

## **A Correlative Study of Psychosocial Problems of Orphans and Non-Orphans Students of Higher Secondary Schools of Lucknow District of Uttar Pradesh, India**

Rachna Mishra<sup>1</sup>, Dr. (Sr.) Marion, Mathew C.J<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>(Research Scholar, Allahabad School of Education SHUATS, Prayagraj)

<sup>2</sup>(Professor and Head, Allahabad School of Education SHUATS, Prayagraj)

---

**Abstract:** Present study titled “A Correlative Study of Psychosocial Problems of Orphans and Non-Orphans Students of Higher Secondary Schools of Lucknow District of Uttar Pradesh, India” conducted on secondary school male and female students. Descriptive survey method was implied to collect the data of the study. Two hundred forty secondary school students have been selected by using random sampling technique as a sample of the study. These orphan and non-orphan are selected so that they represent the whole city. The data was collected through a questionnaire of Psycho-social problem scale 2000 (Constructed by Dr. P. J. Jacob & Benson. N.) for assessing the various problems viz., Problems on Self-esteem, Recognition and Approval, Love and Affection, Security, Independence, Creative Expression, New Expression, Dealing with others, Achievement, Isolation, Financial problems, Problem in dealing with opposite sex, Problem in dealing with Authorities, Problem in relation with Anxiety and Problem in relation with Emotional maternity. Descriptive and Inferential statistics have been used for analyzing and interpreting the data and its findings are concluded as: statistically significant difference in the ‘Love and Affection, Security, Independence, Creative Expression, New Expression, Dealing with others, Achievement, Isolation, Financial problems, Problem in dealing with opposite sex, Problem in dealing with Authorities, Problem in relation with Anxiety and Problem in relation with Emotional maternity component of psychological problems among orphan and non-orphan students of UP Board secondary school of Lucknow. The direction of difference for these aspects was in favour of orphan.

---

Date of Submission: 06-08-2019

Date of Acceptance: 22-08-2019

---

### **I. INTRODUCTION**

To be psychosocial means it relates to one’s psychological development in, and interaction with a social environment. The individual needs not to be fully aware of this relationship with her or his environment. This term was first commonly used by psychologist Erik Erikson in his stages of social development. Contrasted with social psychology, which attempts to explain social patterns within the individual. It is usually used in the context of “psychosocial intervention”, which is commonly used alongside psycho-educational or psycho-pharmacological interventions and points toward solutions for individual challenges in interacting with an element of social environment.

Problems that occur in one’s psychosocial functioning can be referred to as “Psychosocial dysfunctions” or “psychosocial morbidity”. This refers to the lack of development or atrophy of the psychosocial self, often occurring alongside other dysfunctions that may be physical, emotional, or cognitive in nature. Thus the term “Psychosocial” mean-

- Involving both psychological and social aspects.
- Relating social conditions to mental health.
- Psychological means those experiences that effect emotions, behavior, thoughts, memory and learning as well as how a situation may be perceived and understood. Social effects describe how the experience of an emergency alters people’s relationships to one another. Inter personal relationships are also affected by other losses, such as death, separation and estrangement. Economic factors can also have a social effect. The material and economic deprivation of an emergency leaves many individuals and families’ destitute and financial hardship can affect social status of a family. Emergencies erode normal support structure, increases the risks of a range of problems, and land to amplify pre-existing issues of social justice and inequality.

Psychosocial support is an approach to victims of disaster, catastrophe or violence to foster resilience of communities and individually. It aims at easing resumption of normal life, facilitate affected people

participation to their convalescence and preventing pathological consequences of potentially traumatic situations.

- A psychological disorder is a mental illness caused or influenced by life experience as well as maladjusted cognitive and behavioural processes.
- Erikson’s stages of psychosocial development, as articulated by Erik Erikson explain eight stages through which a healthy developing human should pass from infancy to late adulthood. In each stage, the person confronts, and hopefully masters new challenges. Each stage builds upon the successful completion of earlier stages. The challenges of stages not successfully completed may be expected to reappear as problems in the future.
- Erikson’s theory describes the impact of social experience across the whole lifespan one of the main elements of Erikson’s psychosocial stage theory is the development of ego identify. Ego identify is the conations sense of self that we develop through social interaction. In addition to ego identify, Erikson also believed that a sense of competence. Motivates behavior & actions. Each stage in Erikson’s theory is concerned with becoming competent in an area of life.

Erikson believed that in each stage people experience a conflict that serves as a turning point in development.

## II. MATERIAL AND METHODS

### Statement of the Problem

A Correlative Study of Psychosocial Problems of Orphans and Non-Orphans Students of Higher Secondary Schools of Lucknow District of Uttar Pradesh, India

### Objective of the Study

1. To compare the orphans and the non-orphans with respect to selected various psychosocial problems and general achievement.
2. To find out the correlation between the psycho-social problems and General Achievement of orphan and non-orphan students.

### Hypothesis of the Study

1. There will be no significant difference between the orphans and non-orphans with respect to the selected psychosocial problems and general achievement.
2. There is no Correlation between various Psychosocial Problems and General Achievement of the Orphan and Non-Orphan.

### Research Method

The present study belongs to the category of survey research method.

### Population, Sample and Sampling Technique

The populations of the study are five hundred orphan and non-orphan students from orphanages of Lucknow district. The sample of the study is 120 orphans and 120 non-orphans in Lucknow district. Sample was selected randomly. Distribution of the sample is shown in the following table 1.

**Table 1: Distribution of Selected Orphan and Non-orphan Students**

		Orphan		Non-orphan		Total	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Gender	Male	61	50.8	60	50.0	121	50.4
	Female	59	49.2	60	50.0	119	49.6
	Total	120	100.0	120	100.0	240	100.0
Locale	Rural	60	50.0	60	50.0	120	50.0
	Urban	60	50.0	60	50.0	120	50.0
	Total	120	100.0	120	100.0	240	100.0
Parents	Father alive	54	45.0	0	0.0	54	22.5
	Mother alive	47	39.2	0	0.0	47	19.6
	Both died	19	15.8	0	0.0	19	7.9
	Both alive	0	0.0	120	100.0	120	50.0
	Total	120	100.0	120	100.0	240	100.0
Religion	Hindu	88	73.3	87	72.5	175	72.9
	Others	32	26.7	33	27.5	65	27.1
	Total	120	100.0	120	100.0	240	100.0
Castes	SC	20	16.7	18	15.0	38	15.8

	OBC	49	40.8	50	41.7	99	41.3
	General	51	42.5	52	43.3	103	42.9
	Total	120	100.0	120	100.0	240	100.0
Types of family	Nuclear	46	38.3	48	40.0	94	39.2
	Joint	74	61.7	72	60.0	146	60.8
	Total	120	100.0	120	100.0	240	100.0
Size of family	Upto Five	47	39.2	51	42.5	98	40.8
	Six to Eight	59	49.2	57	47.5	116	48.3
	Above eight	14	11.7	12	10.0	26	10.8
	Total	120	100.0	120	100.0	240	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2018.

### Tool Used

Psycho-social problem scale 2000 (Constructed by Dr. P. J. Jacob & Benson. N.) for assessing the various problems viz., Problems on Self-esteem, Recognition and Approval, Love and Affection, Security, Independence, Creative Expression, New Expression, Dealing with others, Achievement, Isolation, Financial problems, Problem in dealing with opposite sex, Problem in dealing with Authorities, Problem in relation with Anxiety and Problem in relation with Emotional maternity.

### Statistics used in Data Analyses

Mean, Standard Deviation, t-value and co-efficient of correlation is used in the data analysis of the study.

## III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

**A Objective 1: To find out the correlation among the various Psychosocial Problems and General Achievement of the Orphan Students by Gender**

**Hypothesis 2: There was no Correlation between various Psychosocial Problems and General Achievement of the Orphan Students by Gender**

**Table 2: Correlation between various Psychosocial Problems and General Achievement of the Orphan Students by Gender**

Correlation between	Gender	r-value	p-value
General Achievement and Problems on Self-Esteem	Male	0.091	0.310
	Female	-0.106	0.238
General Achievement and Problems on Recognition and Approval	Male	0.050	0.580
	Female	-0.125	0.166
General Achievement and Problems on Love and Affection	Male	.432**	0.000
	Female	.441**	0.000
General Achievement and Problems on Security	Male	.432**	0.000
	Female	.447**	0.000
General Achievement and Problems on Independence	Male	.457**	0.000
	Female	.523**	0.000
General Achievement and Problems on Creative Expression	Male	.409**	0.000
	Female	.524**	0.000
General Achievement and Problems on New Experience	Male	.425**	0.000
	Female	.516**	0.000
General Achievement and Problems in dealing with others	Male	.338**	0.000
	Female	.354**	0.000
General Achievement and Problems on Achievement	Male	.409**	0.000
	Female	.625**	0.000
General Achievement and Problems on Isolation	Male	.643**	0.000
	Female	.697**	0.000
General Achievement and Financial Problems	Male	.610**	0.000
	Female	.667**	0.000
General Achievement and Problems in dealing with opposite sex	Male	.546**	0.000
	Female	.660**	0.000
General Achievement and Problems in dealing with Authorities	Male	.540**	0.000
	Female	.711**	0.000
General Achievement and Problems in relation with Anxiety	Male	.535**	0.000

	Female	.659**	0.000
General Achievement and Problems in relation with Emotional Maturity	Male	.638**	0.000
	Female	.577**	0.000
General Achievement and Overall Psycho-social Problem	Male	.731**	0.000
	Female	.830**	0.000

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Observation of the above table indicates that the value of coefficient of correlation between General Achievement and Overall Psycho-social Problem of orphan male and orphan female students of UP Board schools of Lucknow are ( $r=.731, p<.01$  and  $r=.830, p<.01$ ) and it is statistically significant at 0.01 level of significance. The observation shows that there was significant and positive relationship between General Achievement and Overall Psycho-social Problem of orphan male and orphan female students of UP Board schools of Lucknow. Thus it can be inferred that there was significant positive correlation between General Achievement and Overall Psycho-social Problem of orphan male and orphan female students of UP Board schools of Lucknow. Therefore our pre-fixed hypothesis is rejected.

**Objective 2: To find out the Correlation among the various Psychosocial Problems and General Achievement of the Orphan Students by Locale**

**Hypothesis 2: There was no Correlation between various Psychosocial Problems and General Achievement of the Orphan Students by Locale**

**Table 3: Correlation between various Psychosocial Problems and General Achievement of the Orphan Students by Locale**

Correlation between	Locale	r-value	p-value
General Achievement and Problems on Self-Esteem	Rural	.226*	0.013
	Urban	-0.134	0.128
General Achievement and Problems on Recognition and Approval	Rural	.212*	0.020
	Urban	-0.138	0.118
General Achievement and Problems on Love and Affection	Rural	.336**	0.000
	Urban	.436**	0.000
General Achievement and Problems on Security	Rural	.344**	0.000
	Urban	.436**	0.000
General Achievement and Problems on Independence	Rural	.268**	0.003
	Urban	.590**	0.000
General Achievement and Problems on Creative Expression	Rural	.310**	0.001
	Urban	.508**	0.000
General Achievement and Problems on New Experience	Rural	.296**	0.001
	Urban	.526**	0.000
General Achievement and Problems in dealing with others	Rural	.603**	0.000
	Urban	.248**	0.004
General Achievement and Problems on Achievement	Rural	.576**	0.000
	Urban	.531**	0.000
General Achievement and Problems on Isolation	Rural	.680**	0.000
	Urban	.628**	0.000
General Achievement and Financial Problems	Rural	.649**	0.000
	Urban	.668**	0.000
General Achievement and Problems in dealing with opposite sex	Rural	.675**	0.000
	Urban	.624**	0.000
General Achievement and Problems in dealing with Authorities	Rural	.647**	0.000
	Urban	.591**	0.000
General Achievement and Problems in relation with Anxiety	Rural	.675**	0.000
	Urban	.612**	0.000
General Achievement and Problems in relation with Emotional Maturity	Rural	.546**	0.000
	Urban	.624**	0.000
General Achievement and Overall Psycho-social Problem	Rural	.751**	0.000
	Urban	.775**	0.000

\*\* Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

\* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Observation of the above table indicates that the value of coefficient of correlation between General Achievement and Overall Psycho-social Problem of orphan rural and orphan urban students of UP Board schools of Lucknow are ( $r=.751$ ,  $p<.01$  and  $r=.775$ ,  $p<.01$ ) and it is statistically significant at 0.01 level of significance. The observation shows that there was significant and positive relationship between General Achievement and Overall Psycho-social Problem of orphan rural and orphan urban students of UP Board schools of Lucknow. Thus it can be inferred that there was significant positive correlation between General Achievement and Overall Psycho-social Problem of orphan rural and orphan urban students of UP Board schools of Lucknow. Therefore our pre-fixed hypothesis is rejected.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

The observation showed that there was significant and positive relationship between General Achievement and Overall Psycho-social Problem of orphan and non-orphan students of UP Board schools of Lucknow. Thus it could be inferred that there was significant positive correlation between General Achievement and Overall Psycho-social Problem of orphan and non-orphan students of UP Board schools of Lucknow. So the hypothesis that there was no significant relationship between General Achievement and Overall Psycho-social Problem of orphan and non-orphan students of UP Board schools of Lucknow stands rejected.

#### REFERENCES

- [1]. National Cholesterol Education Program (NCEP) Expert Panel on Detection, Evaluation, and Treatment of High Blood Cholesterol in Atwine, B., Cantor-Graae, E., & Bajunirwe, F. (2005). Psychological distress among AIDS orphans in rural Uganda. *Social Science & Medicine*, 61(3), 555-564.
- [2]. Aud, S., Kewal Ramani, A., Frohlich, L. (2011). America's youth: transitions to adulthood (NCES 2012–026). US Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics. US Government Printing Office, Washington, DC.
- [3]. B. A. AIDS epidemic and the psychological well-being and school participation of Ethiopian orphans. *Psychol Heal Med*. 2005;5:263–275.
- [4]. Bayera, A., Gilmanb, R., Tsuid, A., & Hindind, M. (2010). What is adolescence?: Adolescents narrate their lives in Lima, Peru. *J. Adolescents*. 33 (4), 509–520, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.adolescence.2010.02.002>.
- [5]. Berrick. J. Barth, R., Necdell, B. & Jonson-Ried, M. (1997), Group Care and Young Children, *Social Service Review*, June, 257 – 273, Foster care Information System, University of California, Berkaleey
- [6]. Bhat, A. A., Rahman, S., & Bhat, N. M. (2015). Mental Health Issues in Institutionalized Adolescent Orphans. *International Journal of Indian Psychology*, 3(1), 57-77.
- [7]. Bhat, N. M. (2014). A study of emotional stability and depression in orphan secondary school students. *International Journal of Education and Psychological Research (IJEP)*. Retrieved from [http://ijep.org/doc/V3Is2\\_June14/ij20.pdf](http://ijep.org/doc/V3Is2_June14/ij20.pdf)
- [8]. Buzdar, M. A., Ali, A., Nadeem, M., & Nadeem, M. (2015). Relationship between religiosity and psychological symptoms in female university students. *Journal of Religion and Health*, 54(6), 2155-2163.
- [9]. C.A. Nyamukapa, S. Gregson, M. Wambe, P. Mushore, B. Lopman, Z. Mupambirey, and K. Nhongo and M.C.H Jukes (2010), Causes and Consequences of Psychological Distress Among Orphans In Eastern Zimbabwe, *AIDS Care*, 2010 August, 22 (8) : 986-996
- [10]. Candace Miller (2002), Children Affected by AIDS : A Review of the Literature on Orphaned and Vulnerable Children, Health and Development, Discussion Paper No. 10
- [11]. Central Statistical Agency and ICF International. Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey 2011. 2012:1–452.
- [12]. Chen, W., Zhang, D., Pan, Y., Hu, T., Liu, G., & Luo, S. (2017). Perceived social support an self esteem as mediators of the relationship between parental attachment and life satisfaction among Chinese adolescents. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 108, 98 102.
- [13]. Cluver LD, Gardner F OD. Effects of stigma on the mental health of adolescents orphaned by AIDS. *J Adolesc Heal*. 2008;42(4).
- [14]. Cluver, L., & Gardner, F. (2006). The Psychological Well-being of Children Orphaned by AIDs in Cape Town, South Africa. *Ann Gen Psychiatry*, 5(8).doi:10.1186/1744859x 5-8.
- [15]. Cohen, S., Janicki-Deverts, D., & Miller, G. E. (2007). Psychological stress and disease. *Jama*, 298(14), 1685-1687.
- [16]. Colton. M (1992), A comparative study of the practices of residential and foster carers. *Children and Society*, 6 (1), 25 – 37
- [17]. David K. Togom, (2009), Challenges Facing Aids Orphans in Nairobi Kibera Slums
- [18]. Department JTF and E. Annual report of plan and economic department. 2014.
- [19]. Deutsch, S. A., Lynch, A., Zlotnik, S., Matone, M., Kreider, A., & Noonan, K. (2015). Mental health, behavioral and developmental issues for youth in foster care. *Current Problems in Pediatric and Adolescent Health Care*, 45(10), 292297.
- [20]. Dorsey, S., Lucid, L., Murray, L., Bolton, P., Itemba, D., Manongi, R., & Whetten, K. (2015). A qualitative study of mental health problems among orphaned children and adolescents in Tanzania. *The Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*, 203(11), 864870.
- [21]. Dr. Naheed Vaida (2013), Nutritional Status of Children Living in Orphanages in District Budgam, J & K, *International Journal of Humanities and Social Science Invention*, Volume 2 Issue 2, February, 2013
- [22]. Edmund J Kayumbo, Zokaria H Mbwambo and Mariam Massila (2005), Role of Traditional Healers in Psychosocial Support in caring for the orphans : A case of Dar-es Saldam City, Tanzania. Institute of Traditional Medicine, Muhimbili University College of Health sciences, P.O. Box, 65001, Dar – es – Slaam, Tanzania
- [23]. Elegbeleye, A. O. (2014). Psycho-social predictors of mental health among orphans in Southwest Nigeria: Efficacy of psycho-education intervention (Doctoral dissertation). Covenant University.
- [24]. Elizabeth W. Kimani Murage, Penny A Holiday, Jean Christophe Fotso', Alex C. Ezeh', Nyovani J. Madise, Elizabeth N. Kahurani' and Eliya M. Zulu. (2007), Food Security and Nutritional Outcomes among Urban Poor Orphans in Nairobi, Kenya
- [25]. Emily C. Herz (2008). Behavior Problem in Children Adopted From Socially-Emotionally Depriving Orphanages, University of Piltsburgh.

- [26]. Erango MA, Ayka ZA. Psychosocial support and parents ' social life determine the self-esteem of orphan children. *Risk Manag Healthc Policy*. 2015;8:169–173.
- [27]. F.N.Onuoha & T. Munakata (2010), AIDS and Human Security in Orphan Adolescents, Sub. Sahoran Africa
- [28]. Farah Syazrah Mohd Ghazalli, Muhammad Fadhil Nurdin & Norizan Abdul Ghani. (2015). Acceptance of orphan emotional service at shelter house: Study at Islamic Women's Orphanage, Penang. International Conferences on Empowering Islamic Civilization in the 21th Century. Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin.
- [29]. Fawzy, N., & Fouad, A. (2010). Psychosocial and developmental status of orphanage children: Epidemiological study. *Current psychiatry*, 17(2), 41-48.
- [30]. Gautam, H.N., Gitumu, H. W. Oyugi, E.O. (2010), Orphan Students Self – Esteem And Their Relationship Between Socio – Economic Status Among Secondary School Students In Three Districts of Central Kenya. Department of Educational Psychology Kenyatta University, Nairobi, Kenya. *Journal of Sociology, Psychology and Anthropology in Practce: Int'l Perspection* Vol. 2, Nos. 1-3, 2010 1
- [31]. Getachew H, Ambaw F, Abebe L, Kasahun W Psychological distress and its predictors in AIDS orphan adolescents in Addis Ababa city: A comparative survey. *Ethiop J Heal Dev*. 2011;25(2):135–142.
- [32]. Gilborn L, Apicella L, Brakarsh J, Dube L, Jemsion K, Kluckow M, et al. Orphans and vulnerable youth in Bulawayo Zimbabwe: an exploratory study of sychosocial well-being and psychosocial support programs. *Popul Counc Rep*. 2006.
- [33]. Grace Zhou (2012), Understanding the Psychosocial well- being of Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC) : The Inter section of Research and Policy, Sanford Institute of Public Policy Studies, Duke University –Durham, NC
- [34]. Greydanus, D. E., & Merrick, J. (2012). Adolescent mental health. *International Journal of Child Health and Human Development*, 5(2), 143–148.
- [35]. H. Berhe', A. Aregay', G. Bruh 'and Asfearesen (2013), Prevalence And Associated Factors of Anxiety Among AIDS Orphan Adolescents In Mekelle City – Tigray Ethiopir : A cross sectional Study,
- [36]. H. Getachew, F Ambaw, L Abebe, W kasahun (2011) Psychological distress and its predictors in AIDS orphan adolescents in Addis Ababa city : A comparative survey
- [37]. Hakan Kolayis, Ishan Sari, Fikret Soyer and Leyla Gurhan (2010), Effect of The Physical Activities On Orphans' Anxiety And Self Esteem

Rachna Mishra." A Correlative Study of Psychosocial Problems of Orphans and Non-Orphans Students of Higher Secondary Schools of Lucknow District of Uttar Pradesh, India." *IOSR Journal of Humanities and Social Science (IOSR-JHSS)*. vol. 24 no. 08, 2019, pp. 25-30.