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DISCUSSION

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The results obtained in the previous chapter are discussed here. An attempt has been made to compare the variables of the personality domain namely psychoticism (P), neuroticism (N), extraversion (E), lie score (L) and in addition, the variables under the domains of self-esteem, depression and intelligence among three groups of children. Efforts were made to make this study comprehensive and meaningful as a deliberate effort to fill in certain voids in the earlier studies, which focused only on solitary or a few personality variables of only a small section of the deprived children.

It is seen from the analyses that the CSWs’ children have exhibited difference on the personality, self-esteem, depression and intelligence as compared to the children from intact families. It is speculated that the following reasoning holds the possible explanation for this phenomenon. The CSWs are in the flesh trade, which also happens to be their meal ticket. For most of them, pregnancy and childbirth may be undesirable events in the sense that these interfere with their profession. Further, having no access or being denied access to any other vocation due to circumstances, the CSWs are compelled to continue their profession after childbirth. Most often, it is impossible to trace the biological father of the child. The other significant factor is the single parent mother. The CSWs’ children are always deprived of a male father figure around. Their development is therefore in an environment with a partial void. Going by our classical concepts of child development in the context of a family, such development in a void is likely to affect some aspects of personality, since this development (through 3 to 4 years of age) is in an ambience surrounding their mothers’ typical profession, which has adverse effect on their development. Generally
speaking the data analyses and results of this study reveal that this logical reasoning holds good in the case of the CSWs’ children.

The data analyses also indicate that the orphans too have exhibited differences on personality, self-esteem, depression and intelligence in spite of having adequate access to the basic necessities of life, namely food, shelter and clothing; good education and creature comforts, comparable to most children in the middle-income group families, in urban environment. This underscores the presumption that the events succeeding their separation from their parents, their changed environment and their sudden exposure to cruel and harsh living conditions followed by institutionalized stay have resulted in some mutation and changes in these variables.

Bringing up children is a process, which all parents undergo. Being subjective, the process is as varied as the number of parents. At the basic level, all the animals teach their offspring the skills for survival and the skills to acquire their basic needs for living (Hetherington, & Parke, 1989). In the human context, having access to the basic needs of food, clothing and shelter, access to education would probably be the next most important need. However, it is worth pondering as to what impact the absence of a family can have on the development and growth of the children and also, what effect does a single parent upbringing can have on this development and growth. Further, if these effects can be evaluated and quantified, then it may be possible to design remedies that may enhance the favorable effects on the growth and personality development of the deprived children.

The CSWs’ children and orphans considered in this study were from institutions. The institutions provided them with basic needs of food, clothing, shelter, education and many other additional needs comparable to those available to the urban middle class children. Thus there was no deprivation on the aspects related to basic
human needs. All children were school going and had access to study material, sports facilities, recreation and limited entertainment. They had access to newspapers, a few periodicals, books and television broadcasts, periodic visits to movies and other places of interest in and around city. They had an opportunity to indulge in sports, cultural functions and activities, awards and rewards and an in-house social system developed in their institutions. Yet, the data analyses have established the differential in the personality, self-esteem, depression and intelligence among the CSWs’ children and orphans in comparison to CIF.

5.2 PERSONALITY

The results pertaining to the comparative analysis of personality dimensions among the three study groups are discussed below:

5.2.1 Psychoticism (P)

The hypothesis number 1 stating “Commercial sex workers’ children and orphans would score high on Psychoticism (P) as compared to children from intact families” has been verified. The results revealed that the CSWs’ children have scored more on psychoticism as compared to orphans, and children from intact families (CIF). Among all the three groups, the CIF exhibit least P. The results also showed that with age, psychoticism is increasing in all the three groups. This conforms to H.J. Eysenck and S.B.G. Eysenck’s (1976) theory that P scores tend to increase with age from childhood to youth. Aggressiveness and hostility, the two of the main contributors to P, are traditionally male characteristics, and consequently it is expected that males should have higher P scores than females. These traits, and related ones of impersonal attitudes, lack of socializing constraints, and strong libido, do merge in a person’s sexual attitudes. Several analyses of male and female views on
sexual matters and sexual behaviors have indicated that there is indeed a close relationship between P and masculine patterns of attitude and behaviors (Eysenck, 1971b; 1971c; 1972b). Past studies have indicated that high P scorers, whether among males or females, have sex attitudes resembling those of men, while low P scorers, whether male or female, have sex attitudes resembling those of women. It appears quite likely that the biological basis of P will be found very closely related to male sex hormones (H.J. Eysenck & S.B.G. Eysenck, 1975). The prevalence of high P among the female children of the CSWs may be due to their childhood impression of the ill treatment of their mother by the males operating in the environment of the brothels. Thus it is speculated that high P could be a result of the combined genetic and environmental factors.

In case of the CSWs’ children and orphans, it is possible that some children get favored over others and some of them may get harsher treatment from the caretakers. This may be the reason behind the development of rough, spiteful, and disruptive type of behavior among them. As conditioning is the basis of development of socialized behavior, some of the children who conditioned poorly due environmental conditions develop delinquent behavior. One of the practical advantages of being able to measure P is that, it is possible to treat high P scoring children.

According to Desai and Apte (1987) the constant deprivation of emotional and social care leads to development of behavioral problems like truancy from school, drinking, smoking, and restless and antisocial behavior. Most often, it is impossible to trace the biological fathers of the CSWs’ children, who are brought up in the brothels. Here, the children learn abusive language, develop unhealthy habits and mannerisms and become cruel and lacking in feelings of empathy (characteristics of
The Indian society has several groups of children whose rights are violated and needs are unfulfilled. Consequently, their precious childhood withers and the cycle of poverty and want repeats in their adulthood too. The CSWs' children are raised not merely under the conditions of physical deprivation but also under conditions of moral dangers and degradation. They are severely stigmatized and socially distanced with poor prospects for education and marriage (Anandraj, 2000). These may be the causes of high score on P among these children.

The CIF get more secure environment, parental warmth and care to develop healthy and positive traits hence, when the CSWs' children (staying separated from their mothers in institutions) compare themselves with the CIF, they are upset over the fact that in spite of having a mother, they cannot stay with her and are not aware of the whereabouts of their father. Later in life, when they realize the circumstances of their birth, they develop negative attitudes towards self (low self-esteem). Some of the children develop rebellious attitude towards the society for pushing their mothers into this profession. Although their mothers may try to hide the reality of their work and provide them better environment by keeping them in the institutions, the children repeatedly recall their initial stay with the mothers, the problems and the unhygienic environment with revulsion and self-pity.

Singh (1990) has recorded the unhealthy environment of the brothels and the fact that the women and children were vulnerable to suffer from many diseases, in their small and overcrowded rooms. Inadequate ventilation and light, lack of space for the smaller children to sleep and the resultant exposure to the business of their mothers invariably results in these innocent children remaining deprived of proper physical and positive mental development. Being the progeny of parents who indulge in impersonal sexual relationships, they are likely to have high P. Absence of their
fathers is another vital factor, which may be responsible for higher P among the
CSWs' children than the CIF.

Orphans have also shown higher degree of P as compared to CIF. The reason
for this may have its origin in the fact that after the loss of their parents, the orphans
are often ill treated and abused by their surviving relatives. After the shock of losing
parents, when the children get admitted to the institute, the institutionalization has its
own negative impact on them, as they are made to feel unwanted and burdensome.
Under extreme conditions and prolonged exposure to such treatment, the orphans may
develop high degree of psychoticism. Nagar (1992) has also concluded that orphans
who were found starving or craving for affection become irritable and unreasonable
and when they grow, many of them are likely to reach the level of delinquency or
adult criminality. Lack of parental monitoring is strongly associated with the risk of
delinquent behavior (Patterson, 1982; Pulkkinen, 1982). These studies also suggest
that psychoticism and juvenile delinquency caused by disadvantages of environment
can be reduced if proper environment can be provided to the emotionally disturbed
children.

5.2.2 Neuroticism (N)

The hypothesis number 2 stating “Commercial sex workers' children and
orphans would score high on Neuroticism (N) as compared to children from intact
families” has been verified. The results of this study revealed that CSWs' children and
orphans show more neuroticism as compared to CIF. Males in all the three groups
have exhibited more neuroticism than the females. It is also observed that with age
neuroticism is increasing in all the three groups and in both the sexes. Vijayalaxmi
and Singh (1997) also reported that orphans showed more neuroticism as compared to
CIF. It may be because, the deprived children had less or almost no opportunities to
experience pleasant emotions, and as such they were found very dry and emotionally unstable. In the early years of life, the child craves the warmth of parental love and affection. Later he learns behavior pattern and effective ways of fulfillment of his own needs. Nagar (1992) has also found in her study that deprived children were more tender-minded, with weak superego strength, they were found highly tense and fretful, excitable, demanding and impatient than the other children.

According to Desai, et al. (1986), the main cause of behavioral problems like truancy, hyperactivity, bed-wetting and extreme shyness or unsocial behavior among CSWs’ children may be due to deprivation of emotional, and social care. Bond disruption (or some accompanying factor) is known to be associated with emotional and behavioral disturbance (Rutter, 1976). Complaints of problems caused by anxiety-proneness like enuresis are quite common in children in many institutions (Stein and Susser, 1966, 1967). Growing age, physiological changes and increasing awareness about hitherto unknown social and educational responsibilities also increase anxiety. The CSWs’ children and orphans seem to grow up in the institutions with increased levels of worries for their future life. In the case of males, higher education is the only solution to become self-sufficient by choosing a career, obtain social acceptance and start a family life. In the case of females, their future settlement, marriage and adjustment in the new family and staying, as a part of a family with attendant responsibilities is a new experience, which goes beyond the carefree time, they spend in the institutions. Faced with the challenge of having to earn a decent and socially acceptable living, the anxiety levels seem to rise with growing age among these children of both genders.

According to Horney (1945), the children may develop feelings of being isolated and helpless in a potentially hostile world. A wide range of adverse factors in
the environment can produce this insecurity in a child. These include: direct or indirect domination, indifference, erratic behaviour, lack of respect for a child's individual needs, lack of real guidance, disparaging attitudes, too much admiration or the absence of it, lack of reliable warmth, having to take sides in parental disagreements, too much or too little responsibility, overprotection, isolation from other children, injustice, discrimination, broken promises and a hostile atmosphere. The deprived children who were starving of affection became irritable and unreasonable. These may be the reasons of higher N amongst the first two groups.

In these deprived groups, one of the main causes of insecurity or anxiety may be the sudden absence of parents (among the orphans) or mother (among the CSWs’ children) and shifting to institutes. This shifting followed by the frequent changes of the caretakers perpetuate the feelings of insecurity, which in turn, create lack of trust and feelings of rejection and increase anxiety. The children then exhibit more neuroticism. In the course of this study, during visits to different institutions the researcher has noticed that these children exhibited the manifestations of many psychosomatic and behavioral problems like thumb sucking, bedwetting, pica, tick habit, hyperactivity and stammering.

Family is regarded as a major source of security and strength in this world. As the CIF have secure home environment, parental warmth, caring, love and affection, these could well be the reasons for comparatively lower level of the neurotic and psychotic traits among them.

5.2.3 Extraversion (E)

The hypothesis number 3 stating “Commercial sex workers’ children and orphans would score low on Extraversion (E) as compared to children from intact families” has been verified. The study results revealed that CSWs’ children and
orphans are less extraverted than the CIF. The unfortunate circumstance of not belonging to a family and not having parents (like the CIF) appears to make them more introverted. The general outlook of the society towards these institutionalized children, which is sometimes sympathetic, generally patronizing (and therefore irritating) and often contemptuous, may turn them hostile and inexpressive. A study by Vijayalaxmi and Singh (1997), on the orphans had indicated that orphans were less extraverted than the normal children. This finding is in conformity with the findings of the present work. Low extraversion among the CSWs’ children and the orphans may be due to less exposure to outside world and frequent changes in their living environment. Even within the same institute, the changes in the caretakers create problems for these children. Socialization, which is the most important aspect in developing extravert qualities, such as being sociable, liking parties, having many friends, needing people to talk etc. were higher among the CIF. Sonawat and Chopra (1996), also found that the socialization that takes place within the family was absent, because there was no family for the CSWs’ children. In the absence of mother, the other women in the brothel looked after children. These children were always considered undesirable by the society and thus developed strained relationship with other groups of children. Since the process of socialization was dependent on the caretakers and institutes and was totally different than in the case of the CIF, the absence of parents and the sense of insecurity might have led to withdrawal behavior among these children, which in turn, may have contributed to lower levels of extraversion.

In the present study it was found that among all the three groups, females showed more extraversion than males, while among their own gender, the orphans and CSWs’ females were less extraverted than the CIF females. Nagar (1992) in her
study reported that the deprived girls were more reserved, detached, critical and stiff by nature, less warm hearted and aloof (characterizing introversion).

Low extraversion among CSWs’ children and orphans may be due to relatively lower frequency of social interaction. It is widely perceived that their peers may not be treating these children at par with themselves. Under these circumstances the former tend to withdraw from society and show less extraversion. In this case there may be a need to provide counselling to the CIF in schools and to educate them to treat the CSWs’ children and orphans as equals in all respects. Once the social acceptability of the CSWs’ children and orphans - as equals is restored, the extraversion among the CSWs’ children and orphans is likely to improve.

5.2.4 Lie Scale (L)

The hypothesis number 4 stating “Commercial sex workers’ children and orphans would score high on Lie score (L) as compared to children from intact families” has been verified. Lie scale is a feature of Eysenckian tests including JEPQ. In the present work, lie score has been taken as a measure of social conformity. Results indicate that the CSWs’ children and orphans have scored higher on ‘L’ scale than the CIF. With age, L score is increasing. Children of age level two show more conformity as compared to the children of age level one. This finding is in line with the conceptualization that social conformity is a learned behavior acquired during socialization. The experience of set patterns of behavior with increasing age might be one of the reasons for this. Another reason for high conformity among children of age level two could be that the older children know that if they do not behave in an acceptable manner, they cannot escape punishment like their younger counterparts. Under the conditions, which force the children to put their best foot forward, there is induction of external stress in a bid to appear more conformist than the person really
is. Conformity is defined in terms of the existing set of rules and regulations, which a person is supposed to observe and by means of which he gains public approval, (Eysenck & Eysenck, 1975).

High lie scores represent more social conformity on the part of CSWs’ children and orphans. These children want to be a part of the mainstream and therefore require acceptability for their behavior. Institutionalized CSWs’ children and orphans have to follow the fixed routine and regime decided by the management. Sometimes even if these children are not in a mood to follow certain rules, the fear of punishment compels them to work in a particular manner. Often, the Government officials, social workers, politicians and other VIPs visit the institutes. During these visits it is expected that the children exhibit good manners and polite behavior, although (it is possible that) the children may not really be inclined to do so. They obey the rules mechanically. Harsh punishment also has undesirable side effects on them. It provides these children with adult models of aggression (Emery, 1989). Children who are frequently punished soon learn to avoid the punishing adult. When they refrain from interacting with adults who are responsible for their upbringing, those adults have little opportunity to teach desirable behavior that can replace unacceptable responses (Redd, Morris, & Martin, 1975). Since punishment ‘works’ to stop the children’s misbehavior temporarily, it offers immediate relief to adults, and the adults are reinforced for using coercive discipline. For this reason, a punitive adult is likely to punish with greater frequency over time, a course of action that can spiral into serious abuse (Parke & Collmer, 1975).

Often, lack of staff and frequent change of staff disturbs the children. They find it difficult to again adjust with the new staff. Unpredictable behavior of the staff may compel them to behave in a set and fixed acceptable manner. Some times due to lack
of staff, they may not get individual or personalized attention which in turn induce among them the feelings of being neglected, and unwanted. To please the staff members and to become the center of attraction these children may behave in a conformist manner and thereby score higher on the lie scale. Among the groups one and two, males have scored more than the females on the lie scale. It is likely that the staff members having soft corner for females, the latter get exempted from punishment unlike their male counterparts, thus rendering unnecessary the need for the females to conform. It is speculated that this may be one of the reasons for females to score lower on the lie scale than the males in this study.

The children from intact families have flexible routine, although families have their certain customs and traditions. But in general, in the family environment, the children have greater freedom of expression and behavior. Moreover, the presence of mother and other family members provide emotional and other kinds of security. It is likely that due to these reasons the CIF have scored lower on lie scale in comparison to the other two groups.

Here the results about the L scale have been discussed, conceptualizing L scale as a measure of 'social conformity'. However, L scale also has an alternative interpretation, as a measure of response set. In the Review chapter it has already been argued that under normal research conditions L scale is primarily a measure of social conformity. However even if one wants to interpret L scale as a measure of response set, it has no practical consequences, so far as the data of the present work are concerned. An examination of Appendices A-2 and A-3 indicates that L scale has only insignificant correlations with the remaining seventeen variables in the group two - orphans and in the group three - CIF. Even in group one – CSWs’ children (see Appendix A-1) L scale correlates insignificantly with all other variables except with
extraversion and neuroticism. Even these two correlations of L scales are quite small though statistically significant. Thus it seems safe to argue that the subjects’ L scores have not influenced their scores on the other variables. This is certainly a welcome feature.

5.3 SELF-ESTEEM

The hypothesis number 5 stating “Commercial sex workers’ children and orphans would score low on self-esteem as compared to children from intact families” has been verified. The results showed that in this domain, the CSWs’ children and orphans have shown lower self-esteem as compared to CIF. On all the variables of general self, social self-peers, school-academic self and home-parents self they have shown lower self-esteem. Gender-wise and age-wise differences are insignificant for all the variables of self-esteem domain. By the time the children reach the age of 7 to 8 years they have formed academic, physical and social self-esteem that becomes more refined with age (Berk, 1996). Academic self-worth depends on performance in different school subjects and encouragement from parents and teachers, social self-worth depends upon peer and parental relationships, and overall sense of self-worth is related to general self. To have high self-esteem, children need sufficient encouragement, which is lacking in case of CSWs’ children and orphans. The child rearing practices being consistently related to self-esteem among growing children, those with warm and responsive parents and with parents providing reasonable expectations for behavior, feel especially good about themselves (Baumrind, 1971, 1991; Bishop & Ingersoll, 1989; Coopersmith, 1967). Warm, and positive parenting has been essential for developing high self-esteem among children. As such there is
reason to believe that the CSWs’ children and orphans would certainly be at a disadvantage, in so far as the development of their self-esteem is concerned.

Low self-esteem is related to feelings of inferiority. Adler (1927) contended that inferiority feelings are not a sign of abnormality; they are the cause of all improvement in the human lot. The inferiority feelings may be exaggerated by conditions such as excessive pampering or rejecting the child. In such cases, certain abnormal manifestations such as the development of an inferiority complex or a compensatory superiority complex may ensue. However, under normal circumstances, the feeling of inferiority or a sense of incompleteness is the great driving force of mankind. In other words, humans are pushed by the need to overcome their inferiority and are pulled by the desire to become superior. Adler felt that the early influences predispose the child to a faulty style of life. According to him, neglect of the child also has unfortunate consequences. Badly treated in the childhood, as adults they become enemies of the society and their style of life is dominated by the need for revenge.

The CSWs’ children coming from a harsh and unkind background and having fewer exposures to gentle feelings, appreciation, finer sentiments and social graces could be expected to have lower self-esteem. The orphans growing up in the institutions also face similar situations. These children therefore need to be exposed to the gentler aspects of life and living. This can be done through the staff members by counselling, motivation, group therapy and experience sharing, outdoor activities, cultural activities, and a lot of other stimulating measures to be planned by experienced psychologists.

Development of high self-esteem is possible with positive strokes, which the child receives, in his developmental process. Other studies indicate that persons, who
seek psychological help frequently, acknowledge that they suffer from feelings of inadequacy and unworthiness. Those seeking help and guidance stand a good chance of improving their self-concept and self-image, which may be one of the routes to improving the self-esteem.

5.4. DEPRESSION

The hypothesis number 6 stating “Commercial sex workers’ children and orphans would show more depression as compared to children from intact families” has been verified. In the present study, the results of the depression domain revealed that CSWs’ children and orphans showed more depression as compared to CIF. The main cause of depression is negative emotions. Emotions are the root forces in behavior reaction; maturity in expression and control of emotions seem to play a vital role in the formation of the personality pattern. CSWs’ children and orphans are the victims of reactive depression because they have to struggle for basic needs during their formative years. They also get exploited and abused by others. In some cases, their depression is due to faulty thinking pattern. Deprivation of maternal care leads to the distress, separation and bond disruption among the CSWs’ children as well as orphans.

Relatively low self-esteem and feelings of worthlessness may lead to depression among the CSWs’ children and orphans. In case of CSWs’ children, the fact of having a mother and not being able to stay with her and the absence of father may lead to depression. For the orphans, not having anyone of their own, gives the feeling of loneliness and sadness, which may lead to depression.

According to Chaudhary and Bajaj (1995), the extent to which an adult gives evidence of mastery over his emotions is rooted in his emotional development,
emotional experiences, parental attitudes, their stimulation and their treatment from early childhood through adolescence. The home background and emotional atmosphere are important contributory factors towards emotional maturity. In the present study, while these factors seem to have helped the CIF towards emotional maturity and stability, the CSWs’ children and orphans remained underprivileged and emotionally deprived. Studies done by Casler (1961), Dennis and Natarajan (1957), Provence (1965) suggested that those children who were rejected by their parents and who remained in institutions rather than being with their parents were likely to experience deprivation of adequate emotional experience. This kind of deprivation emerged out of a feeling of being unwanted, uncared for and unattended. These are the possible sources of negative emotions, which may lead to depression.

5.4.1 Affective response

On this variable, the CSWs’ children and orphans have almost similar scores, but these children have shown more depression as compared to CIF. The results show that in respect of the affective response variable, depression is generally increasing with age among all the study groups.

The males have shown more depression as compared to females, and children in younger age are less depressed than the older children. This may be because, the males of age level two are more worried about their future studies and subsequently for jobs and earning. They become increasingly aware of the fact that they cannot remain in the secure confines of the institutions forever. On the other hand, the majority of girls think about getting married and may not worry too much about jobs and careers. For these girls, most of the institutes take the responsibility to find a suitable match for marriage.
5.4.2 Social problem

The CSWs’ children and orphans have shown more depression as compared to CIF on social problem variable. The males have scored higher than the females, and children of age level two show more depression than the younger lot.

5.4.3 Self-esteem

The CSWs’ children and orphans have shown more depression as compared to CIF. Children of age level one show less depression than the age level two children.

5.4.4 Preoccupation with own sickness and death

On this variable, the orphans have shown more depression as compared to CSWs’ children. This may be because of the tragic loss of their parents (by death), which pervades their thought process. The CIF have shown less depression in comparison to the other two groups. Generally the males have shown more depression as compared to females.

5.4.5 Guilt

In this variable, the CIF have shown significantly less depression as compared to other two groups. Children in age level two have scored more and show more depression as compared to the children in age level one.

5.4.6 Miscellaneous depression

In this variable, the CIF have shown significantly less depression as compared to other two groups. Children in age level two have shown more depression and males have shown more depression as compared to females.

When considered as a domain, the younger children (age level one) have shown less depression than the elders (age level two). Beck (1983) proposed the existence of two distinct subtypes of depressives. Sociotropic depressives depend excessively on others and are preoccupied with thoughts about social deprivation and
loss. Their self-esteem is highly sensitive to even minor forms of social rejection. On the other hand, the autonomous depressives are primarily concerned with achieving their goals. They value personal autonomy and control and are described as perfectionist, goal oriented, and authoritarian. They avoid interpersonal entanglements because these interfere with their autonomy and pursuit of their individual goals. He stated that depressive-schemas form a vicious downward spiral: Negative interpretations of oneself result in lowered self-esteem, which increases the likelihood of negatively interpreting other events, which further lowers self-esteem and increases resultant depression.

The CSWs’ children grow up in the environment of the brothels with its attendant undesirable milieu. Even as the children grow up, they hear and see things and events, which are best shielded from them. They learn abusive language, develop unhealthy habits and mannerisms and their personality development is distorted. These children stay with their mothers till they reach the age of three to five years - a period that is crucial to develop their outlook towards the world. During this period, their upbringing is not uniform but is subject to the mother’s preoccupation. The child’s access to the basic necessities of life is also suspect and so are the efforts at conventional upbringing and getting rid of depression inducing environment.

For the orphans, the trauma after the death of their parents continues for some time depending upon the new environment and the personalities involved. Often, insensitive relatives resort to verbal abuse and physical violence against these helpless children as all the relationships undergo a sudden change. The ‘orphan’ status marks a watershed in childhood development. In their case, the process of coping and readjustment has to restart soon after the loss of their parents. Overcoming the emotional stress, the orphans have to come to terms with reality. Lack of adequate
understanding of the world, limited vocabulary, sense of shock and gloomy surrounding leave deep scars on the psyche of the orphans.

These events and issues put sudden brakes on the smooth personality development of orphans. Once the momentum is lost, it takes time to rebuild an environment conducive to progress. Sudden shock of the death of parents and the events that follow, deeply impact the childhood personality traits and variables. Children tend to completely lose their self-confidence, objectivity, self-esteem and the will to improve and progress. They also tend to lose their cultivated social responses and may even go into a shell, become introverted and anxiety prone or neurotic.

Emotions play an important role in one’s adjustment to self and environment. An emotionally adjusted individual is able to express himself in a socially approved manner. However, rejected children are emotionally unstable and rebellious against social norms.

5.5. INTELLIGENCE

The hypothesis number 7 stating “Commercial sex workers’ children and orphans would score low on Intelligence as compared to children from intact families” has been verified. On both the intelligence forms ‘A’ and ‘B’ the CSWs’ children and orphans have scored less than the CIF. The results also showed that across all the groups, with rising age the intelligence scores are increasing. It has been accepted since long that parental deprivation affects intelligence (Fernald, 1918; Terman and Wagner, 1918; Gobb, 1922; Rutter, 1976). Research of the past decade has convinced psychologists that a substantial number of children suffer from an environment, which inhibits their mental development during pre-school years. Institutionalisation has an adverse effect on intelligence (Crissey, 1937). Intelligence
grows out of experience with objects and people. Assuming that each person inherits potential ability for learning, this potential determines the upper limit or the ceiling of his mental development. But his environment, through its supply of stimulation and through the kinds of stimulation it gives him, determines how close he shall come to his ceiling. Therefore, a 'good' environment helps him reach up to almost up to his inherited limit, while a 'poor' environment prevents him from approximating to that limit.

Thus, even for the CIF, who are reared in the family environment, the intellectual development is a function of that environment. On the other hand, the CSWs' children and orphans in the institutes grow up in an impersonal environment, often without any stimulus for academic or cognitive excellence. This is not the ideal environment for reaching anywhere near the inherited ceiling of mental development. Hence, other things being equal, the CSWs' children and orphans in most cases are likely to exhibit lower levels of intelligence as compared to the CIF. The present study has reconfirmed this hypothesis. In a study, Khatri (1965) found that the orphanage-reared children (orphans) displayed low and unrealistic aspirations and poor language development as compared to family-reared children.

A study by Kagan and Moss (1962) has shown that the cognitive development suffers and cognitive processes get disorganized due to deprivation of stimulation. Deprivation of stimulation is a common factor for CSWs' children and orphans, which might be the reason for them to score less on intelligence as compared to CIF. A stimulating physical environment, encouragement for achievement, and affection are repeatedly linked to I.Q., no matter what the child's background is (Bradley & Caldwell, 1981, 1982; Bradley et al., 1989; Luster & Dubow, 1992). Clearly these factors are missing in the institutional rearing of the CSWs' children and the orphans.
but are very much in evidence in case of the CIF. Goldfarb (1943, 1945, 1947) reported findings of serious retardation in cognitive, social, and language development in children who had been brought up, until the age of three, in residential nursery, as compared to children brought up by foster parents at the same age. Nagar (1992) has cited several studies indicating that experience is a critical factor in the development of cognitive functions of animals and human beings. Studies on animals brought up under controlled conditions by Hebb, 1949; Reisen, 1947; Woodgugh, 1963 Bronfenberner, 1968; Fuller, 1973 and studies on human beings subjected to artificially produced short-term sensory deprivation and isolation by Bexton, 1953; Burnner, 1961; Brownfield, 1964; Zubeck, 1969 have confirmed this assumption.

Education is a prerequisite to earning a living and can be conventional, unconventional, vocational, verbal, and non-verbal, of professions or skills or both. The learning process commences with a toddler learning to walk and talk. As the child grows, its faculties develop and biological development goes hand in hand with development of other traits, skills, languages, aptitudes and attitudes. The children pick up and learn from their mothers, fathers, and other family members and from the surrounding environment. The family becomes the first school and the parents become the first teachers who initiate the child into social learning process. All these things are likely to have better intelligence growth in CIF. The parents also act as a protective shield and provide emotional, financial and physical security. Which is necessary for proper intellectual (cognitive) growth over the period of time. The results and the above discussion shows that the comparison group of CIF has been established as a privileged group, which is quite apart from the two groups of deprived children namely CSWs' children and orphans.
5.6 SIMILARITIES BETWEEN CSWs' CHILDREN AND ORPHANS

This study has also indicated the interesting fact that the CSWs' children and orphans are quite alike in respect of the study variables (except on variables of psychoticism, and miscellaneous depression). The general profile of development appears to be quite similar in these two groups. On all the eighteen variables both, the CSWs' children and orphans, show significant differences in the same direction when compared with the CIF. However, there are no significant differences between the CSWs' children and orphans on the study variables except on psychoticism and miscellaneous depression. Both, CSWs' children and orphans are adversely affected in various cognitive and affective aspects as compared to CIF. Both the groups scored significantly less on intelligence, extraversion and the different facets of self-esteem. These groups also scored significantly higher on psychoticism, neuroticism and different facets of depression.

The similarities between these two groups could be due to a number of factors, which appear as common for these two groups:

1. Institutionalization: The children of these two groups are brought up separated from their parent(s) in institutions as distinct from normal family environment.

2. Parental deprivation: Orphans do not have parents and in the case of CSWs’ children their single parent – mother, is not encouraged to visit children. On the contrary, conscious efforts are made to conceal the nature of their mother’s profession from these children. Thus, both these groups suffer from parental deprivation.

3. Social stigma: CSWs’ children and orphans are often subjected to ridicule and ill treatment in the institutions and also in the schools at the hands of the CIF.
and other staff members. This is a common factor for both the groups and is likely to inhibit development of positive personality traits.

4. Insecurity: Devoid of parental care and family support, the growing CSWs' children and orphans generally realize that a future fraught with uncertainties is in store for them. This is a vital common feature of their upbringing.

5. Poor motivation: The behavior of the institutional staff is often erratic and forbidding. Their responses are unpredictable and they lack personal rapport with children in their charge. This is true for both the groups. The children are therefore listless about their scholastic performances. This might be one of the reasons why these deprived children have shown less intelligence as compared to CIF.

Very few institutions provide psychological boosters by way of counselling and motivation and corrective therapy, which, in fact, are very much needed for such deprived children. It seems that the children develop either an open and creative posture towards the world or a closed, fearful and unproductive one depending upon their subjective institutional experiences. It is interesting to note however that, although CSWs' children and orphans have scored lower on intelligence as compared to the CIF, their intelligence is of average level (see Table – 4, last row). Given proper motivation, stimulation and guidance these deprived children should be performing better.

5.7 PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In today's social context it is neither possible nor feasible to limit or reduce the number of deprived children, and orphans. In fact the natural calamities like earthquake, cyclones, floods etc. and the man made disasters like global terrorism,
wars in different parts of the world, riots and violent outbreaks etc. result in mass deaths leaving behind number of orphans, who suffer from different types of deprivation. As such, every country needs to have clearly formulated rehabilitation policy for such children based on scientific researches. The present study has several implications for the personality, emotional, and cognitive development of the deprived children including the CSWs' children and orphans, and their mental health and rehabilitation. The present findings are of interest to the diverse groups of psychologists working in the areas of personality, clinical, and educational psychology. The findings would also be of interest to sociologists, social workers and social scientists. The present work also has some messages for the government, its policymakers, educational administrators, and voluntary agencies including the NGOs and, in fact for all those who are concerned with the welfare of deprived children.

There are a large number of organisations in the state and private sector, which cater services to the care and rehabilitation of deprived children. These organisations basically try to provide basic needs like food, shelter and clothing. They also try to educate the children and rehabilitate them. For these services they raise funds through various sources comprising the government grants and donations from organisations and individuals. While humbly acknowledging their social services to humanity, we cannot neglect the fact that psychological rehabilitation of the deprived children in the Indian context is far from satisfactory. Truly speaking, psychological help is not available even to the CIF in their domestic and school environment. Yet, the CIF do have an emotional support system within the family.

Since the childhood concepts and attitudes harden with age, the rehabilitation process should commence in the early period of life. Typically, a child starts schooling around 5 years of age. Ideally, the rehabilitation should start at this age. In
In this context, it is important to mention that the CSWs’ toddlers should also get proper care, for these young children, night care centers (crèche) should be established to provide them proper care when their mothers are busy. Some suggestions in this context, which are partly based on the statistical findings of this work and also on the experience of the researcher during the course of data collection and while working for such children for last several years, are offered here.

1. Counseling the CSWs’ children and orphans with positive reinforcers is very necessary. It should be mandatory for all the institutes, housing the CSWs’ children and orphans to have trained psychologists and social workers. Professional counseling and motivational training in-house in the institutions for the CSWs’ children and orphanages is likely to result in a more wholesome personality growth and also likely to reduce the differential among the other variables like self-esteem, depression and intelligence when compared with CIF.

2. The personnel working in the organisations for CSWs’ children and orphans should be selected and trained carefully. Some inputs of child psychology should constitute an integral part of their training. While selecting personnel it is important that they should have compassion and interest in working with children. These personnel should be paid reasonably well, permissible within the context of countries economy, should be accorded proper status within the institutions and should be treated with respect—particularly before the children—so that they can be accepted as models by the children. Efforts should be made to motivate these personnel with emphasis on their vital role. Frequent changes of staff should be avoided, as it affects the development of interpersonal relationships and rapport adversely. There should also be
coordination among the schoolteachers, institute director and caretakers to oversee the all round development of the child.

3. The researcher, who had very close and informal interaction with the CSWs’ children and orphans during the last several years experienced that they looked forward to visits and socialization with outsiders, other relatives and friends. Visits may be organized with the help of people and agencies who are involved in social work. Such visits may enhance the social skills of the deprived children and reduce their introverted tendencies to some extent. Special programmes may be organized to bring together the CIF and the deprived children and to sensitize the general public to accept the latter in the social mainstream. Public education is necessary in this regard. Newspapers and media may be used to create awareness in the society, especially to accept and respect the CSWs’ children as equal human beings.

4. The CSWs’ children often come from a background, which makes them vulnerable to delinquency. This possibility cannot be ignored in view of the increased psychoticism scores of the CSWs’ children and orphans and association between psychoticism, delinquency, criminality and psychopathy (Eysenck and Eysenck, 1976). As such, they need to be provided proper guidance in a bid to wean them away from the above effects. Vocational training centers need to be established to train these children and to develop earning skills and vocational competence to reduce their vulnerability to exploitation (including sexual abuse). Another relevant issue, which needs a serious consideration, is the possible recruitment of these orphans by the unscrupulous persons, criminals and gangsters and militant and terrorist groups for subversive activities. Neglecting the rehabilitation of these
deprived children may benefit anti-social elements. On the other hand, once trained vocationally, these children may pursue their careers, improve their quality of life and in turn, contribute productively to the society.

5. The present work has some pointers for further research. In this work it has been clearly established that CSWs’ children and orphans are adversely affected as compared to CIF. More studies are therefore necessary to evolve strategies and define ways and means to minimize the adverse effects and to overcome the differentials between the deprived children and CIF. Agencies working in the areas of research and rehabilitation of deprived children should encourage and strengthen such efforts so that the research and rehabilitation programmes would be based on more scientific and psychological foundation.