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A study on challenges and behavioral problems of orphans and abandoned children staying in orphan children home with special reference to Erode

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ABSTRACT

Orphaned students are among of the most vulnerable members of society, often lacking basic needs (food, clothing and shelter) and services related to better education. Orphans are the special group of children who are generally deprived and prone to develop psychiatric disorders even reared in well run institution. This cross-sectional descriptive study to explore the behavioral and emotional problems in these institutionalized children. This can be taken into account that the academic performance of orphaned students does not rely on the provision of school fees only but also depend much on the availability of basic needs like food, clothing, shelter, and psychological help relating to alleviation of traumas of their parental death. This can be taken into account that the academic performance of orphaned students does not rely on the provision of school fees only but also depend much on the availability of basic needs like food, clothing, shelter, and psychological help relating to alleviation of traumas of their parental death.

INTRODUCTION

Orphans and the other vulnerable children and adolescents (OVCA) living in institutional homes are more prone to behavioral and emotional problems than others as they are deprived of a family's love and care. The present study was conducted in in order to understand living conditions, education, nutrition, networking, and wellbeing of orphan children. The mental health of a person of any age is dependent on the balance between elements that promote mental health and elements that are barriers to mental health. Promoting factors include interplay of environmental quality, self-esteem, emotional processing, self-management, and social participation. These challenges create emotional stress making the pupils difficult to concentrate and learn in the classroom. Since they lack basic needs such as love from parents, good shelter, food and clothes then they will be less motivated to perform well in class. Emotional and behavioral problems are more among orphans and

other vulnerable children because they are exposed to abuse, exploitation, neglect, lack of love and care of parents. In addition to these factors, most of them are brought up in institutional homes where individual care is inadequate. All these factors can socially and emotionally impair these children. Emotional and behavioral problems influence the child's overall development, specifically academic and social outcome as adults. Hence, there is a need to assess and identify mental health problems in these institutionalized children so that suitable intervention measures can be designed for them at the right time. This cross-sectional descriptive study to fill the information and knowledge gap about the extent and types of emotional and behavioral problems found in orphans and other vulnerable children adolescents (OVCA) living in children orphan homes.

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STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Orphans are the group of people who suffer a lot to lead their lives. They are more depressed and sensitive to environmental vulnerability. To analyze their problem and to provide suggestion, will create awareness and help them to an extent so I choose this topic as my research

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- ❖ To identify the demographic profile of the respondents.
- ❖ To Rank the challenges and behavioral problems faced by the orphans.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

- ❖ The present study will be helpful in understanding the factors influencing which leads to the behavioral problems of orphans
- ❖ The study will also helpful in analyzing the problems faced by the orphans
- ❖ It will also help in suggest suitable measures to overcome behavioral problems of orphans.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- ❖ The sample for the study was based on convenience and may not necessarily be representative of all the children's.
- ❖ There is a tendency that some children's might have being responding in a socially desirable way which would tend to bias results against findings.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Ravnee Kaur, Archana Vinnakota, Sanjibani Panigrahi, R. V. Manasa., (2018) analyze that the orphans and OVCA in institutional homes are vulnerable to behavioral and emotional problems. The screening for conduct problems, emotional problems, hyperactivity, and peer problems needs to be done at a regular basis for these children. Given the paucity of data in this regard, several multicenter studies also need to be done to get an overall comprehensive view of these problems

Sharon M. Kirkpatrick, South Beverly J., (2012) said that Healthcare professionals play a

key role in promoting the emotional health of orphan children through identification of deviant behaviors and the development of interventions to alleviate emotional and psychological distress. Unhappiness is not always manifested in an outward behavior, so caregivers may not have always known how the children were feeling. In spite of the everyday pressures to feed, clothe, and care for the children,

The caregivers were also perceptive and aware of the signs and symptoms of the children's emotional distress.

Wasima Rahman1, MSI Mullick (2012) said that the all three of the children heading households were responsible for another child. Besides managing a household, producing food, earning cash to buy items they could not produce (such as clothing, salt, sugar, oil), and doing their own school work (in the cases of Joseph and Lucy), they were responsible for the wellbeing of a younger child, ensuring his or her needs were met and that they attended school.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research design

A Master plan that specifies the method and procedure for collecting and analyzing needed information.

Sample design

Sampling is the process of selecting a sufficient number of elements from the population. A Sample Design is a definite plan for obtaining a sample from the sampling frame. It refers to the technique or the procedure the researcher would adopt in selecting some sampling units from which inferences about the population is drawn.

Non-probability sampling

Non-probability sampling is a sampling technique where the samples are gathered in a process that does not give all the individuals in the population equal chance of being selected.

Convenience sampling

Convenience sampling (also known as availability sampling) is a specific type of non-probability sampling method that relies on data

collection from population members who are conveniently available to participate in study

Size of the sample

The Sample size is **100**.

DATA COLLECTION METHOD

Primary data

These are data which are collected for the first time directly by the Researcher for the Specific study undertaken by him. In this research primary data are collected directly from the Respondent by using Questionnaire.

Secondary data

These are data which are already collected and used by someone preciously. In this research review of Literature, Details of the industry are collected from the Internet.

STATISTICAL TOOLS USED

To analyze and interpret collected data the following simple percentage and ranking were used.

Simple percentage analysis

Formula

$$\text{Percentage analysis} = \frac{\text{Number of respondents}}{\text{Total number of respondents}} \times 100$$

Henry garrett ranking

Garrett’s ranking technique to find out the most significant factor which influences the respondent; Garrett’s ranking technique was used. As per this method, respondents have been asked to assign the rank for all factors and the outcomes of such ranking have been converted into score value with the help of the following formula:

$$\text{Percent position} = 100 (R_{ij} - 0.5) N_j$$

Where R_{ij} = Rank given for the i th variable by j th respondents.

N_j = Number of variable ranked by j th respondents.

DATA ANALYSIS

Demographic profile of the respondents

The Respondent who participated in the research is from diversified background with gender, age group, family members and educational qualification.

Table: 1: Demographic profile of the respondents

DETAILS OF RESPONDENT	NO.OF REPSONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
Age	Below 5 Years	02 02
	Between 5 -10 Years	35 35
	Between 10 – 20 Years	63 63
	Above 20 Years	0 0
	Total	100 100
Gender	Male	65 65
	Female	35 35
	Total	100 100
Educational Qualification	No Formal Education	19 19
	School Level Education	81 81
	UG	0 0

	PG	0	0
	Total	100	100
Medium of Schooling	State Board	32	32
	Matriculation	40	40
	CBSE	03	03
	Other	25	25
	Total	100	100
No of Brothers & Sisters	1	05	05
	2	03	03
	None	92	92
	Total	100	100

Interpretation

From this study it is evident that age group of the 63% of the respondents fall under the category of 10-20years, 65% of the respondents fall under the gender of male, 81% of the respondents fall

under the category of School level education, 40% of the respondent children's Medium of Schooling is Matriculation and 92% of the respondents have none of brothers and sisters.

Table no: 2: Rank the problems faced by respondents

S:No	Problems	Mean Score	Total Score	Rank
1	Refusing to go to school	504	1512	5
2	Preferring to be alone	436	2180	4
3	Depression and stress	534	534	8
4	Dependency on others	340	2720	2
5	Lack of confidence	433	2598	3
6	Difficulty in making friends	449	1796	6
7	Fear to face the people	393	2751	1
8	Self –Dependence Level	511	1022	7

Interpretation

From the above study it was found that from the table is evident that, Fear to face the people is ranked as no.1 with total score of 2751, Dependency on others is ranked as no.2 with total score of 2720, Lack of confidence is ranked as no.3 with total score of 2598 and Preferring to be alone is ranked as no.4 with total score of 2180.

FINDINGS

- 1) Fear to face the people is ranked as no.1 with total score of 2751
- 2) Dependency on others is ranked as no.2 with total score of 2720
- 3) Lack of confidence is ranked as no.3 with total score of 2598
- 4) Preferring to be alone is ranked as no.4 with total score of 2180.

- 5) 63% of the respondents are fall under the age group of 10-20 years.
- 6) 65% of the respondents fall under the gender of male.
- 7) 81% of the respondents fall under the category of School level education
- 8) 40% of the respondent children's Medium of Schooling is Matriculation.

SUGGESTIONS

- Special activities that conduct in children home like outdoor play, yoga for kids, special education activities makes children overcome the fear of facing people and society.
- Overcome emotional dependency by learning to recognize and address your emotional needs. Instead of looking to others to make you feel a certain way, remind yourself that you are responsible for your emotions.
- Meditation just means letting go of the racing thoughts in children mind and accepting that those thoughts, feelings and beliefs are transient, rather than parts of yourself. Meditation helps to overcome of lack of confidence in the children.
- The students are need to be given updates through various workshops and conference in

various fields to establish the new innovation in the future.

- Making of new friends and teachers can be friendly with their children, so that the emotional problems in children can be managed to the maximum extent.

CONCLUSION

Awareness on mental health problem among orphan children at all levels especially professionals related to the facilities should be built up. Majority of children yearned for parents and longed for love and affection. Apart from low self-concept and lack purpose in life long term bereavement had resulted in depression and anxiety issues among these children. Trying to forget parents, avoiding crowded places, making new friends and finding their family among inmates of orphanage were the coping mechanisms adopted by orphan children. Given the rising number of orphan children in the country this study signified that positive relationships with caregivers and peers are important for enriched development and healing of children's mind.

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