a very good life with very sufficient facilities. They are getting healthy food and good number of proteins in their meals. Previously, they were living in a congested place. It may not be sufficient for a greater number of children. They were used to go to School by walk. They are two diversities of children. One is physical disabled children and others are physically strong children. The children in the orphanage will treat their take carers as their parents. Each and all children treat others as their siblings. The children are getting good education facilities. They are treating very well when they are sick. The donations of Orphanage are pretty good.

**IV. Research Methodology:**

The research methodology is the primary collection of data by visiting the Orphanage home and asked the structured questionnaire to the students, Staff of the orphanage home and few details is collected through Secondary data through websites and different research journal articles.

**V. Scope of the Study:**

The study scope is limited to the North Rajupalem village, Vidavalur mandal, Viswajith foundation orphanage. The life style of the Orphans in orphanage and to know about how they are getting educated. The children are very happy with the facilities and they were getting very healthy food. They are taking very good care about the children's orphanage management is treating the children like their own children. The children are used call them mother and father. The children are well- disciplined and well-cultured. The children are getting proper education which children is helpful to the future. The health precautions they were following are great. The place, washrooms and Kitchen is very neat and hygiene. They are getting few donations from the other people. Economically they are Stable. They are happy with what they had.

**VI. Limitations of the Study:**

The Study is limited to the Viswajith Foundation Orphanage home.

**VII. Reason of the Study:**

- Poverty, Disabilities, Discrimination
- Lack of Social services
- The Orphanage business
- Child trafficking and exploitation.

According to 'UNICEF', there were around 25 million orphaned children in India in 2007. With the onset of Covid-19 pandemic in 2020, the number of orphans in India has rapidly increased. Hence, it is important to explore the existing legal framework in India that seeks to protect orphans.

According to Article 39(f) of Indian Constitution, the state can make policies to ensure that children are provided with adequate opportunities and resources, with essential to their growth and to protect them from exploitation and abandonment.

The existing legal rights for orphans:

- Right to Life
- Right to health
- Right to citizenship
- Protection from exploitation
- Right to education.

Children in orphanages routinely suffer violence, abuse and neglect. Denied the chance to grow up in a family, they're more likely to become homeless later in life, to have run-ins with the law, and to experience mental and physical health issues.

**VIII. Problems of the Study in the home and Vicinity:**

- ✓ Hunger and food insecurity
- ✓ Unequal treatment in household
- ✓ Negative psychological emotions
- ✓ Yearning for mother
- ✓ Neglect and abuse
- ✓ Social Isolation
- ✓ Voluntourism and the orphanage economy They are facing problems regarding the roads. The roads which were constructed recently are poor in the quality.
- ✓ They are facing problems with the street lights. They are not working properly daily. It affects the night travelling in community.
- ✓ The people in the community are facing problems with the drinking water supply.
- ✓ Beside the community there was a railway track, the security near the railway track is needed.
- ✓ The community people do not have proper transportation facilities like buses and autos.
- ✓ The municipal cooperation is not collecting waste from the community. It leads to increase the diseases to the people around that.
- ✓ For the transportation to schools and colleges of children facing problem of congested for them.
- ✓ The children are not ration food items from the government side
- ✓ The children are facing problems in getting the government schemes.

**IX. Suggestions of the Study:**

- ✓ The government have to construct proper roads in the community which will be helpful for people in travelling smoothly.
- ✓ The government have to provide a bus to help the transportation of the people and it will be secure of women in that community.
- ✓ The authorities have supply proper water supply to the community.
- ✓ The ration shops should provide the ration to people frequently for providing nutritional food to the children.
- ✓ The government has to maintain some proper gates at the nearby railway track. And devices indicating train arrival.
- ✓ The government have to appoint few security facilities at the railway track which is passing beside the community.
- ✓ The municipality truck has to come to the community thrice a week at least. It will make the community clean and neat.

- ✓ The government should provide financial support by approving schemes like other children.
- ✓ The government should provide facilities to encourage the orphan children.
- ✓ Meditation and yoga should be done as their daily activity to keep them healthy and strong
- ✓ The management should take the children to some enjoyment trips and excursions.

#### X. Recommendations of the Study:

- ✓ The government has to ensure a proper census (or) survey to needs help of orphans. The Government also update them regularly. This will help the government to frame programmes specially to orphaned children.
- ✓ Creating adequate child care institutions. The government has to ensure at least one Child Care Institution's in every district this will ensure each child without effective guardians reaching a government facility.
- ✓ The Government has to enact separate legislation for orphaned children. The legislation has to include few important things such as,
- ✓ Provisions for fostering care children and adoption of children.
- ✓ Heavy punishment for abusing an orphaned child.
- ✓ If possible, the government can provide reservation in educational institutions and jobs for orphaned children.
- ✓ The only lasting solution to the orphaned children situation is improving the adoption rate in India. The Government has to improve the situation.

#### XI. Conclusion of the Study:

If we are to communicate with humility, credibility, and integrity, orphan advocates must both accurately understand and carefully present orphan-related statistics. Failure to do so undermines the strength of advocacy and can misguide the actions that organizations and individuals take on behalf of orphans. Meanwhile, an accurate grasp and communication of the true nature of the need provides a strong foundation for an effective, well-focused response. Although reflecting only broad projections, the estimated 153 million children worldwide are orphans (UNICEF, 2019). Millions of orphans and vulnerable children in developing societies around the world live in institutions and other alternative child care system (UNICEF, 2017). It is however difficult to provide accurate statistic on the number of vulnerable children living in institutions and other residential childcare facilities in many developing societies. This is because institutional child care in such societies is not properly registered and often not regulated, hence the challenge with accurate statistic (Nnama Okechukwa & Okoye, 2019). Difficulty in obtaining accurate statistic of children in institutions are due to the fact that some countries do not counter keep record of children in institutions operated by non-government organizations (NGOs) (McCall & Groark, 2011). The efforts to place orphans in Orphanages are laudable endeavours. Therefore, the growth and development of these orphans either physically, mentally or spiritually should be given as much attention as for similarly aged children of with intact families. The existence of orphanages can reduce the government's burden of protecting and caring of these orphans from the grip of poverty and social problems.

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