CHAPTER III
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METHODOLOGY

Statement of the Problem

The problems of orphan children are analysed by various researchers on physical, psycho-sociological, and other levels. According to 2001 census of India, there are 37.59 millions of orphans below 18 years of age at risk. Regarding institutional care, it is residential and it is only an emergency solution in the absence of a healthy family environment. Here the children are unrelated and live together under the care of unrelated adults. There is a question of their future. Day by day there may be more chances for problems which are faced by them both inside and outside the home. Further our society may face challenges by 2010 A.D. that there may be an increase in orphan children whose parents may die due to some chronic diseases such as T.B, Leprosy, HIV/AIDS etc., WHO says it is necessary to focus on their problems and we are in the position to find out the level of problems and to give remedial measures and solution for them by safeguarding their futures. Hence, there is a need for a study focusing on the problems of orphan children. Undoubtedly the countries have more responsibilities in both in preventive and rehabilitative measures. Simultaneously, they ought to plan and implement brief plans about what should be done effectively for rehabilititating the orphan children in the contemporary
society. If the preventive measures have not taken into consideration, in future the antisocial elements may arise from this type of children to disturb the society through various types of social problems.

The present study “A **PROGNOSTIC STUDY ON THE PROBLEMS AND FUTURE OF ORPHAN CHILDREN**” was undertaken with the following objectives

> to develop a profile on the living condition of the orphan children,

> to analyse the physical, psychological-sociological, and economic conditions of the orphan children,

> to analyse the problems faced by orphan children in the institutions and society, and

> to suggest an action plan for future of the orphan children.

**Operational Definition**

a) **Age of the Respondents**

Age is the number of completed years of the respondent at the time of data collection and chronological age is taken. The age group of the respondents is completion of 10 years and not completing 16 years for this research purpose, (based on the record of respective homes)
b) Time of Admission

Time of admission refers to the living period of inmates in the home from the period of time of admission to the time of data collection. The calculation is made by the different value of scores according to their period in the home.

\[ a = \text{from the Birth} \quad b = \text{Before} \quad 10 \text{ years} \]
\[ c = \text{Before' 8 years} \quad d = \text{Before} \quad 4 \text{ Years} \]
\[ e = \text{Before 2 years} \]

c) Type of Orphan

According to the on line Encyclopaedia Britannica and the Merriam-Webster Dictionary the Orphan child is- “a child deprived by death of one or usually both parents or one deprived of some protections or advantage”.

The inmate's are categorised into two types. They are

1. Pure orphan - the children do not have either of the parents
2. Semi-orphan - the children may have one of the parent.

d) Accommodation

Accommodation is classified into two types 1. Housing type and 2. Dormitory type.
Mousing which may consist of twelve children
and a mother for taking care of those
children.

Dormitory - which means where more than twelve
children are accommodated in a
one room.

**Theme of the study**

To assess the problems, awareness and futuristic view of
orphan inmales in the orphanage homes are the main objective of
the study. So these are considered as a dependent variable.

**I. Problems**

a. Psychological problems

b. Problems inside the home

c. Problems outside the home

**II. Awareness**

a. Personality Inventory

b. Socialization

c. Health

d. Economic

e. Cultural

f. Modernisation

g. Futuristic Views
The scores taken by inmates are tabulated into three category low, moderate and high, sex-wise and home wise. Then this score is used with independent variable to find the cause-effect, and basic factor of the research theme.

Modus Operendi

a) Pilot Study

The researcher visited the orphan homes, interviewed informally the administrators, staff members of home and orphan inmates with specific objectives in these observational visits.

b) Selection of the Study area

The orphanages in Madurai and Dindigul Districts are selected for the research. Among the 12 orphanage homes only seven are selected under the criteria that,

> The orphanage home which are more than 25 years old
> The homes which gain fund from both central, state social welfare boards and from foreign donors for more than 15 years
> The home which have more than 150 inmates
> The home which have perfect progress report in income and expenditure particulars, welfare of inmates, incoming and outgoing of inmates.
The reason of taking these two districts is that the neighbour
districts did not fulfill the criteria framed.

**Madurai District**

- Boy’s Town - Thirumangalam
- Boy’s Town - Sholavandan
- Amma Illam - Madurai

**Dindigul District**

- Good - will Children Home - Pattiveeranpatti
- Kasturiba Children Home - Gandhigram
- Boy’s Town - Batlagundu
- Little Flower orphanage Home - Ambilikai -

Oddanchattram in Dindigul district

The profile of the orphanage homes are furnished along with
the case studies in the chapter five.

c) **Selection of inmates**

20 boys and 20 girls from each home in the age group between
11 and 16 were selected. The total sample size selected is 280 and
inmates are selected on the basis of simple random sample method.
A few case histories are also drawn from among inmates of selected
orphanages.
Table. 1

Details of the samples selected

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Name of the Homes</th>
<th>Code No</th>
<th>Total No. of inmates</th>
<th>Wo. of inmates selected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Boys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Good - will Children’s Home</td>
<td>1A</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Kasturibha Children’s Home</td>
<td>2A</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Boy’s Town</td>
<td>3A</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Little Flower</td>
<td>4A</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Boy’s Town</td>
<td>1B</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Boy’s Town</td>
<td>2B</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Amma Illam</td>
<td>3B</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

d) Pre Test

Pre-Test was conducted to find out the validity of the questionnaire. After doing the test some significant question were added and few were deleted.

e) Tools and Technique

Primary data was collected from the orphan children in the orphanage homes by using the interview schedule from the universe 1189 of different orphanage homes.
The interview schedule used for data collection has five point scale (Likert Scale). In this schedule first part consists of personal information, second part consists of social background of the inmates third part consists of psychological problems and disorder behaviour. Fourth part of the schedule is about the personality inventory of the sample, fifth and sixth parts of the schedule deal with the problems inside and outside the home of the sample seventh part of the schedule deals with the socialisation, eighth part of the schedule deals with the culture awareness of the samples ninth and tenth part of the schedule consist of questions on the health and economics awareness of the samples. The modernisation of the samples deals in the eleventh part of the schedule. The final part of the schedule concentrates on the futuristic view and plan of the inmates.

Secondary data were collected from the published journals, previous research, project reports and statistical data from report of central and state social welfare board.

The following statistical methods were used to analyse the data.

Karls Pearson’s method is used to measure the relationship between the variables like gender, age group and sex.
Regression is used to find out the clear indication of effect of independent variables on dependent variables.

“t” test is carried out to find the statistical significance.

Chi-square to analyse the population variance among inmates’.

All the above mentioned statistical analysis are used where it is necessary according to the demands of the data collected.

**Chapterisation**

The present study is organised into six chapter that is the **First chapter** deals with the introduction of the research, the **Second Chapter** presents review of literature and history of organisations working for the destitute children, the **Third Chapter** brings out the methodology of the study, **Fourth chapter** is a systematic presentation of analysis and discussions of the study, **Fifth Chapter** brings out the case history, Sixth **Chapter** is concerned with the findings and conclusion and the **Seventh Chapter** explores the action plan for future of orphan children.
Limitations

- This study is limited to the orphan children of Madurai and Dindigul districts.
- Due to paucity of time, the researcher could not take up more number of such children from other districts.
- Inadequate literatures and difficulties in getting permission to interview the inmates.