CHAPTER – VI

SUMMARY
An orphan is defined as a child below 18 years who has lost one (single parent) or two (married couple) biological or adoptive parents, children who are abandoned or dumped and their parents cannot be traced are termed as social orphans. (Division of social welfare, Botswana, 1999:02). The term orphan refers to a child between 0 to 18 years, after the death of his or her primary caregivers, or the death of one and both caregiver and the disappearance of the other. The number of orphans generally increases with age, hence older orphans greatly outnumber younger ones (UNICEF, 2004).

These children will suffer long before they lose their parents. They may miss out on their education as they may be taken out of school to care for their sick parents. This is especially a problem for girls as they are often the first ones to be given the responsibility of caring for the sick. Studies show that in addition to being deprived of their education, these children often live in households with less food security and have a higher risk of suffering from anxiety and depression. Orphaned children may also be forced to relocate and in this process lose their social networks and the community they are familiar with (UNICEF, 2008).

Health is the level of functional or metabolic efficiency of a living being. In humans, it is the general condition of a person's mind, body and spirit, usually meaning to be free from illness, injury or pain (as in "good health" or "healthy"). The World Health Organization (WHO) defined health in its broader sense in 1946 as "a
state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity."

'Security' then is one category of beliefs covering different contents. These beliefs, concerning basic human needs of safety (Maslow, 1970), are accompanied often by feelings of unpleasantness, anger, or frustration in the case of insecurity and feelings of pleasantness, satisfaction, or calmness in the case of security.

Insecurity is characterised by the loss of emotional stability or self-confidence. Sufferers perceive themselves to be unloved, inadequate or lacking self-worth. Insecurity can lead to psychological problems or over-compensatory behaviour such as bullying or aggression. Insecurity affects people in a number of ways either during specific situations or in everyday life. Some people find that in the workplace they feel secure but in social situations they feel uncomfortable. In some cases, insecurity can completely cripple an individual leading to low self-worth. Some insecurity is natural and can act as a warning sign when faced with risky situations. Severe insecurity is often the result of a traumatic experience, abuse or neglect during childhood. Some people become insecure after a bereavement or loss. Insecurity within a relationship is often caused by a perceived loss of trust in a partner or love done. The overriding cause of insecurity is typically due to low self-esteem. Strong feelings of fear about everyday situations and activities can be extremely limiting causing a vicious cycle that is difficult to break.

Self-expression-the expression of one’s individuality(usually through creative activities) expression style, style- a way of expressing something(in language or art or music etc.) that is characteristic of a particular person or group of people or period; “all the reporters were expected to adopt the style of the newspaper” Self-expression effect on specific psychological processes, including cognitive functioning,
preference, self-esteem, and interpersonal representation of a thought, feeling, or emotion that is an element of a person

**Objectives**

To study the said project, following objectives were identified.

1. To study and compare the orphans (Single orphan and Double orphan) at different age level.
2. To study and compare the General Health of Single orphans and Double orphans at different age group.
3. To study and compare the Security-Insecurity of Single orphan and Double orphan at different age group.
4. To study and compare the Self-Expression of Single orphan and Double orphan at different age group.
5. To study the relationship between General Health, Security-Insecurity and Self-expression of Single orphans and Double orphans.

**Hypotheses:**

To achieve these objectives following hypotheses were formulated in the light of above discussion and the studies reviewed earlier:

1. There would be significant difference in the Single orphans and Double orphans of two different age group.
2. There would be significant difference in the General Health of the Single orphans and Double orphans of different age group.
3. There would be significant difference in the Security-Insecurity of the Single orphans and Double orphans of different age group.
4. There would be significant difference in the Self-Expression of the Single orphans and Double orphans of different age group.

5. There would be positive relationship between the General health, Security-Insecurity and Self-Expression of the Single orphans and Double orphans.

A 2X2 factorial group design was employed on 150 subjects to study General Health, Security-Insecurity and Self-Expression of Orphans at different age groups. Initially a sample 150 subjects were randomly selected for the present study, out of which were 75 Single orphans (Half) and 75 Double orphans (both) were selected. All subjects are boys with the age range of 6 to 18 years. The obtained data has been analyzed by applying two way ANOVA, t-test and correlation.

The first hypothesis state that there would be significant difference in single and double orphan of two different age groups.

The second hypothesis stating the difference in the single and double orphan is not verified as far as general health is conducted both of them are same.

The third hypothesis stating difference in security-insecurity of single and double orphans has not be verified. Similarly the f-value on as verified (1.99) shows that there is no significant difference in orphans at different age groups. However the significant difference obtained in double orphans with age group 12-18 has found to be significant. It shows that there is difference in security and insecurity with the regard to age.

The fourth hypothesis stating significant difference in self expression on single and double orphan has found to be verified. This shows that the orphans of different age groups are also found to be different at different ages.
The obtained positive relationship between general health and security-insecurity (.313) indicate that there is a significant relationship and thus the last hypothesis is verified.

On the basis of the above finding it can be stated that the orphans are found to be different as far as the security-insecurity and self expression is considered. However general health is found to be same in both types of orphans. Similarly the finding state that the orphan at different ages are found to be significantly different in their health, security-insecurity and self expression also.

The implications of the present study are that the orphans have psychophysical problem and such problem should be considered by the society at large and the psychologist specially should play an important role in understanding and resolving the problems.