SUMMARY
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6.1 INTRODUCTION:

Children are the most important part of our society. Yet, all children are not equally fortunate. While a vast majority of children live with their parents in familial environment, a large number, comprising the orphans and commercial sex workers’ (CSWs’) children, who come in the less fortunate category do not. This difference in the basic living environment of the orphans and the CSWs’ children gives rise to speculation regarding their developmental aspects in childhood, because there are certain basic differences in their upbringing. This is likely to affect various aspects of their personality development. The first group considered in the present study is that of CSWs’ children. This is a special group where the single parent, the mother, is expected to provide the means of livelihood and other creature comforts to the child. The child’s exposure to the living environment of the mother and her associates often creates emotional and other conflicts in its upbringing. In the recent past, a few Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) have shown courage and initiative to provide institutional support to such children. The second group considered for the study is that of the orphans. Concise Oxford Dictionary of English (2001) defines an orphan as, ‘a child whose parents are dead’. For the purpose of this study, the children who have lost both parents by death have been considered as orphans. These children have been deprived of emotional security, parental love, affection and usual family care – abruptly due to the circumstances beyond their control. Like the CSWs’ children, orphans growing up in the institutions are also likely to show similar development pattern.

The importance of environment on the development of children during their formative years has been long established. Theoretical analyses as well as empirical
studies have correlated early experiences to adulthood behavior (Sewell, 1961). Family is considered as the school of socialization, influencing the child’s development. Many studies, conducted on pre-school (very young) children, reveal that early individual care and maternal love are essential for optimal growth (Criessy, 1937; Spitz, 1945; Spitz & Wolf, 1945; Levy, 1943; Siomonsen, 1947). The development of a child as a biological and social organism and the adequacy of this development depend upon the provision of necessary inputs from the parents or other family members.

Many of the CSWs’ children and orphans grow up in orphanages and similar institutions. The institutional environment is radically different from the home environment and familial surroundings. It may therefore be speculated that these institutionalized children develop differently and have distinct characteristics of psychological development. Lack of emotional bonds, impersonal interactions and arbitrary and unpredictable behavior of the staff leaves its mark on these children. Children who spend their early years in the institutional environment display more aggression, behavioral problems, and demand more attention (Bowlby, 1951; Yarrow, 1961; Rutter, 1976). According to Spitz (1947), institutionalized infants experienced emotional difficulties not because they were separated from their mothers, but because they were prevented from forming a bond with one or a few adults.

Family and parents constitute the first school of learning for children. While the institutions may provide the basic necessities of life namely food, clothing and shelter and arrange for education of the orphans and the commercial sex workers’ children, the emotional and psychological support system may not be effectively provided to the same degree as in a family. Under such conditions, there is every reason to believe that the personality, self-esteem and intelligence development of
these deprived children may be at a disadvantage and negative feelings of depression may reach higher levels than their counterparts viz: children from intact families (CIF) living with parents.

There is ample reference in literature to believe that cognitive and physical growth of the children in the healthy environment of the family is superior in comparison to institutional growth. It might, therefore be expected that the CSWs' children and orphans' personality would exhibit lower self-esteem, high psychopathological emotions like depression and low intelligence as compared to children from intact families.

6.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The present study attempted to evaluate the personality, self-esteem, depression, and intelligence of orphans and commercial sex workers' children in comparison with children from intact families.

6.3 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROBLEM

The CSWs’ children who grow up in absence of their single parent-the mother, and the orphans who grow up without their parents and family in orphanages may differ in psychological growth in respect of the domains of personality, self-esteem, depression and intelligence from the children from intact families and staying in familial environment with their parents. The Eysenckian model of personality, which has been used in this study, has the variables of psychoticism (P), neuroticism (N) and extraversion (E). Lie score (L) is also a feature of the Eysenckian scales. It has been shown in the past studies that deprivation among children leads to high scores on 'P' and 'N', low score on 'E', high score on 'L', low scores on self-esteem.
and intelligence and high score on depression variables in comparison to the children from intact families with parents alive.

With such differentials on the different variables during the formative years, there are strong indications that these children may grow up with strong bias and prejudice against the society and in extreme cases may develop juvenile, anti-social traits. They may even never consider themselves as a part of the social mainstream. Development of such attitudes is severely detrimental to the society and the nation and needs to be avoided at all costs. Although it may be difficult to provide a preventive mechanism to guard against these social phenomena, certain remedial measures can certainly be designed to rectify the differential development of these children. Such design in turn will depend upon the quantification of the negative and positive aspects of the growth of the domains of personality, self-esteem, depression and intelligence among them.

This study, therefore, is an attempt to compare the variables of personality, self-esteem, depression, and intelligence domains of the commercial sex workers' children and orphans with those of the children from intact families. The study is expected to help us to suggest a design for development of a remedial system.

6.3.1 Objectives

1. To compare the personality of commercial sex workers' children, orphans and children from intact families, employing the Eysenckian dimensions of personality (Psychoticism, Neuroticism, and Extraversion), and the Lie scale (as a measure of social conformity).

2. To compare the self-esteem of commercial sex workers' children, orphans and children from intact families.
3. To compare the depression among commercial sex workers’ children, orphans and children from intact families.

4. To compare the intelligence of commercial sex workers’ children, orphans and children from intact families.

5. To discuss the implications of the above findings from the point of view of the remedial measures.

In the light of the above objectives the following hypotheses have been formulated.

6.3.2 Hypotheses

1. Commercial sex workers’ children and orphans would score high on Psychoticism (P) as compared to children from intact families.

2. Commercial sex workers’ children and orphans would score high on Neuroticism (N) as compared to children from intact families.

3. Commercial sex workers’ children and orphans would score low on Extraversion (E) as compared to children from intact families.

4. Commercial sex workers’ children and orphans would score high on Lie score (L) as compared to children from intact families.

5. Commercial sex workers’ children and orphans would score low on self-esteem as compared to children from intact families.

6. Commercial sex workers’ children and orphans would show more depression as compared to children from intact families.

7. Commercial sex workers’ children and orphans would score low on Intelligence as compared to children from intact families.
6.4 METHOD

6.4.1 Sample and design

The research sample consisted of three groups, namely commercial sex workers' (CSWs') children as group one, orphans as group two and children from intact families (CIF) as group three. The total sample consisted of 240 children. The sample for this study of CSWs' children and the orphans were drawn from different institutions in and around Pune city and CIF were taken from different Marathi medium schools of Pune. The sample comprises children of both the genders. In the Group one - 40 males and 40 females (total 80), in the group two- 40 males and 40 females (total 80) and in the group three (CIF) also 40 male and 40 female (total 80) children were taken. The age of subjects varied between 12 to 16 years. This is an age of transition, when childhood takes departure and maturity begins to show its appearance. For the purpose of research design and for further analyses, the samples were divided into two age groups. Age level one consisted of children aged between 12 to 14 years and age level two of children aged between 14 to 16 years. Thus in each group, for each gender there were 20 subjects belonging to age level one and 20 subjects belonging to age level two. The total sample thus comprised 240 children. The sample selected for this study was of school going children and was selected from among those who were able to read, write and understand Marathi. Mentally challenged and otherwise handicapped children were not considered in the study. There was no reference to caste, religion or any other such criteria.

The research design employed in this work is $3 \times 2 \times 2$ factorial design with group-membership varied at three levels (CSWs' children, orphans, and children from intact families), gender varied at two levels, and the age varied at two levels (12-14
years as age one, 14-16 years as age two), each cell in the factorial design having 20 subjects.

6.4.2 Tools

The following tools were used in this study. The first tool i.e. the Personal Data Form was specially constructed to obtain the demographic details of the children to select the sample as per the laid down criteria. All other tools are psychometric instruments and were translated into Marathi through forward-backward translation method. The tools used are listed below:

1. Personal Data Sheets
3. Self-Esteem Inventory (SEI), (Coopersmith, 1984).

6.4.3 Procedure

The students selected for the sample were asked to fill in the Personal Data Form. They were thereafter administered the other tests in small groups. It was ensured that they were comfortable and developed good rapport with the researcher. The administration was as per standard instructions for respective tests. After the administration was complete, the scoring was done. The resulting data were tabulated.

6.5 STATISTICAL ANALYSES AND RESULTS

Statistical analyses were carried out using SPSS (PC Version-9). Three way (3 x 2 x 2) multivariate analyses of variance (MANOVA) and subsequent multiple
univariate analyses of variance (ANOVA) and the necessary post-hoc comparisons (Scheffe’s method) were carried out. The significant interactions were graphically represented for clarity. These analyses resulted into large number of findings, which are presented in the ‘Results’ chapter. A very brief summary of the results relevant to the hypotheses is presented below.

1. MANOVA for personality domain using Pillai’s criterion showed significant effects of group membership, gender and age. [Pillai’s criterion for group membership = .790, F (8, 452) = 36.882, p < .001); Pillai’s criterion for gender = .221, F (4, 225) = 15.042, p < .001); Pillai’s criterion for age = .384, F (4, 225) = 35.076, p < .001)]. All two-way interactions are significant. The subsequent univariate ANOVAs and post-hoc comparison indicated that the CSWs’ children and orphans scored higher on P, N, and L and lower on E as compared to CIF.

2. MANOVA for self-esteem domain using Pillai’s criterion showed significant effects of group membership. [Pillai’s criterion for group membership = .746, F (8, 452) = 33.628, p < .001)]. Two-way interactions of group membership x age, gender x age and three way interactions are significant. The subsequent univariate ANOVAs and post-hoc comparison indicated that the CSWs’ children and orphans scored lower on all the four facets self-esteem (general, home-parents, social-self peers, & school-academic self) as compared to CIF.

3. MANOVA for depression domain using Pillai’s criterion showed significant effects of group membership and gender as well as age. [Pillai’s criterion for group membership = .759, F (12, 448) = 22.857, p < .001); Pillai’s criterion for gender = .108, F (6, 223) = 4.497, p < .001); Pillai’s criterion for age = .263, F (6, 223) = 13.239, p < .001)]. All the interactions are significant. The
subsequent univariate ANOVAs and post-hoc comparison indicated that the CSWs’ children and orphans scored higher on depression (Affective response, social problem, self-esteem, preoccupation with own sickness and death, guilt, and miscellaneous depression) as compared to CIF.

4. MANOVA for intelligence domain using Pillai’s criterion showed significant effects of group membership and age. [Pillai’s criterion for group membership = .679, F (4, 456) = 58.541, p < .001], Pillai’s criterion for age = .159, F (2, 227) = 21.462, p < .001]. The subsequent univariate ANOVAs and post-hoc comparison indicated that the CSWs’ children and orphans scored lower on both forms ‘A’ and ‘B’ of (Culture Fair Intelligence Test) intelligence as compared to CIF.

The results also indicated that the CSWs’ children and orphans did not differ significantly on any of the study variables except psychoticism and miscellaneous depression. CSWs’ children scored more on psychoticism as compared to orphans and orphans scored more on miscellaneous depression as compared to CSWs’ children.

Gender-wise it was revealed that the females showed less psychoticism, neuroticism and were more extraverted than the males. They scored lower than the males on the lie scale, which has been conceptualized as a measure of social conformity. The correlates of the lie scale with other variables were insignificant for all the three groups except two significant but still small correlations in group one (CSWs’ children). Males showed more on the four facets of depression (affective response, social problem, sickness & death, and miscellaneous depression) as compared to females.
Psychoticism, neuroticism and lie score, five facets of depression (affective response, social problem, self-esteem, guilt, and miscellaneous depression) and intelligence scores were found to be higher among the age level two than age level one. In addition to these findings, based on main effects, the interactions have been noted and discussed in the relevant chapters.

6.6 DISCUSSION

The results indicated that all the seven hypotheses have been verified. The obtained results have been explained in terms of various theoretical formulations of personality and its development, classical studies, general principles of psychology and personal observations. The striking similarities between the profiles of the CSWs’ children and orphans have also been noted and discussed in terms of commonality of environmental factors in both the groups. The present research has several academic and practical implications, which have been hinted in the discussion chapter. Some suggestions have been offered from the point of view of the rehabilitation of the deprived children, namely the CSWs’ children and orphans.

6.7 SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

The scope of future studies could be expanded to include children from the groups one and two but covering a wider age range (from six to sixteen years). This may be useful in assessing the developmental process in a more comprehensive manner. This may also throw more light on the cognitive and personality development as soon as the children start attending school. The future samples may be selected from a mix of Marathi, Hindi and English medium schools for better representation across diverse groups. It may also be useful to draw samples of the CSWs’ children.
from other metropolitan cities and more institutions in larger numbers. This may be useful in future planning and design of remedial strategies for the successful rehabilitation of the CSWs’ children. It was generally felt that there was comparatively more data available on the development of the orphans but very little on the CSWs’ children. Future studies may also address the assessment of other personality variables like achievement-motivation and creativity among the CSWs’ children and the orphans. These studies may also include a survey of the various schools with special reference to the engagement of the services of professional and trained psychologist cum counselors for the children.

The present study has clearly established differences in the dimensions of personality, self-esteem, depression and intelligence between the CIF and the deprived groups. Future research is therefore essential to devise strategies and explore the ways and means to minimize these adverse effects and to bridge the gap between the CSWs’ children, the orphans and the CIF. A few suggestions have been listed for the same in the previous chapter. Their merits and various related parameters also need further empirical investigation.

Today’s children are tomorrow’s citizens. It is also often said that the children are nation’s wealth. This wealth could be enhanced manifold through focused studies like the present one to reduce their depravity and draw them into the social mainstream for nation building.