

Study on The Psycho Social Impact of Orphans In Ernakulam District

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Abstract: *The orphans and the other vulnerable children and the other vulnerable children and adolescents living in institution home are more prone to behavioural and emotional problems than others as they are deprived of family love and care. The study on the orphan on the basis of social, environments inputs and curriculum, extra curriculum activities from the institution. The descriptive study to explore the behavioural and emotional problems in the institution children the psycho social derived from the two words "psycho" and "social" the psycho means psychological and socio means interaction with the society. In the study refers to orphan child with the age group between 10 to 18 years from institution in Ernakulam District. the researcher simple random sampling and lottery methods was used for study. The main tool of data collection was interview schedule and direct observation. Through this study, children also need parental protective love. The orphan is referred to a child who has lost their mother and paternal orphan is referred to a child who has lost father it affects their lives.*

Keywords: *Orphans, psycho and social.*

I. INTRODUCTION

One's ideal world, there would be a man; a woman; marriage; love; child and happy complacent life. But ideal is unreal. Life comes at us with all its adversities and pains; capable enough to shatter one's ideal world. A child, an innocent soul with almost no understanding of the real world, at times faces these adversities in their in their worse when he loses his parents to the hands of fate.

A child who is below 18 years of age and who has lost one or both parents may be defined as an orphan. Maternal orphan is referred to a child who has lost their mother and paternal orphan is referred to a child who has lost father. Social orphans are children who are living without parents because of abandonment or because their parents gave them up as a result of poverty, alcoholism or imprisonment, etc.....

A child's perception of the world is his mother, his family and his house, when fate shatters his ideal world these little souls become frightened, silent, withdrawn, bewildered and alone usually feeling worthless and powerless to change their circumstance. These poor souls in such circumstances need and deserve our attention and compassion. God has created man with innate empathetic emotions. This noble trait led to the inception of orphanage for these destitute souls. Orphans may not merely mean children with dead parents but it includes all those children who have been abandoned and have no one to look for. These are the social orphans whose parents have left them due to their personal issue which may be financial, marital or psychological. Orphanage also accommodates them along with natural orphans and binds them together in a family.

Children are the potential parents of tomorrow. The qualities that a person imbibes as a child depend with his growth, it appears in several subtle ways in his conduct and character as an adult. Children are the one who are very vital for deciding how the world is going to be after some years. So it is necessary that a child is provided with all the basic services necessary for this physical, mental, emotional, and intellectual growth and development.

According to Abraham Lincoln nicely explained the role of the child. He said that

"A child is a person who is going to carry on what you have started. He is going to sit where you are sitting, and when you are to attend to those things which you think are important. You may adopt all the policies you please, but how they are carried out depend on him. He will assume control of your cities, states, and nation. He is going to move in and take over your churches, schools, universities, and corporations. All your books are going to be judged praised or condemned by him. The fate of humanity is in his hands".

The mode of helping the poor destitute children through residential care is a recent development in India. The pioneering work of the Christian missionaries paved the way for the establishment of orphanages with the assistance of government. The government of India introduced a scheme for the welfare of children in need of care and protection and children's homes were established as a result of the Children's Act 1975. The central social welfare board has been supporting voluntary organisations through its general grant-in-aid programme for destitute children. The social welfare department of the government of Kerala state has recognised 427

orphanages and 42570 orphans in Kerala state. Historical an orphanage was an institution dedicated to caring orphans. The first orphanage called “orphanotropea” were founded in the 1st century aiming various alternative means of orphans support. Jewish law for instance, prescribed care for widow and orphans and Athenian law supported all orphans of those killed in the military service until age of eighteen. The care of orphans was particular committed to bishop, and during the middle ages to monastery. Many orphaned practices some from of “binding out” in which children as soon as children were old enough, they were given as appreciate to household. His ensured their support and leaning skills for occupations. Currently orphanage centre either private or public are funded , and the majority are run by faith based organisation, on governmental organisation and community based organisation and run by the government

Review of literature

An orphan is a child who has been deprived of parental care and has not been adopted . Sometimes taken care of by noble hands and sometimes left upon the mercy of the time parents are the greatest of lord . One may not be able to recognize their importance until he meets one who is deprived of this great gift ORPHAN CHILDREN : WORLD STATUS According to the report of United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and the joint UN program (2005), 7.6% children of the total population of the world are orphan. 132 million orphan children are live in Africa, Asia and America continent. According to this report, out of 132 million orphan children there are 13 million children who have no mother and father. According to this report, 5% orphan children are above the age of 5 year. Every country has given the definition of orphan children as their own way. These orphan children’s definitions are based on their country’s environment, population and culture. The definition contrasts with concepts of orphan in many industrialized of orphan in many industrialized countries, where a child must has lost both parents to qualify as in orphan. UNICEF and numerous international organization adopted the broader definition of orphan in the mid- 1990’s as the AIDS pandemic began leading to the death of millions of parents worldwide, leaving an ever increasing number of children growing up without one or more parents. So the terminology of a “single orphan” – the loss of one parents – and a “double orphan” – the loss of both parents was born to convey this growing crisis.

- ORPHAN CHILDREN : STATUS IN GUJARAT There are over 6000 orphan children in Gujarat. Gujarat Government made The Orphanages and Other Charitable Homes (Supervision and Control) Act, 1960 for the orphan children in Gujarat. There are 95 institutions run by Government directly or indirectly in Gujarat for orphan children. Around 2612 children live in these institutions. Around 964 lives in the orphanages run by deferent NGOs in Gujarat. Gujarat Government runs Orphanage Homes for orphan children. There are 13 orphan homes opened by state government to support orphans, destitute, neglected baby girls and also provide education and rehabilitation. This institutions function on voluntary basis. Educational and vocational trainings are provided in these institutions. Children are sent to school for formal education. Orphan Children living in Child care institutions and would like to get higher education are provided with the scholarship to encourage them. And also get help to purchase required tools. Rs.10,000/- assistance to the brides for rehabilitation through marriage.

Research Methodology

THE STUDY ON PSYCHO SOCIAL IMPACT ON ORPHANHOOD OF CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ERNAKULAM DISTRICT

INTRODUCTION

Methodology is a procedure of techniques adopted in research study and it will be occupies very important place. it makes a study systematic. in this synopsis the investigator will made an attempt to explain research methodology that will be applied in this study. Rationale of the study , general and specific objectives, research design, sampling procedures, methods and tools of data collection and methods of data analysis are the major content of this synopsis

II. RATIONAL STUDY

- This study will be mainly focused on five orphanages on Ernakulum district.

GENERAL OBJECTIVES

Psycho social impact on orphanhood of children with special reference to Ernakulum district.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- To study on the socio demographic data.

- To study on the physical problem of data
- To identify the reason behind academic difficulties
- To identify the psychological situation of the orphan children
- To study on social problem of the orphan children

DEFINITION OF THE KEY TERMS

Psycho Social

- Theoretical definition

The term psycho social derived from the two words “psycho” and “social” the psycho means psychological and socio means interaction with society.

- Operational definition

Psychosocial means to study the state of complete mental and social wellbeing of children living in orphanage in the Ernakulum district.

RESAECCH DESIGN

Research design will be conducted through descriptive research design basis.

PILOT STUDY

Pilot study will be conducted on five orphanages.

III. SAMPLING METHODOLOGY

UNIVERSE OF THE STUDY

- [1] The universe of the study was the children living in orphanages of Ernakulum district.

UNIT OF THE STUDY

- [2] The unit of this study refers to orphan child with the age group between 10 to 18 years from five institutions in Ernakulum district.

SAMPLE SIZE

- [3] Sample size of the study will be on 60 respondents .

Sampling Techniques

Researcher simple random sampling and lottery methods was used for the study.

METHOD AND TOOL FOR THE DATA COLLECTION

- [4] The main tool of data collection was interview schedule and direct observation.

PRE TEST

- [5] The researcher will be conducted pre test in order to assess the effectiveness of the questionnaire schedule.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

- [6] The collected data will be entered into the computer for analysis and practical level.

CHAPTERLZATION

- [7] CHAPTER1 INTRODUCTION
- [8] CHAPTER2 REVIEW OF LITERATURE
- [9] CHAPTER3 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
- [10] CHAPTER4 DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION
- [11] CHAPTER5 FINDINGS,SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Sex	Frequency	percentage
Male	32	53.33
Female	28	46.66
Total	60	100

From the above table 46.66% of the respondents were females while 53.33% of respondents are males. The number of male respondents was higher than female. Male are the ones most interested in responding.

Studies	frequency	percentage
Yes	48	80
No	12	20
Total	60	100

The 80% of the respondents are studying. Then 20% of the respondents are not studying because they are affected various problems like health issue, not interested, and lack of support.

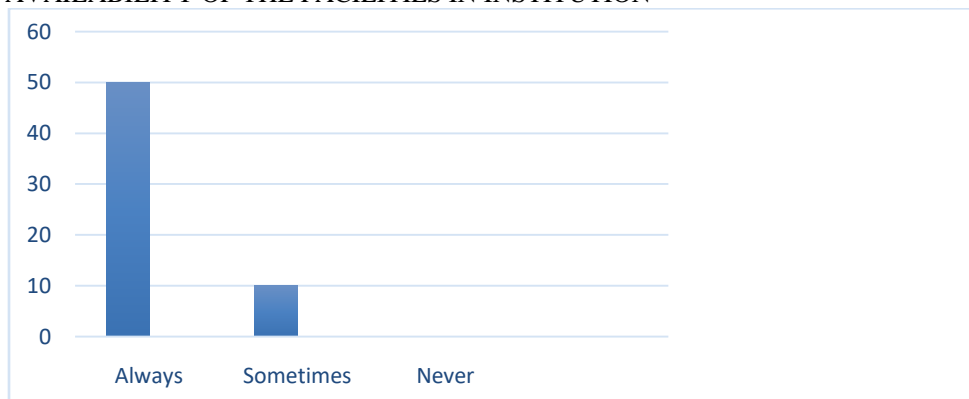
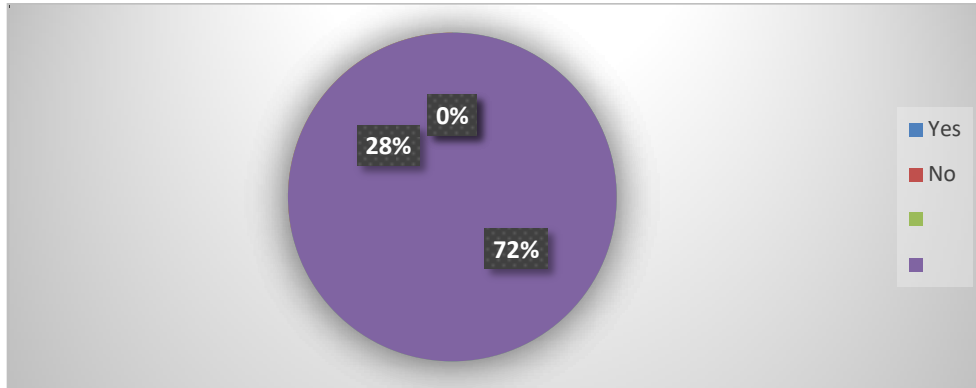
AVAILABILITY OF THE FACILITIES IN INSTITUTION


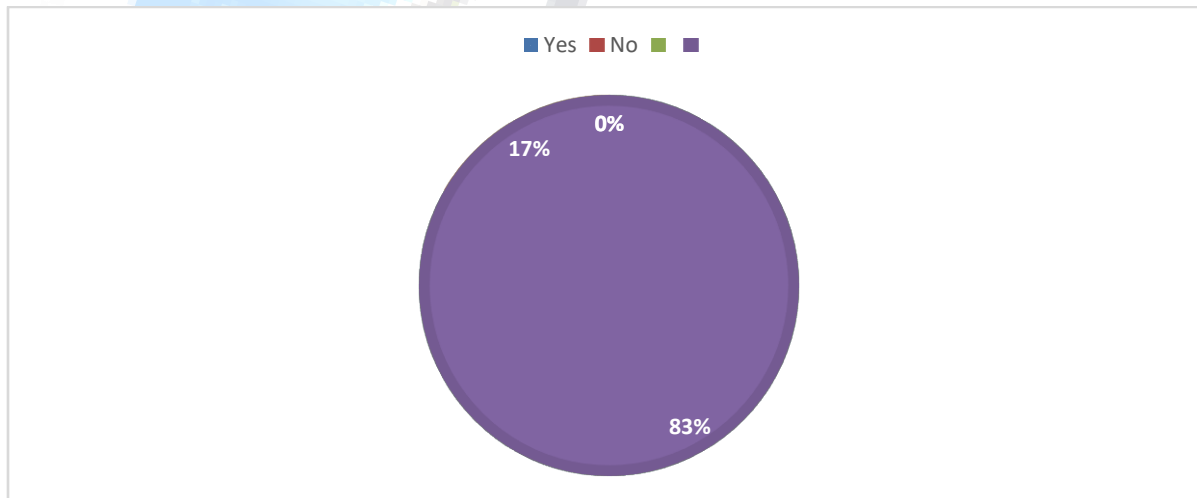
TABLE I. The above figure shows the facilities in institution to the children .from the figure,83.33% of respondents always get the facilities in the institution, 16.66% of the respondent sometimes. the researcher understood that get the facilities in institution.

AVAILABILITY OF THE SOCIAL SUPPORT IN INSTITUTION



- I. The respondents on the basis of social support from the institution .72% respondents get the social support,28% respondents never get the social support. Social factors are the most important. Include positive relationship with family, friends, community.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS ON THE BASIS OF MEDICAL SUPPORT



- The respondents on the basis of medical support.83% of the respondents said that get proper medical support, and only 17% of them were not getting medical support from the institution.it can be that understood most of the children satisfied with the medical support provided by the institution.

Suggestions

- Orphanage centres should employ competent care takers who are skilled and able to provide psychosocial support
- The orphanages give more vocational education to orphans
- Improvement of library facilities so improved skill and knowledge of the orphans

- Compulsory training programs for orphanage staff should be introduced under the auspices social welfare department or orphanage control board.
- Each orphanages should conducted the regular counselling service in the adolescent orphans.

IV. CONCLUSION

In the study focused on the psycho social inputs on children. The main conclusion to be drawn from the research is that family deprivation affects all levels of child's mind. When a child passes through adolescent period. The face a number of problems in their life. The social work intervention is very essential for their child life. The current orphanage can adapt more facilities and suggestion for orphans.

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