

A STUDY ON ORPHANS IN RELATION TO THEIR PSYCHOLOGICAL COUNSELING NEED AND ADJUSTMENT

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Abstract

The contributors describe, from their informed, epic position, their country's orientation towards orphans and orphan care, as well as their country's social work orientation. While there are differences among them, there are also common issues and practices. The final paper from Tate Abebi in this collection offers a lens through which to view the commonalities, forwarding that the etiology of orphan hood can be understood in terms of historical and contemporary global relations. There was no significant difference in the adjustment behavior of orphan children with regard to personal variables namely -gender, age, medium of learning and residence. The orphan children of co-education schools had more adjustment behavior than children from Girls' schools. The private school students had more adjustment than the government and aided school students. Orphan children of college educated fathers/mothers had more adjustment behavior than the orphan children of school educated and illiterate fathers/mothers.

1. Introduction-

Education is never ending process of inner growth and development and its period Stretches from cradle to grave. Education in the real sense is to humanize humanity and to make life progressive, cultural and civilized. It is through education that man develops his thinking and reasoning, problems solving and creativity, Intelligence and aptitude, positive sentiments and skill, good values and attitudes. Man learns something every day and every moment and education is concerned with ever growing man in a growing society.

There are over 140 million orphaned children throughout the world, with the vast majority from Asia (87.6 million) and Sub-Saharan Africa (43.4 million). The rate of orphaning has been decreasing in Asia and Latin America in the past ten years, but the numbers remain high due to natural increases in population. Sub-Saharan Africa is unique here in that its orphan rate has been increasing, largely due to the AIDS pandemic (that is, 28% of all orphans are orphaned because of AIDS). The orphan population in Sub-Saharan Africa has increased by over 50% since 1990 and over 12% of all children there are now orphans.

2 Need of the Study-However, in spite of these efforts, many of the orphaned children continue to experience emotional problems and little is being done in this area of emotional support. There are several reasons. First, there is a lack of adequate information on the nature and magnitude of the problem; secondly, there is a cultural belief that children do not have emotional problems and therefore there is a lack of attention from adults. Thirdly, since psychological problems are not always obvious, many adults in charge of orphans are not able to identify them. However, even where the problem may have been identified, there is a lack of knowledge of how to handle it appropriately. In many cases children are punished for showing their negative emotions, thereby adding to their pain. In schools, there is an obvious lack of appropriate training of teachers in identifying psychological and social problems and therefore offering individual or group attention. In recognition of these problems World Vision initiated and sponsored this study to investigate the nature and extent of emotional problems among its school sponsored orphans in Rakia district.

3 Title of the Study-A study on orphans in relation to their psychological counseling need and adjustment

4 Objectives of the Study-1.To find out the Psychological counseling need of orphans.2.To study the adjustment of orphans3.To compare psychological needs of boys and girls.4.To compare the social adjustment of boys and girls5.To compare the emotional adjustment of boys and girls 6. To compare the educational adjustment of boys and girls

5. Hypotheses-

By keeping in view the objective of present study, the following hypotheses will be setup for testing.

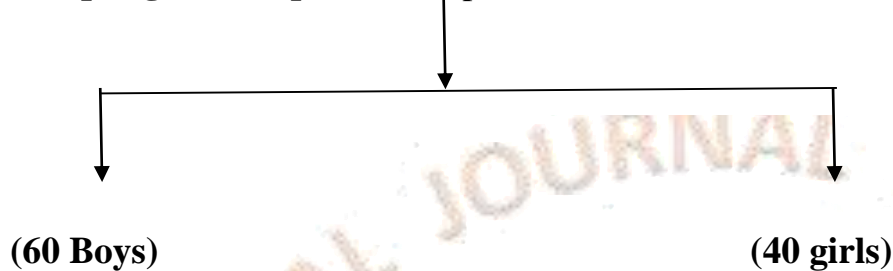
1. There is no significant difference between psychological needs of boys and girls.
2. There is no significant difference between social adjustment of boys and girls
3. There is no significant difference between emotional adjustment of boys and girls
4. There is no significant difference between educational adjustment of boys and girls

6 Methodology-

Research will use descriptive cum survey method for proposed study.

7 Sample-100 students of three orphanage of Faridabad city

8 Sampling Techniques-100 orphans



9 Tool Used-

1. Psychological counseling needs scale - PCNS By-(Vijay Laxmi Chauhan and Gunjan Ganotra arora)
2. Adjustment – AISS (AKP sinha, RP Singh)

10 Statistical Techniques-

Purposive sampling technique will be used for collection of data.

$$\text{Mean} = A + \frac{ed}{n}$$

$$SD = \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon d^2}{N} - \left(\frac{\epsilon d}{N}\right)^2}$$

$$SED = \sqrt{\frac{SD1}{N1} + \frac{SD2}{N2}}$$

$$t = \frac{m1 m2}{\sigma D}$$

11 Major Findings-

1. There was no significant difference in the adjustment behavior of orphan children with regard to personal variables namely -gender, age, medium of learning and residence.
2. The orphan children of co-education schools had more adjustment behavior than children from Girls' schools.

The private school students had more adjustment than the government and aided school students.

3. Orphan children of college educated fathers/mothers had more adjustment behavior than the orphan children of school educated and illiterate fathers/mothers.

12 Conclusion-

The contributors describe, from their informed, epic position, their country's orientation towards orphans and orphan care, as well as their country's social work orientation. While there are differences among them, there are also common issues and practices. The final paper from Tate Abebi in this collection offers a lens through which to view the commonalities, forwarding that the etiology of orphan hood can be understood in terms of historical and contemporary global relations. From the perspective that this is a structurally constructed problem, Abebi argues that solutions must also be large-scale, global, and comprehensive.

From a loyalist perspective, our task in this edition is to understand and present the role of social work in addressing the needs of orphans in each of the selected countries. Our key task is to present the nature and extent of the problem and the cultural responses toward defining the problem and addressing the needs and care of the orphan population. That is, to better understand the challenges, knowledge, and skills of our social work colleagues across the globe. From a global perspective, our goal is to understand the commonalities and distinctions of orphan care and social work's role in it so that the profession can engage an international voice with the purpose of fulfilling the field's mission.

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