

A COMPARATIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE PSYCHOSOCIAL DEVELOPMENT BETWEEN NON- ORPHAN AND ORPHAN CHILDREN.

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ABSTRACT

Objectives: *To identify the psychosocial development of non-orphan & orphan children and its comparison.*

Methods: *A survey research design with a quantitative research approach was used to conduct the current study. The study was conducted in orphanage centers and schools of Bhubaneswar, Odisha. For this study, 100 numbers (50 orphan & 50 non-orphan children) of the sample were selected by randomization. After getting the approval from the ethical committee and administrative permissions were taken from respective authorities, with that written consent was taken from the participants. The purpose and objectives were explained and the data were collected. Tool used for collecting data from samples were socio-demographic Performa and self-structured 3 point psychosocial development assessment scale.*

Result: *The study result revealed that majority (70%) of the study sample were having good psychosocial development, (30%) intermediate psychosocial development among non-orphan children whereas (50%), (30%), (20%) of the study sample were having good, intermediate and poor level of psychosocial development among orphan children respectively. From the statistical analysis, it is concluded with a positive significant difference between non-orphan and orphan children concerning psychosocial development as the z value is 1.35 at p-value 0.17.*

Conclusion: *The study concluded that orphan children were having low psychosocial development than non-orphan children. Keeping because of the study findings, it is recommended that the factors related to poor psychosocial development can be identified, and through social skill training psychosocial development of the orphan children can be enhanced.*

KEYWORDS: Psychosocial Development, Orphan children, Non- Orphan children, poor psychosocial development, good psychosocial development.

INTRODUCTION

Development is a phenomenon that everyone experiences and everyone understands it in their ways. Childhood psychosocial development in various stages of the process in which the children are learned to trust and development of communication to others for their needs and identity¹. Psychosocial development means an individual's brain, emotions, intelligence, and maturity level develops throughout their whole lifetime. All the people will develop psychosocially different from each other as it depends on their biological or genetic processes, environmental exposures and social interactions.²

According to Erik Erikson (1902-1994) of psychosocial development emphasized that personality or self-image makes a positive contribution towards the development by acquiring attitudes, ideas, knowledge, and skills at each stage of maturity. This enhancement helps children to grow successfully and becoming a responsible member of society. During each of Erikson's eight stages, there is psychological conflicts with overcoming strategy like love, care, etc which helps a child to develop healthily and which reflects as a well-adjusted adulthood.³

Childhood is one of the most demanding progressive stages where it needs equal emotional bonds between the children and parents or their caregivers for a healthy physical, emotional, and societal development for a child which follows from centuries. Orphans in group homes or institutions need more love, care as there are more threats to achievement or development which can result to loneliness, confusion, isolation, mistrusts etc.⁴ and also are at risk to different psychological problems than other children as these children are underprivileged to family's love, care and affection. There are fewer studies that focus on the psychological health of such children in India.⁶ Different study result indicates that children under the institutional care have more behavioral problems such as violence or aggressiveness, also higher level of anxiety, depression, and loneliness as compared to the children who are reared in-home atmosphere.^{5,9}

Psychosocial health and wellness is the age and stage fitting effect of children's physical, social and psychological development which is achieved by a combine person's capacity as well as through a good family and social environment.^{6,9}

Orphan and other susceptible children are one of the most challenging areas which affect developing countries worldwide. The proper growth and development and a healthy mutual relationship with family and society along with different characteristics like familiarity, connection, caring, warmth, knowing, excellent humor, pleasure, safety & satisfaction is needed for a child and a healthy adulthood.⁷

According to a recent UNICEF report which says that there are between 143 million to 210 million orphans worldwide. Every day around 5,760 children are becoming orphans. Every 2 seconds a child loses a parent somewhere in the world. The impact of orphanhood on the psychological and mental health of children is an unavoidable phenomenon and challengeable too.⁸

MATERIALS AND METHOD

A survey research design with a quantitative research approach was used to conduct the current study. The study was conducted in orphanage centers and schools of Bhubaneswar, Odisha. For this study, 100 numbers (50 orphan & 50 non-orphan children) of the sample were selected by randomization. After getting the approval from the ethical committee and administrative permissions were taken from respective authorities, with that written consent was taken from the participants. The purpose and objectives were explained and the data were collected. Tool used for the data collection were socio-demographic Performa and self-structured 3-point psychosocial development assessment scale which includes 18 items and the score was categorized in three levels: Good psychosocial development (36-54), Intermediate psychosocial development (18-35) and Poor psychosocial development (1-17). The reliability of the tool was done through Cronbach's alpha formula I.e.0.82 and the tool was found reliable. The data were collected from 14/12/2017 to 30/01/2018 and analyzed by using SPSS version 20.

RESULTS

A total of 100 numbers (50 Orphan and 50 Non-orphan) of children have participated in the study. The majority of the study samples (64%) belonged to the age group 06-09 years and followed by orphans (72%) were aged between 10-13 years. The maximum number of study samples was boys (525) in non-orphan whereas the maximum (72%) were girls among orphans. The majority of the study samples (64%) were from the primary level among non-orphans whereas, in orphan, maximum (72%) were at the high school level. (Table-1)

Majority (70%) of the study sample were having good psychosocial development, (30%) intermediate psychosocial development among non-orphan children whereas (50%), (30%), (20%) of the study participants were having a good, intermediate and poor level of psychosocial development among orphan children respectively. (Table-2)

From the numerical analysis, it was found that there is a positive significant difference between non-orphan & orphan children concerning psychosocial development as the z value is 1.35 at p-value 0.17. (Table-3)

DISCUSSION

(2010), **NAGY FAWZY, AMIRA FOUAD**, determines in this study on psychosocial and development disorder upon orphan children in the Sharika governorate. The samples in this study include 294 children assigned from 4 orphanages in the Sharika governorate. Children aged

between 6-12 years (both boys and girls) were included in the study. The study samples were assessed for depression by the child Depression Inventory (CDI), self-esteem by Rosenberg's self-Esteem Scale (SES), and assessment for developmental disorders by pediatric Symptom Checklist (PSC). The result of the present study shows that the frequency of the level of depression was 21%, the level of anxiety was 45%, low self-esteem was 23% and development disorder was 61%. This study concludes that there was a high rate of psychosocial and developmental disorders among orphanage children and interconnected with socio-demographic characteristics.¹⁰

CONCLUSION:

Based on the study findings, the current study concluded that there was a positive significant difference between non-orphan & orphan children concerning psychosocial development. The study can be conducted with a larger sample to generalize the study findings.

Funding: Nil

Conflicts of interest: None

Ethical Permission: Approved

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Table-1. Sample distribution according to demographic variables.

N=50+50

VARIABLES		Non-orphan		Orphan	
		f	%	f	%
Age(yr)	06-09	64	64	28	28
	10-13	36	36	72	72
Sex	male	52	52	72	72
	female	48	48	28	28
Education	Primary	64	64	28	28
	High school	36	36	72	72

Table-2. Distribution of the sample according to psychosocial development.

N=50=50

PSYCHOSOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	NON-ORPHAN CHILD (%)	ORPHAN CHILD (%)
Good (36-54)	70	50

Intermediate (18-35)	30	30
Poor (01-17)	nil	20
Total	100	100

Table-3. Comparison of psychosocial development between non-orphan and orphan children.

N=50+50

Parameter	Mean±SD		SE	“Z”	DF	P VALUE	Interference
	Non orphan	orphan					
Psychosocial development	44.04±1.78	44.5±1.62	0.34	1.35	98	0.17	Significant