



A Descriptive Study to Assess the Psychosocial Problems of Orphan Girls Living in Selected Orphanage Homes

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ABSTRACT

To determine the relationship between the socio-demographic variables chosen and the psychological issues experienced by orphan girls. The likelihood of an orphan living in an orphanage home experiencing psychological issues is quite high. The overall study reveals that majority of the orphan girls 74% had moderate psychological problems, 17% had mild psychological problems, 5% had no psychological problems, and only 4% of orphan girls had severe psychological problems. Social scores reveal that 61% of orphan girls had moderate social problem, 29% had mild social problem, 8% had severe social problem, and only 2 % had no social problem. No significant association found between frequency of psychological issues and certain sociodemographic factors. Age, religion, and the length of time spent in an orphanage home were not significantly associated with the incidence of social problems, although they were significantly associated with other factors. Between qualification, and Age when enrolled in orphanage home with the frequency of social problem.

Keyword:- orphans, orphanage home, psychological problems, orphan girls.

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INTRODUCTION

Compared to non-orphans, orphan children exhibit social deprivation and experience greater levels of mental anguish, despair, and dissatisfaction [1]. Most orphans may be troubled by their new condition, which forces them to take care of themselves as well as their younger siblings, which places them in a difficult position [2]. Young children who are placed in orphanages are at risk for developing major mental diseases and delayed language skills. Long-term residence in an orphanage during early infancy increases the likelihood that underprivileged youngsters may mature into mentally sick and economically unproductive adults [3]. Orphan denotes a kid whose parents have passed away, making him an orphan, and an orphanage is a place where orphans are taken care of [4]. An orphan child is a child under the age of 18 whose mother, father, or both parents have passed away for whatever reason. A kid who has been permanently separated from or abandoned by both parents is considered an orphan. A kid who has lost both parents is sometimes referred to as an orphan [5]. An orphanage home is a facility or asylum that provides care for children who have lost both their parents, as well as occasionally those who have only lost one parent. With about 12 percent of orphans aged 0 to 5, 33 percent aged 6 to 11, and 55 percent aged 12 to 17, the age distribution of orphans was rather uniform among nations. In terms of one's psychological growth and interactions with the social environment, anything is said to be psychosocial [7]. Anxiety, sadness, loneliness, social isolation, and other psychosocial issues are prevalent in orphans. The absence of parental involvement and adult attention are thought to be the causes of these issues. Children who have lost their parents experience grief and have a hard time adjusting to new situations in orphanage homes [6].

In a comparative research carried out in Jammu and Kashmir, he spoke with 110 matched non-orphans and 123 matched orphans between the ages of 11 and 15. Using the Beck Youth Inventory (BYI), it was shown that orphans had considerably higher scores for emotions of despair and suicide thoughts as well as increased odds of being anxious (OR = 6.4), sad (OR = 6.6), and angry (OR = 5.1) [9]. A variety of inquiries were made on one's present and former living circumstances, and a multivariate analysis of variables that may have an impact on BYI results revealed that orphan status was the sole significant predictor of result [1].

According to a study, orphans' poor emotional adjustment is reflected in their levels of sadness, concern, lack of tolerance, weariness, despair, and feelings of hopelessness and pessimism. Another research in Addis Abeba that examined the psychological distress of non-orphans and orphan teenagers came to the

conclusion that a sizable percentage of orphan adolescents have psychological issues that may have an impact on their current and future well-being [3].

Statement of the problem

A Descriptive Study to Assess the Psychosocial Problems of Orphan Girls Living In Selected Orphanage Homes.

Objectives

The objectives of the study were to assess the psychosocial problems of orphan girls

- To determine the relationship between the socio-demographic variables chosen and the psychological issues experienced by orphan girls. The likelihood of an orphan living in an orphanage home experiencing psychological issues is quite high.

Hypothesis

H₁: There will be significant association between psychosocial problems of Orphan girls with their selected socio demographic variables.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Psychosocial problems: In this study psychosocial problems are divided into two categories psychological and social problems and Anxiety, Depression, Loneliness are come under psychological problems and Social Isolation come under social problems and these all problems will be assessed by Structured Questionnaire Schedule.

Orphan Girls: In this study orphan girls refers to the girls who has lost their parents and enrolled in an institution and falling in age group between 8-19 years.

Orphanage Homes: In this study orphanage homes refers to the homes in which orphan girls are living & take care who has lost their parents.

The study's non-experimental and descriptive approach was utilised to evaluate the psychosocial issues that orphan girls face. The chosen orphanage houses in the Mohali area served as the study's location. The study used a purposive sampling strategy to choose 100 orphan girls as its sample size. 34 questions about anxiety, sadness, loneliness, and social isolation were part of a systematic interview schedule designed to evaluate psychological and social issues.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Findings of the study are summarized as follow:

• **Frequency and percentage distribution of orphan girls by their socio demographic variable**

Findings of the demographic variables show that majority 54% of orphan girls were in age group of 16-19 years, 25% of 13-16 years, 18% of 10-13 years, and 3% of 8-10 years. Standard wise majority 43% of orphan girls were in above 12th standard, 31% in 12th standard, and 26% in 10th (metric) standard. Religion wise majority 86% of orphan girls were Sikh, 12% Hindu, 1% Muslim, and 1% not known about their religion. Majority 34% of orphan girls were living in orphanage home from the age group of 0-3 years, 30% above 9 years, 20% 5-9 years, and 16% 3-5 years. Majority 94% of orphan girls were enrolled in orphanage home from the age group of above 3 years, 4% from 2-3 years, and 2% from 1-2 years.

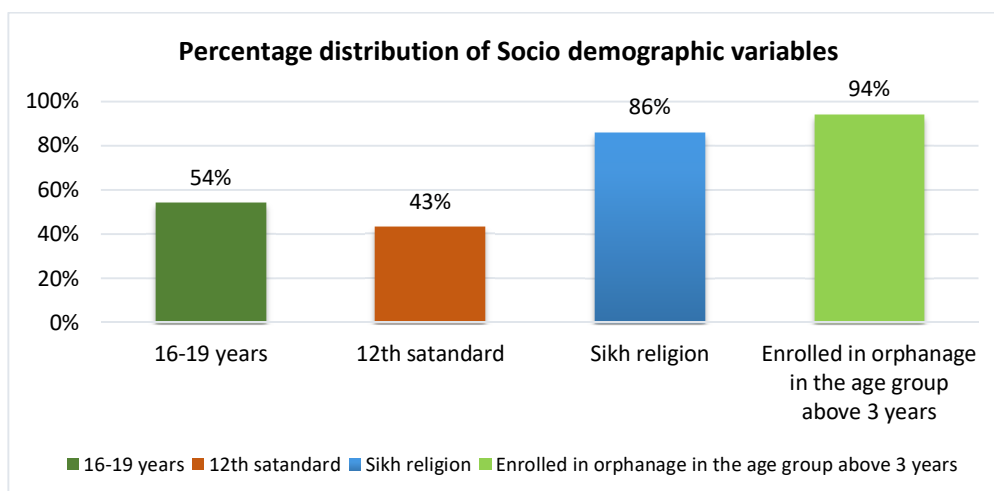


Figure 1:- Socio demographic variables

• Frequency and percentage distribution of psychological problems among orphan girls

Percentage distribution of psychological problems shows that majority of the orphan girls 74% had moderate psychological problem, 17% had mild psychological problem, 5% of orphan girls had no psychological problem, and only 4% of orphan girls had severe psychological problem.

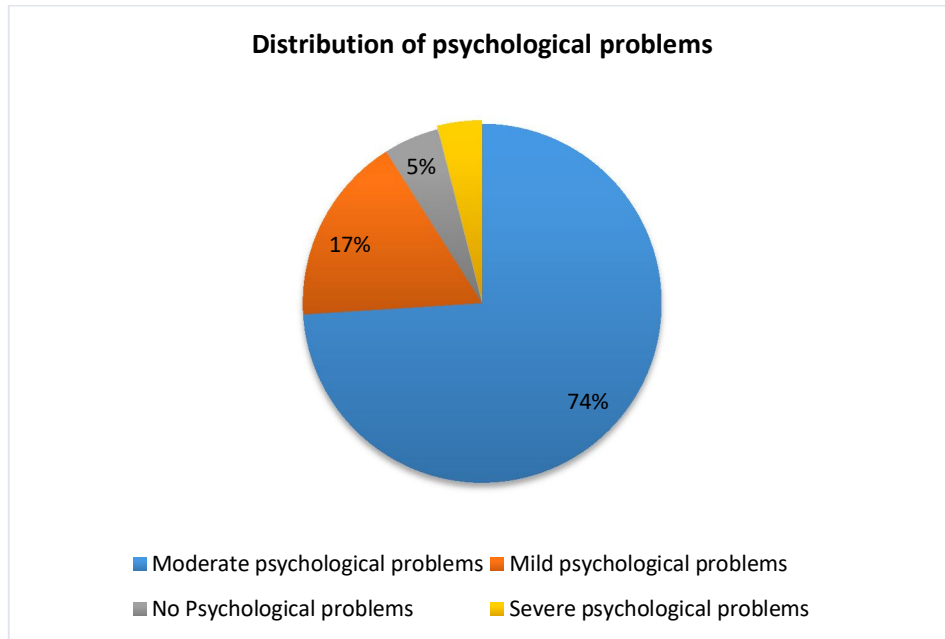


Figure 2:- Distribution of psychological problem

• Frequency and percentage distribution of social problems among orphan girls

Percentage distribution of social problems describes the frequency distribution of scores reveals that majority 61% of orphan girls had moderate social problem, 29% had mild social problem, 8% had severe social problem, and only 2% of orphan girls had no social problem

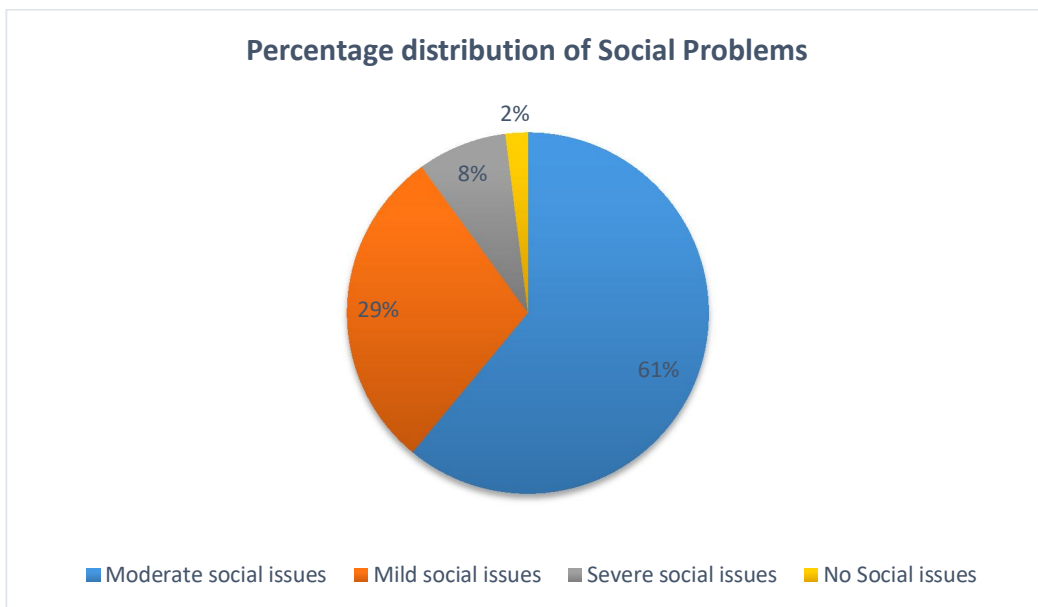


Figure 3:- Percentage distribution of social problem

• Findings related to association of psychosocial problems of orphan girls with their selected socio demographic variables.

Association was done between selected socio demographic variables and psychological problems and social problem respectively by using chi-square (χ^2) test. The test calculated in psychological problems reveals that the chi-square values for age, qualification, religion, duration of stay in orphanage home, and age when enrolled in orphanage home were less than table values it means there was no significant relationship between these demographic variables with the frequency of psychological problems, hence

research hypothesis (H₁) has been rejected. The test calculated in social problems reveals that chi-square value for age, religion and duration of stay in orphanage home .were lesser than table value it means there was no significant relationship between these demographic variables with the frequency of social problem therefore Hypothesis (H₁) has been rejected but the chi-square values for qualification and age when enrolled in orphanage home were greater than table values it means there was significant relationship between qualification, and age when enrolled in orphanage home with the frequency of social problem, therefore Hypothesis (H₁) has been accepted.

CONCLUSION

The study conclusions are the researchers attempt to show what knowledge has been gained by the researcher during the study and also an attempt to generalize the findings¹⁰. The overall study reveals that majority of the orphan girls 74% had moderate psychological problems, 17% had mild psychological problems, 5% had no psychological problems, and only 4% of orphan girls had severe psychological problems. Social scores reveal that 61% of orphan girls had moderate social problem, 29% had mild social problem, 8% had severe social problem, and only 2 % had no social problem. No significant association found between frequency of psychological issues and certain sociodemographic factors. Age, religion, and the length of time spent in an orphanage home were not significantly associated with the incidence of social problems, although they were significantly associated with other factors. Between qualification, and Age when enrolled in orphanage home with the frequency of social problem.

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