1. SUMMARY

2. LIMITATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS
SUMMARY

The study of "Aggressive Behaviour" in children - deprived of parents (A study of orphans) has acquired an eminent place in the field of Psychology and Education with a view to understanding the problems of the "Deprived-Children" and suggesting remedial measures to the concerned people. Now, there is little dispute among the psychologists that a child's behaviour whether normal or abnormal, is greatly influenced by the parent - child relationship, positive experiences in early-life, the balanced coping behaviour in stressful conditions etc. How far physical deprivation of parents affect the child's behaviour, is a question that needs a solution. This study is an effort to solve this problem.

The main objective of the study was to understand one of the study's major causes (frustration allied with the physical deprivation of parents) of the aggressive behaviour of the children and an attempt to hint at the remedial components of this sort of maladjusted behaviour.

The investigator has conducted this study to explore the patterns and trends of aggression among children "deprived of one or both the parents" and "Non-deprived" ones.
The problem of this investigation was "To study the effects of deprivation (physical) of parents on the aggressive behaviour of children."

Hypotheses, connected with the main objectives and a few secondary objectives were formulated. The first six hypotheses, based on the subject matter connected with the main objectives, are as follows -

1. Difference in aggression of the deprived and non-deprived children.
2. Differences in "Overt" and "Covert" aggressions of both the groups.
3. Differences in "Fear of Punishment" in both the groups.
4. The groups' differences in the "direction of aggression".
5. Disparity in "types of reactions" between the groups.
6. "Extent of deprivation" (physical) and "extent of aggression" show a trend.

The last eight hypotheses were connected with the secondary objectives. They are as follows -

1. Relationship between "Overt" and "Covert" aggression.
2. Relationship between two "forms of aggression" and "Fear of Punishment".

3. "Fear of Punishment" as related with directions of aggression.

4. "Fear of Punishment" as related with "types of aggression".

5. Relationship between two "forms of aggressions" and "directions of aggression".

6. Relationship between two "forms of aggression" and "types of reactions".

7. "Directions of aggression" as related with "types of reactions".

8. Interactional effects of "fear of punishment", "Directions of aggression" and "types of reactions" on "aggression".

SUBJECTS

One "experimental group of " 55 " children - deprived of both the parents (D) and a control group of 55 children - non-deprived of the parents (ND) were used for the present study. One more controlled group of " 55 " children - deprived of one parent (P) only, was also included in the sample of this investigation by which the effect - trend of deprivation could be studied on the aggressive behaviour.
All the three groups were matched in relation to age (3 to 10 + years), sex (only boys), Academic level (3rd to 7th grade), socio-economic status (Lower middle and lower) and the level of Educational - institutions. These were treated as constant variables in the present research.

**THE TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION**

The following tools and inventories were used for data collection in the present investigation -

1. **INVENTORIES**
   Three inventories i.e. a "DAILY BEHAVIOUR REPORT (DBR) to be filled up by teachers, a "WEEKLY RATING SCALE (WRS) to be filled up by guardians and a "GUESS WHO TOOL" (GWT) to be filled up by the peers, were used to measure the "OVERT AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOUR" of the children.

2. **TOOLS**
   Three main tools were used for the different purposes, they are as follows -

   (a) **CHILDREN APPERCEPTION TEST (CAT)** of LEOPOLD BELLAK & BELLAK (1973) adapted by Uma Choudhary was taken to measure the "FANTASY AGGRESSION" and "FEAR OF PUNISHMENT" scores.

   (b) **PICKER - FRUSTRATION STUDY (P-F Study)** - The Indian adaptation of ROSENZWEIG PICTURE FRUSTRATION...
STUDY TEST by U dai Patne (1959) was administered for measuring the "DIRECTIONS OF AGGRESSION" and "TYPES OF REACTIONS" of the children.

(c) KUPPEShALM's SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS (SES) test was used only to match the economical, educational and family situations of the subjects selected in the sample.

DATA-PROCESSING, ANALYSIS, INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

After scoring the data, adequate classification, tabulations and analysis was done. The statistical techniques used for description were "Mean" and "S.D.". For inferential purpose "mean - difference" (" t " ratios) and "correlations", were used. Thus the calculated results enabled the investigator to discuss and interpret the data.

The obtained results indicate that -

1) There was no difference in total "aggression" of the deprived and non-deprived children.

2) Significant differences in "Overt" and "Covert" aggressions of both the groups were obtained.

3) There was a fairly high difference (significance value 11.36, table value 2.68) in the "Fear of punishment" between the groups of the "deprived" and the non-deprived.
4) The differences in the "Directions of aggression" between the groups existed only in 2/3 dimensions. The significant differences were obtained in "EXTRA-FUNITIVE" and "IMPUNITIVE" directions of aggression, not in "INTRAPUNITIVE" direction of aggression.

5) There was obtained a disparity in "OBSTACLE-DOMINANCE" and "NEED-DEFENSE" types of reactions between both the groups, whereas they had no significant difference in "NEED PERSISTENCE" type of reaction.

6) "The extent of aggressiveness" increased with the "extent of deprivation", thus a serial trend could be seen between deprivation and aggression.

7) An inverse relationship was found between "OVERT" and "COVERT" aggressions. Both aggressions showed a high negative correlations separately in each group.

8) Positive correlations between "Covert" aggression and the "Fear of Punishment" were obtained, whereas "Negative correlations" were found between "Overt aggression" and the "Fear of Punishment".
(9) There was no relationship between "Fear of Punishment" and any one of the directions of aggression.

(10) "Fear of Punishment" was not related with any "type of reaction".

(11) No relationship between any "forms of aggression" and any "direction of aggression" was found.

(12) Negligible correlation between each "form of aggression" and "type of reaction" was obtained.

(13) "No direction of aggression" is related to any "type of reaction".

(14) There was no interactional effect of "fear of Punishment", "Direction of Aggression" and "Types of reactions" on the aggressive behaviour of the children.

Thus the investigator has directly or indirectly contributed in locating empirically a few etiological factors of actual aggressive behaviour and a remedial aspect of this of maladjusted behavioural pattern among children who are deprived of their parents.
LIMITATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Keeping in view a few forced or non-forced limitations of this research, the investigator has tried to give a few suggestions for further research -

(1) The size of the sample - categorywise - is not sufficiently large in this study on account of shortage of time. The bigger groups of each category used in this study and also the additional ones based on the extent of deprivation - physical and psychological - SES, sex and age - variance etc. can be used for deeper and extensive work in this area.

(2) This study is focused only on one problem behaviour of aggressiveness. Further investigations can be done taking other types of problem behaviours.

(3) The results certainly created a deeper insight about concerned problem. As a result, the investigator found herself capable of providing a few remedial suggestions also -

(1) The environment of the orphanages in our country should be more psychological, familiar and protective to bring up these unfortunate children in the best possible manner.

(2) The orphanages should have a spacious building providing lodging facilities of different blocks
to different category of children based on age, mental - development and also behavioural and psychological maturity.

(3) The controlling and managing focal points of the orphanages should be more stable, capable, humanitarian and altruistic.

(4) A social consciousness is urgently needed and can be developed through mass-media and other modern techniques to curb the feelings of "pity" and experiences of worthlessness for these children by common people.