"The child’s sob in
the silence curses
deepen than the strong
Man in his wrath".

INTRODUCTION
1.1.0 CHANGES IN SOCIO-CULTURAL LIFE OF PEOPLE AFTER INDEPENDENCE AND PARTITION OF INDIA

Change is an inevitable occurrence in every society. "I hate endings. They are strictly technical, nothing in the world is ever final. No one ever ends. We keep bouncing back and forth in time, and we go on ad infinitum" (1) said Kurt Vonnegut. As a matter of fact, the increase of flow of frequent ways of terms of contact among members of different societies and the accelerated flow of information have made the world more knit together, there is diffusion: Tango is danced by the Americans, the people of London like Indian dishes in the restaurants, Japanese play baseball, many Indian youths take regular sedative and tranquiliser, American ladies wear 'saries' and the Frenchmen drink Coca-cola.

Acted upon by endogenous and exogenous factors, the social structure regroups itself and undergoes change in the process of new ideas. In the long run, it becomes very difficult to assign shares or distinguish between the independent and dependent variables.

It is true that any and every change in the social structure cannot be called unproductive; the changes in the social life of Indian people occurred, do not follow in the same ascending process as it happened in the scientific and

(1) Kurt Vonnegut : Social Change And Human Behaviour; Mental Health changes of The Seventies ... Maryland, P.88, 20852.
technological aspects. The cultural diffusion which happened in the life of the Indian people during the British rule, the post independence and post partition period of India (after 1947) cannot be called an indication towards positive gain. Occurrence of change, though a fact, was very difficult to digest it.

Since independence in 1947 and partition of our country, the traditional age long way of Indian life is shattered; the question of identity crisis and 'generation gap' which were never felt before came in the life of Indian society; the social structure which was textured to suit the specific and general needs with grace and confidence was imbalanced and it gave rise to social anomalies. The era is characterised by our (a) alienation from old norms and social values, (b) loss of traditional and spiritualistic philosophy giving birth to a culture of 'intellectual elites', (c) introduction of technology and urbanisation creating changes in the traditional family system and the economic life, (e) employment of 'English' as a communication language creating educational malaise and (f) the birth of character-crisis. Partition of India which uprooted a huge number of people from their own land to take refuge to a devalued status and position gave shock to their material and social identity along with cultural instability which
gave birth towards a degrading generation. Sudden change in the economic and social life of Indian people was characterised by status of hazards and created environmental insults for which the conditions were aversive to the total growth of Indian life. Such States are creating alarms to the provision of congenial environments to the Indian children for normal personality growth.

Since independence, though we have been able to liberate ourselves and own a phenomenon as 'modernised Indians', yet we are in State of being 'puzzled'. A State of confusion is marked by a false identification of 'modernisation' with 'Westernisation'. If by modernisation one means a term loaded with value, if it means many specific symptoms like industrialisation, urbanisation, improvement of educational quality, if by it one means a march towards total progress in intellectual, political, scientific, social, economical and cultural life of the people of the country, then the answer to the question whether the Indians gained any substantial advancement will be confused one. In the name of renaissance, reformation and developments Indians alienated themselves from what was real and a state is produced when no Indian feels happy with the existing state which may be characterised as disorganised. This disorganisation is due to the change of
environment where social control has broken down, and normal functioning of society ceases to operate.

The lasting and the radical changes which were produced by the British in Indian Society and Culture were unlike in any previous period in Indian History.

The facts of disorganisations in Indian life may be explained in the following way :-

1.1.1 **DISORGANISATION IN TRADITIONAL SOCIAL ORDER, VALUES AND NORMS**

The impact of changes in the post independence period shattered the socio-cultural structure of Indians where old social order, values and norms have fallen down. Indians are in a clash between western culture and Indian tradition, they are powerfully drawn to the spiritual tradition on one hand and need of saving themselves from backwardness on the other. The naive tendency to deny the spiritual tradition reflects the cultural absurdity of such poisonous prescription and cannot produce a purpose of life. The Indians liberated themselves with the imprint of dependence on British culture.
1.1.2 DISORGANISATION IN SOCIAL LIFE:

India's proclamation to follow a 'socialistic pattern' could not do away with imperial legacy. Though feudal order has been replaced by democratic pattern, yet equal distribution of opportunities could not be given to the population.

The Hindu caste system which was an organised structure of Hindu Society with religious foundation and sanction and economic implications, has been the target of rapid reform and change in urban and rural areas in a disorganised way. The forces like increased communication, breakdown & isolation of villages, different welfare programmes for development, legislation for equal rights of all citizens and urbanisation have made a jerk in the restrictive occupational nature of the caste system, the disorganisation in their age old system and religious faith is yet to maintain peace and stability.

1.1.3 DISORGANISATION OF THE FAMILY:

Disorganisation in the joint family system gives rise to nuclear type of family which was brought in Indian life as an effect of modernisation and urbanisation.
Frequent physical movement from one place to another necessitated by industrial society tends to lessen the contact between relatives, especially in the urban areas and put inhabitants into new system of values. People aspire to lead life independently of relatives. The expected traditional social functions of Indian families are almost in absence. Disrupted family system put much strain on the conjugal relation with an accelerated tendency of discord and divorce between husband and wife. For the parents, time accounted and spent for rearing children is very little. Prominence of affectional function is limited. The centre of religious experience, instruction of the young, recreation, sociability, i.e., the time honoured functions of a family gets its centre outside home. But home is an important environment for the children. The effect of conjugal relation on the children and the affection and care given by the parents are important because of its stealthily slow process of developing or devastating quality on the offsprings.

1.1.4 DISORGANISATION IN EDUCATION:

A state of disorganisation in educational system is clear. Education, especially knowledge of English came to be regarded as passport to wealth through jobs; the growth
of new Administrative centres fostered colonies of clerks, lawyers and the like. Though some persons like Vidyasagar's father desired a "Sanskritic education for his son in tune with the scholarly tradition of his family, but in general the emphasis had definitely shifted to job oriented education likely to lead to wealth and new status"(1). Good Education was identified with good English'.

Choosing 'English' a foreign language, 'there is a clear communication failure (2) between the urban people and that of rural areas, between the elites and non-elites, between the teachers and the students. Teachers are going through a wasteful mechanism of translation, where there is failure of creativity, because the students find the tool of communication barren and useless. Lack of relevance of the content of education to the needs of society and inability to desire academic standards, interference of political parties in the affairs of educational institution, and absence of any relevance to the Indian culture and tradition in the educational curriculum, educationists' confusion of thought in respect of deciding purpose and role of education in Indian way, are, characterised by confusion and any fruitful output in the institutions.


"India's simmering student crisis is marked by appalling economic insecurity, staggering sexual frustration owing to repressive cultural norms, failure of the educational institution to contain and develop the potentialities of the youth, bleak future and generation gap".\(^1\)

1.1.5 **CRISIS OF CHARACTER:**

Character crisis in the present Indians is the most distinct result of alienation from ancient Indian heritage which is manifested by ambivalence, contradiction and hiatus. The norms of behaviour, patterns and form of human relationship and interactions of activities in the specific fields of the economic, social and cultural aspects of Indian life were clear from the manifestations of ambivalence through opposite attitudes of love and hate, like and dislikes, acceptance and rejection and contradiction was distinctly manifested through principle and practice which indicate the way of hiatus that produces anomalies of character.

The results were not fortunate in the socio-cultural life. Many elite 'Babus' recalled in their memories their honest but unsuccessful attempt to follow their father's advice - to drink only in moderation as Rajnarayan Babu recalls.\(^2\) During British rule the crisis of character which was started its accelerated degeneration in the socio-

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\(^1\) V. Van Red. : Colliding Generation, P. 96, 1970.

cultural life of the Indians at present. Character crisis was seen when men "with the growth of new administrative centres fostered colonies of clerks, lawyers and the like, grasswidowers all, who left their families back in their village homes according to the custom of the times. Many of them found solace in the Company of concubines recruited from the fast expanding red light districts. Even the more inhibited regularly visited the 'huts' which became centres for social gathering........on the night of Bijoya men went around to have a look at the prostitutes". (1)

1.1.6 DISORGANISATION IN ECONOMY :

After independence, the impact of technological and industrial development and effect of urbanisation tends to flourish in the urban area leaving aside rural area, which gives rise to social differentiation in economic status, making the rich richer and the poor poorer. None can deny the poverty existing even in world's most affluent country like United States where there are twenty-two (22) million poor people (2) but nature of Indian poverty brought about by the changes after independence is distinct by its characteristics, like (i) it is ubiquitous and absolute (ii) it has a hoary antiquity, (iii) it is insecure for want of any


social security programme for the total population, and (iv) it is not only lonely but it is resourceless, therefore powerless.

With merely a hundred million children living below the poverty line (1) the elite discussion who is a neglected child loses all meaning, because exploitation, exposure and abandonment are the direct consequences of degrading poverty. Such states give rise to huge number of destitutes and orphans, their poverty, waywardness and retarded growth will only aggravate the number of social deviates. Social deviance and the problem of delinquency, which arise from the problem of vagrancy, destitution and cultural conflict, though not so fast in Indian society, yet the steady progress of it is alarming. The most harmful aspect of it is the problem of juvenile delinquency which is the widest gateway of adult crime. Statistic shows that the adult crime in India is rising at an accelerated rate. During 1969-74, they doubled in the eight metropolitan cities of India and increased by 42.90 per cent in cities according to a study conducted by a Delhi University Lecturer, Shri P. D. Chawla. (2)


1.2.0 IMPORTANCE AND NEED FOR A DEPTH STUDY OF THE PROBLEM OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA:

The effect of the socio-cultural and economic disorganisation in the life of Indian Children cannot be ignored, because children are our creators of future, foundations in past, material for the present development.

Growth of a child is continuous. His passing from infancy to adulthood is not anything accidental, it is like a 'piece of music, a song or a symphony; each note or chord has a meaning only in relation with others. The symphony has a meaning as a whole and not in anyone of its notes or chords. It is the same with life.' (1)

It is therefore imperative that the child of today should enjoy both physical and mental health so that tomorrow he turns into an energetic and dynamic young man with self-consciousness of independent footing and contributes the maximum to the national welfarism and development. Today's children are springboard of the future days. Unless the pillars of the society are built strong, there are possibilities of breaking down the whole structure of society in future; a vacuum cannot create a reality. Disorganisation and disharmony will be the output, the integrated attempts behind the social

organisation will produce broken pieces. The aim of education will become a failure due to misguidance and environmental insults. The demographic, economic, social, cultural, educational and health aspects of the high percentage of Indian children reveal the fact of drawing our attention to the urgent need to take care and protection for the neglected children. Realising the increase of child population in India as surprisingly high, our study should lead to the search of providing care and guidance to the children so that they may not be burnt at their budding period and also may not be led to the path of social deviation due to non-development of personality.

1.2.1 DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF INDIAN CHILDREN:

The following statistics will reveal the fact of child growth in India which could not be provided with useful measures and environmental facilities for their care and protection, provision of home, food and shelter for which a huge number of Indian Children are made homeless, destitutes and orphaned. A glance on the global view of the social condition of Indian children* reveals the rate of demographic explosion, confused status of economic, social, cultural, educational and health aspect which produces deprivation of

* The Statistics about the different conditions of Indian children are quoted from Indian Journal of Public Administration, Document 3, 1979.
basic needs in the life of a large number of children thereby making way for various social problems. A sizeable portion of Indian children are not having their satisfaction of basic needs which may lead to the non-development of normal personality and this may create problems in their subsequent life.

The 248 million children of India comprises nearly 16 per cent of the 1550 million children in the world, there is an Indian child in every six. India's population is raising so fast that India adds 13 million infants every year to the world's youngest population. The 1971 census shows that children under 14 years constitute 42 per cent of Indian population, children below 6 years comprise 21 per cent of the population. (1) Investigations regarding the living conditions of the Indian children bring forth the fact by the 1976 projections that about 99.4 million children, nearly two-fifths of the total Indian child population live in such conditions that can be said unconducive to survival. The children under six years constitute the group of 48.5 millions or nearly half. (2)

A more recent estimate (April, 1977) indicates that as many as 126 million children may be living below poverty line. (3)

Neither can we be indifferent to the importance of rural child development as India is a land of villages, nor can we ignore the high rate of urban and tribal child population. According to 1976 estimates, the rural areas of India comprise 35.8 million of these youngest distressed children, the urban areas comprise 9.7 million and the tribal areas comprise 2.9 million. (1)

Children fight for survival but due to want of nutrition in pre-natal and after birth stage, for every 1000 babies born alive, 122 dies in the first year of life. Approximately 80 to 90 per cent of Indian children do not receive adequate amounts of key vitamins and minerals, 75 per cent do not receive adequate calories and about 50 per cent do not receive enough proteins. Because of timely care not given to them, because of deficiency in Vitamin A, about 2.5 million children in India are threatened by blindness in early childhood. About 12,000 to 14,000 children go blind every year, about 10 to 15 per cent of all children, suffer from night blindness. (2)

Dandekar and Rath have estimated that in 1968-69, about 40% of the rural population was below poverty line.

(2) ibid........P.924, 1979.
and that the corresponding percentage in urban areas was a little over 50 (1971 : 46).\(^1\)

Severe economic trauma, lack of education and care made vast number of children 'vagrant' who broke home and community ties at an early age and went on the road. Parents do not take care of them. So far they do not find a means of self-support they learn while wandering in search of work to prefer wandering to working. To the disgrace of parenthood, police records show that nearly one third of all beggar children have one or both parents living; the parents, earn money victimising their children in the cruel exploitation of begging. 1971 census listed 150,000 children as beggars or vagrants, 120,000 in rural areas and 30,000 in the towns and cities.\(^2\) It is likely that the actual number of vagrant children in India could not be included in the census.

UNESCO statistical Year Book, 1976, shows that it was most strange when England, Europe and U.S.A. realised the evils of child labour in the early nineteenth century, the practice was started and encouraged in India by the then colonists.\(^3\)

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\(^1\)Khandekar, Mandakini, Bringing up Deprived Children, An assessment of the Welfare Scheme for Care and Protection of Destitute Children Based on a Study of its Institutions in Maharashtra, Unit For Child Care and Youth Research, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay, April, 1977.


India exceeds 10.7 million, about 60% of the total working force. Environment and grinding poverty have given birth to the problem of squalidity and slum area.

Days are no longer so smooth when people could drink water in its purity and breathe fresh air. A study of the environment in its totality will reflect upon the natural environment and the man-made environment besides the political, economic, technological, social and cultural situation. There is widespread poverty, social mal-adjustments under the impact of growth and planning, industrialisation and urbanisation, which have created problems of deprived children in multifarious ways of which the problem of destitution and orphanhood seems to be the worst one, because of their homelessness along with economic distress. One can be sure of the fact that the problem of destitution, the huge number of orphans in India is not a problem which springs from nothing but is a product of the surroundings in which they are put in. The ill-fated high percentage of orphaned children of our country suffer due to deprived home-atmosphere, deprivation from parental affection and love. Such children may develop imbalanced personality and be retarded in their physical and mental growth. Home life is the highest and finest production of civilisation. Children should not be deprived of it.

1.2.2 FAMILY AND THE CHILD PSYCHIATRY

Home life is the highest and finest production of civilisation. Children should not be deprived of it. Family is the first group with which a baby is acquainted and which acts as a spring board for his future personal growth and social adjustment. 'No child is so constituted at birth that it must inevitably become a delinquent or that it must inevitably be law-abiding, and the family is the first agency to affect the direction which a particular child will take'. (1) Breakdown at a later stage of human life has its root cause in emotional adjustment in childhood. Urge for need-satisfaction in children unnoticed and passed over without adequate action and treatment may result in neurosis or adult crime at later stage.

A man is a part and product of society. His need satisfaction in the social, emotional and cultural from the early stage of infancy helps in the make-up of a personality structural-whole. It is imperative that the mind of the children has to be understood, they are to be handled and guided like a creeper. Mind of the children has to be sympathetically understood with immense love and affection. Love is more necessary in the life of children than water and sun.

But child psychiatry is a young discipline in our country. Though there are fascinated social scientists, psychologists and psychiatrists, yet a study regarding the needs of a child is introduced very recently after awakening was started in United Nations. Its advancement could keep little pace with that of social change & modern civilization. Till recently, children were supposed to suffer from mental deficiency, the pre-history of Child's emotional sickness, in our country are related to luck, supernatural and superstitious beliefs. In fact the term emotional disturbance of children came to be known in early 1940s\(^{(1)}\) with its full impact. The field of child psychiatry in India remains un-investigated and un-explored. Though attempts have been started yet it will take time to suit the child Psychiatry therapy of western countries into Indian standard, the people of India being in different ways of living with different social customs, family relations, capacity for solving and almost ignorant of giving care and providing solutions to child's conflicts.

1.3.0 **PROBLEM OF ORPHANS**

Very little work has been done in India regarding child's emotional and Psychological deprivation leading to mal-adjusted personality especially of the orphans who suffer mostly and constitute the group of neglected\* and deprived

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(1) Nagaraja, Dr. (Mrs.) Jaya, ; Child Psychiatry. Introduction.
* See Appendix.
children. The orphans seem to be the most deprived because their suffering from void of shelter, love and affection. Time is ripe enough when the parents, teachers and the community should engage themselves into totality for the integrated development of the orphans.

Socially orphans are not looked after properly and because they are not recognised by the people of the society for their status and position they are left usually to their fate. The non-recognition from the society is carefully realised by the child orphan and this difficult situation along with loneliness, anxiety, frustration and dependence make him incapable of developing psychological, social and cultural aspects. The orphans with their economy, is merely cog in the wheel of human life. They are incapable of defying their peers in the school or outside who knowingly or unknowingly demolish their spirit making them understand through constant hammering that their existence depends on charity.

The official statistics represent only a very small fraction of the depth and need of child population who needs protection and care. Hordes of children that we notice in railway station, bus stands, in the temple area of auspicious bathing centres, in front of cinema houses, in the running train, reflect the naked poverty and neglect of centuries. Though the total number of orphaned children will go down
AN ORPHAN
in the period 1981-90, because of the decline in parental death rate and medical termination of pregnancy (MTP) yet one cannot predict in the lowering down of the total number of destitutes and orphans unless significant improvements in the economic levels of poor families are seen.

"It is estimated that about a million babies out of the 21 million born every year become 'throw-away' and abandoned soon after birth due to various social and economic pressures. It is estimated that the number of destitute, orphaned and abandoned children is at between one and five per cent of the total child population. Only about 25,000 of such children are in the care of some kind of institution."(1)

1.3.1 DEFINITION OF AN ORPHAN:

Though according to Webster Dictionary an 'Orphan' is defined as a child who has lost both his parents or according to Muslim law. 'An orphan is an infant child who has not attained puberty and has no father living though the mother or grand-father may be alive', yet modern social conditions necessitated the extension of the meaning


of the term 'Orphan' for their care and protection. With the change of social frame, the most dehumanising disgrace of human civilization is that the children become orphans inspite of having their own parents. They are the "Orphans of the living" (1).

The distressed states of the orphan may be described by their position in the society being a (a) complete orphan, who is without any living parent, is not looked after by any other near relation on whom a moral and social obligation should have normally developed to look after such children, (b) the maternal orphans are children without mother and the (c) paternal orphans are without father. (The maternal and paternal orphan constitute the group of partial orphan) (d) foundlings of unmarried mother/widow and who have been discarded due to cultural and social pressures, (e) children whose parents expose them to more dangers, (f) children who have no home or settled place of abode and are without any ostensible means of subsistence, (g) children whose parents have forced them into beggary, (h) children whose parents are not in a position to look after them with proper care and control on account of disabling illness, bankruptcy, highly contagious diseases and psychological circumstances, and (i) children who due to any peculiar

circumstances have lost touch with their parents and have no home and shelter, (j) children unwanted and discarded by their parents who are indifferent and unwilling to maintain, (k) victimised children, i.e. children who are ill-treated by the step-mother/father, (l) children who are victims of political and natural disasters, anti-social element, cruelty, immorality etc.
C(1.A): MAGNITUDE OF THE PROBLEM

The following chart will show the vast majority of the child population of India who became orphaned due to destitution and homelessness. This is evident from the chart made by Verma, a student-demographer at the then Demographic training and Research Centre (now International Institute of Population Studies) Bombay, 1968*.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>TYPE OF ORPHAN</th>
<th>1971</th>
<th>1976</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 - 1</td>
<td>Paternal</td>
<td>2,105,000</td>
<td>2,208,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maternal</td>
<td>1,375,000</td>
<td>1,465,000</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>34,000</td>
<td>32,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>5 - 9</td>
<td>Paternal</td>
<td>4,587,000</td>
<td>4,782,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maternal</td>
<td>3,446,000</td>
<td>3,654,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>222,000</td>
<td>217,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 - 14</td>
<td>Paternal</td>
<td>6,800,000</td>
<td>7,178,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maternal</td>
<td>4,998,000</td>
<td>5,361,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>557,000</td>
<td>552,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 - 14</td>
<td>Paternal</td>
<td>13,492,000</td>
<td>14,168,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maternal</td>
<td>9,819,000</td>
<td>10,480,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>813,000</td>
<td>801,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All types</td>
<td>24,124,000</td>
<td>25,449,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*(Verma : 1968 : Table 5(d))

Khandekar, Mandakini: Bringing up Deprived Children: An assessment of the Welfare Scheme for care and protection of Destitute children based on a study of its institutions in Maharashtra, Unit for Child & Youth Research, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay, April, 1977.
1.4.0 CHANGES IN THE SOCIAL STRUCTURE OF ASSAM:

The unprecedented changes during the last three decades after independence and the partition of India, which were brought in the socio-cultural life of the country as a whole had acted on the disorganisation of the social structure of Assam; it affected the people of Assam in their traditional way of livelihood with far reaching effects on the demographic explosion, economy of the state and directly influencing the children towards a jeopardised life style. Assam being a part of the whole country could not remain aloof from the disorganised circumstances that befell on the whole nation and as such there was tremendous impact on the socio-cultural life and economy which bound to have its far reaching adverse effects on the child development, precipitation of destitution, vagrancy, orphanhood and growth of social-vulnerable groups.

The people of Assam basically with a democratic way of living with their traditional heritage of joint family system having religious faith, had little stress and problem in their simple way of living. There was absence of increase in rural and urban population in comparison to the growth of All India Population upto forties\(^{(1)}\) and due to non-growth

\(^{(1)}\) Dubey, S.M. & others: Family Marriage And Social Change on The Indian Fringe, P. 154, 1980.
of urbanisation and industrialisation, the people of Assam were away from the conflicts of rapid socio-cultural disorganisation. Though tea industry is the largest and most important industry of Assam, but it could not provide any scope to urbanisation. Tea cultivation which is the main industry of Assam is quite old, is mainly agricultural, because the markets coupled with the location of Head Office of tea estates in Calcutta, had tended to prevent new urban areas being developed.

1.4.1 CHANGES IN SOCIAL SET-UP IN ASSAM AFTER INDEPENDENCE AND PARTITION OF INDIA:

The situations have changed. Since independence and partition of India social structures of Assam has been reorganised in a pattern through rapid increase of population in urban and rural areas in the last decades as the density of population increased from 80.29 persons (lakhs) in 1951 to 1,08,37 person in 1961 and from 1,08,37 persons in 1961 to 1,46,25 lakhs in 1971,(2) the rural population having increased by 32.23 per cent and the urban population recording an increase of 66.80 per cent over 1961. The rate of increase in the urban population of Assam in the last decade seems to be too high in


(2) Ibid. .............................. P. 147, 1980.
in comparison to the growth of All India urban population
(about 38 per cent). (1)

Rise of population was made by the inflow of
persons from the then East Pakistan in 1951 and in-flux
from neighbourhood and also it was increased by the
creation of oil towns giving rise to the growth of urbanisa-
tion creating greater numbers of town in each district
of Assam. (2)

Young boys and girls were attracted to the urbanised
centres for earning money through employment and other
commercialised business leaving behind their interest in age
old way of livelihood in the rural life; and there was
increases of towns in specialised trades and many centres
of business were opened to meet the demand for stuff of
the growing population.

After independence, there was also extension of
administrative activities in new and bigger towns where
educated people were employed in the administrative jobs.
The missionary activities changed the religious faith and
converted many of the tribal people into Christianity who
were believers in animistic religion. There was diffusion
of culture between the plains people and that of the hills;

(1) Dubey, S.M. and Others, Family Marriage and Social Change
    on the Indian Fringe, P. 147, 1980.

(2) ibid.................. P. 154, 1980.
Assam which consists of 146 lakhs\(^{(1)}\) of people, comprises of various classes of community and tribe has made it an altar for intermixture of different cultures, behaviour and heritage. Its population consists of Assamese, Bengalees, 'Boro-Kachari (Somowal, Lalung, Mech, Rabha, Boro, Garo, Dimasa, Tipra) the Naga (Ao, Angami, Konyak, Sema, Tongkhel, Zelien, Zemi, Kaburi, Mao, Rimgma, Nokk, Wancho, Lotha), the Kuki-chin (Kuki, Paita, Haar-Miso), the Indo-Austric(Khasi-Jaintia)and the Indo-Tibetan (Lepcha, Shotia, Mopa, Akas, Apatani, Tagin, Daffla, Misi, Miri, Adi, Mishmi) and Tai-shan (Khamti, Phakial, Singpho, Siam, Turang) groups.\(^{(2)}\)

Due to partition of the country in 1947, the life line of communication between the eastern zone and rest of the country was suddenly jeopardised as part of the communicating line fell within the territory of newly created East Pakistan (at present Bangladesh) affecting the supply line which effected seriously the economy of the whole region. Attempts to provide better communication facilities are insufficient to meet the demands in economy vis a vis population rise which has directly & indirectly caused economic pressure to the inhabitants with per capita net income of ₹850.9\(^{(3)}\), a huge number of children in Assam is

\(^{(1)}\) Statistical Hand Book of Assam, 1976.


susceptible to vagrancy and destitution and effect of such
economic insecurity is a sure indication towards juvenile
offences, as according to "Crime In India", in all our states
and union territories, the majority of the juveniles apprehended
during 1976 were from low income group and Justice (Mfs.)
Jyotirmoyee Nag of Calcutta High Court opined that among
the causes of criminal tendencies in the young generation,
poverty stricken homes and dull schooling are the main
causes.\(^{(1)}\)

Shows the incidence of Crime, 1975, number of cases reported by Inspector General, Police, Assam (*)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Offences against the State and public tranquillities</th>
<th>Murder</th>
<th>Other serious offences against persons</th>
<th>Dacoity</th>
<th>Thefts of cattle &amp; others</th>
<th>House break &amp; house breaking with intention to commit offence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Goalpara.</td>
<td>506</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>384</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>1,010</td>
<td>705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kamrup.</td>
<td>701</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>846</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>2,236</td>
<td>1,471</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darrang.</td>
<td>343</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>708</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>1,118</td>
<td>838</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nowgong.</td>
<td>702</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>882</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>1,198</td>
<td>959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sibsagar.</td>
<td>332</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>1,007</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>1,804</td>
<td>1,124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lakhimpur.</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dibrugarh.</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>864</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>974</td>
<td>568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cachar.</td>
<td>1,032</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>746</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>1,515</td>
<td>1,118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mikir Hills.</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.C.Hills.</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assam Total</td>
<td>3,890</td>
<td>465</td>
<td>5,889</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>10,372</td>
<td>7,076</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the above Chart No. C(18) it is evident that the trend of incidence of Crime in Assam is not at all ignorable and one cannot remain indifferent to the possibility of steady rise in incidence of crimes in Assam with the rapid change in socio-economic structure in the last decades.

When summarised the following points for socio-cultural change in Assam may be pointed out:

1. Growth of population due to inflow of persons from the then East Pakistan, and, influx of persons from neighbourhood.

2. Growth of urbanisation.

3. Increase of towns in specialised commerces.

4. Extension of administrative activities in new & bigger towns.

5. Increase of towns in specialised trades.

6. Intermixture of culture among different ethnic groups.

7. Revival in the realm of social & cultural life of the people.

8. Change on the economic life of people towards a degrading condition giving birth to the destitutes, Orphans, and other.

9. Birth of Vulnerable social groups.
1.5.1 **STATISTICS ON THE CONDITION OF THE CHILDREN IN ASSAM**

The growth and projection of the child population in Assam from the last decades and also on the next decade needs realistic approaches of development and planning for the welfare of the children.

Assam, with the projection \(^{(1)}\) of the total child population as is shown in 1971, the number is 46.60 per cent, shares the effect of socio-cultural changes in India, both as a part of the whole country and also as a state with its regional specific problems.

A short review so far received from the Statistics would comply with the condition of the children in Assam regarding their health, education, economy and labour. The per capita expenditure on health in Assam is 5.11 in 1970-71 \(^{(2)}\). The infant mortality rate in Assam (including Meghalaya) is 126.3 in 1975 \(^{(3)}\).

Enrolment in pre-primary schools for general education in Assam in the year 1974-75 is 2,517 (boys), & 2,210 (girls).

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\(^{(2)}\) Health Statistics of India, 1971.  
total being 4,727\(^{(1)}\), though there has been increase in
the number with the development of non-formal education
in the last two years.

Total number of child workers (in thousand) is
239. Percentage of child workers, to total workers is,
5.64 and percentage of child workers to total children
is 3.40\(^{(2)}\).

1.5.2 **NECESSITY OF TAKING CARE OF THE DESTITUTES IN ASSAM**

The social workers in Assam, both in Governmental
and Voluntary level who are trying to help the Orphan-
children in consonance with the same aim and belief to
establish childrens' Home or Orphanages. An Orphanage is
a child caring institution for the Orphans. Institutiona-
lisation, is by no means a satisfactory alternative to
home. When the children are neglected, exploited or when
they wander, and display extreme manifestations of neglect
by the parents through deviance, institutionalisation is
the only means whereby attempts can be made to reclaim them.


\(^{(2)}\) Census of India, 1971, series I- India Paper 3 of 1972-
Economic characteristics of population, Registrar General
But little work has yet been started in Assam to explore in detail the depth of the innumerable problems faced by a vast section of the child population of Assam. Very insignificant works have been done for the solution of the problems of Orphans whose deplorable conditions brings forth the necessity of taking care and protection by giving shelter and rendering useful environment in the Orphanages/ Homes for their normal development. Though the workers are trying to provide the orphan-children with accommodation, maintenance and facilities for education and the development of their character and activities, yet the researcher with a hesitant mind starts this humble investigation into the necessary training given in the Orphanages for protecting them against moral dangers and exploitations, and the satisfaction of basic needs leading to their normal growth of personality. Hence, the specific aim of the present study is to find out the personality characteristics of the Orphans in the Orphanages of Assam.

The worker's hypothesis to be tested in the present study 'deprivation of the basic needs of the life of the institutionalised Orphans may cause retarded growth of Personality'. 
1.6.1  **SIGNIFICANCE & RELEVANCE OF THE PRESENT STUDY:**

The significance of the study lies on the fact that such investigation regarding growth of personality of the institutionalised Orphans has not been given much importance in the history of educational research not only in Assam, but in India also.

While searching the relevance of the work to the present day problems of the country, the writer finds the problem of Orphanhood in Assam is also a social problem in the context of changing social scenario after independence and partition of India which is essentially a human situation calling attention. Their plight makes us look carefully into the provisions made for those Orphaned children who are dependent on the mercy of the people for their physical, psychological and cultural satisfaction and growth of normal personality.

The researcher tries to focus on the problems & development of the Orphans, who are institutionalised. The study is relevant and significant in the sense that it attempts to bring the problem of 'Orphans' to the limelight of 'Child Development Programme', try to arouse the people of country from their ageold slumber of thought and activity, by revealing the states of mind and growth of personality of the institutionalised Orphans.
With this end in view, the researcher has employed the necessary research methods and tools to find out the deprivations in the basic needs of the institutionalised orphans and the pattern of personality growth.

1.7.0 METHODOLOGY, EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN, RESEARCH TOOLS, SELECTION OF SAMPLE AND DATA COLLECTION:

This section is devoted to the discussion of the research method experimental design, selection of sample, preparation of research tools, plan of data collection and the statistical techniques to be used in the study to find out the personality characteristics of the orphans with reference to the orphanages in Assam.

1.7.1 RESEARCH METHODS AND TOOLS:

Research studies are distinguished on the basis of their different purpose and approaches. There are various methods which can be utilised for these purpose and approaches for data collection.
As the data collection in the present study is not possible in laboratories, data collection of the present work was done from field work in different orphanages. For any social or educational research study, field work is an essential part of the research project.

There are various methods open to the workers to utilise for their specific purpose of data collection. In the present works, where field study is necessary, data are mainly collected by using descriptive-Survey Method, Case-Study, Correlational Method, Interview and Observation, which are most commonly used for investigation into educational problems. These methods will help in ascertaining the prevailing conditions by collecting the real facts & finding out relationship between various variables. The requirement of the present investigation being the same, the descriptive Survey-cum-correlational method, case study, Interview and Observation, seems to be the most suitable research method for collecting the data and finding out the relationship between the hypothesis and the facts experienced. A study on the 'personality characteristics of the orphans with reference to the orphanages in Assam' itself justifies the method employed.
1.7.2 DESCRIPTIVE SURVEY METHOD

There are kinds of investigation which study, describe and interpret what exist at present. These are concerned with conditions that exist, practices that prevail, beliefs, points of view or attitudes that are thought of, processes and activities that are going on, effects that are being felt or trends that are developing and measures that are taken. Such investigation includes Descriptive Survey or Normative Survey Methods. The term survey suggests gathering of evidence relating to current conditions. The term descriptive survey is generally used for the type of research which proposes to ascertain what is the typical condition or practice at present time.

1.7.3 THE CORRELATIONAL METHOD

The correlational method of research does not denote merely a device which is statistical in nature calculating Co-efficients of co-relation between certain data. Rather, it is an approach taken by the researcher regarding the psychological condition which can be analysed by a relationship between data, between variables and some results in making the underlying pattern of relationship clear. The present investigation utilises that sort-of co-relation technique of analysis.
1.7.4 THE CASE STUDY METHOD:

The case study method discovers the detailed study of an individual conducted for the purpose of bringing about better adjustment of the person who is subjected to the investigation. It deals with one individual at one time, observation of groups is used as part of the data for the case study. To diagnose and interpret conduct or behaviour of an individual, case study involves the integration and use of comprehensive data. It is a diagnostic and remedial procedure based on a thorough investigation of a person so that the investigator can acquire knowledge of his history, his home condition and all of the things that have contributed to individual's present status and behaviour. The method of case study is utilized here as the present investigation contains a description of the behaviours, in child certain factual information regarding the individual, such as name, address, sex, religion, the agency who brought the orphan, physical and mental health, family background and education of the individual.

1.8.0 DESIGN OF RESEARCH:

Research design of any investigation depends upon what the researcher aims at finding out from the investigation. The problem of experimental design is directly related to the purpose of the study and the variables being studied in
the investigation. The present investigation is made out of descriptive and correlational technique. It involves personality characteristics as criterion variable (dependent variable) and the deprivation in emotional, social and cultural aspects in the life of the Orphans as the variate variables (independent variables). These are represented in the Table No. T(1.A).

\[T(1.A)\]

Table No. T(1.A) shows the criterion and variate variables of the present study.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Personality</td>
<td>1) Deprivation in emotional aspect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>characteristics</td>
<td>ii) Deprivation in Social aspect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>iii) Deprivation in Cultural aspect.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.8.1 **EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN OF THE STUDY**

As researcher starts from a question or a problem of certain type which may be raised in the mind of the worker, the investigator guided either by desire to solve a problem scientifically or for the academic pursuit has to work out a
plan of study here. In general, 'Research Design' means entire process of planning and execution of a research project.

The experimental nature of the enquiry envisaged here obviously call for a study of the various psychological aspects of the institutionalised Orphans in the Orphanages of Assam so as to provide useful data to find out their personality characteristics. Hence the study was taken up at different orphanages of Assam. The data of the study has been utilised for this purpose.
**1.0.2 OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:**

1. To study the fulfilment of criteria of selection of 100 Orphans in the different Orphanages of Assam.

II. To study the fulfilment of criteria of selection of Orphans of age group, 0-5, 6-10 and 11-16 years.

III. To determine Emotional, Social, Cultural and Pathological trends.

IV. To determine IQ of the subjects.

V. To determine personality characteristics of the Orphans in the Orphanages of Assam.

**T(1 B)**

Table No.T(1.B) shows Sample size and Methods tools Collection and Objective of the Study.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Sample size</th>
<th>Methods, tools</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Objective I</td>
<td>Out of 919 Orphans Descriptive Survey Method</td>
<td>100 Orphans of the Orphanages in Assam were selected randomly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Objective II</td>
<td>Orphans of the age group of 0-5, 6-10, and 11-16 years were determined from the objective I.</td>
<td>Case Study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Objective III</td>
<td>Population from objective II.</td>
<td>Questionnaire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Objective IV</td>
<td>Population from objective II, 11-16 years' group</td>
<td>Non verbal test of intelligence, Bhatia's Battery of Performance Test of Intelligence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Objective V</td>
<td>Population from objective I.</td>
<td>Experimental sum correlational method.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.9.0 **TOOLS EMPLOYED** :

The following tools were used for the purpose of investigation:

1) Questionnaire.

- Combined observation & Interview.


- Shatia's Battery of Performance Test of Intelligence.

1.9.1 **QUESTIONNAIRE** :

A questionnaire is a device for securing answers to the questions in a designed form generally asked to the respondent are those to secure informations about conditions or practices of which the recipient is presumed to have knowledge. It is designed to collect informations from a large, diverse and widely scattered groups. It could be used both for qualitative and quantitative type of data collection. In that sense, the worker justifies the employment of this tool in the present work.

In usual process, the questionnaire procedure comes to use where one cannot readily see personally all the people from whom he desires responses or where there is no particular reason to see them personally, but it has been found that in case of Orphans it is very difficult to have answers without reaching personally in administering questionnaire.
Purpose in constituting Questionnaire: Since the purpose of a question is to secure answer from the respondent which is valid and reliable, factors which promote this goal should be carefully observed. The questions were formed keeping look into the fact so that the (a) Vocabularies are understandable, (b) phrasing is simple and straightforward (c) terms are unequivocal and (d) print is readable by the respondents. In this investigation the worker is conscious about the making of sentences, so that these would not 'undermine' the sentiment of the orphans and would not make them afraid of responding.

In constructing questions it is seen that the respondent confines to a choice which does not describe him Orphan.

Attempts were made so that the questions could be clearly stated, simply constructed worded to encourage valid free responses and selective as to importance and relevance to the purposes, and written to facilitate tabulation and presentation of findings.

After questions were approved, each question was numbered separately which is recommended for efficient and accurate criticism and tabulation.
Arrangement of questions in appropriate groupings:

Arrangement of questions in appropriate groupings was done as it is noticed that when a respondent directs his attention to any question and the investigator asks the questions, he is mindful of factors relating to that question. Consequently, so long as one has a "mind-set" toward particular types of facts, it becomes in the interest of efficiency to group similar items.

A second reason for arranging questions in appropriate grouping was done to make tabulation more systematic and interpretation of the question more simpler.

Moreover, keeping similar items together it was seen more readily whether any unimportant points or questions were being omitted or retained.

Questionnaire:

The study aims at finding the relationship between three variables with one criterion variable, viz. the 'personality characteristic'. The questions which the investigator made to the respondents were grouped into three groups. The first groups consisted of Emotional and Socio-cultural aspects respectively. A third group of questions
were made of Pathological aspects to see mental health of
the inmates leading from Emotional and Socio-Cultural
deprivations.

Keeping the aim and objectives in mind, the
investigator constructed items with the help of relevant
literature, research studies, project works, newspaper
articles, research articles, criticisms, journals. Besides,
the investigator consulted with Psychologists and Psychiatrists and a few educationists and Sociologist and also
with the Director of SOS Children's Village, Salt Lake City,
West Bengal.

In all 72 items were constructed, these items
were placed before experts for the suggestion and modification of the questions. The investigator on the basis of
suggestions, made suitable modification in structure of
the items without destroying the content. Items were
constristed in the regional language so that the respondent
did not find any difficulty to understand the meaning of
the questions and these were distributed in the respective
questionnaire group each in three languages, namely -
English, Assamese and Bengali.
The table No. T(1.C) shows the distribution of questions according to respective aspects.

\[ T(1.C) \]

Table No. T(1.C) showing the distribution of items in the questionnaires aspect wise.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Questions on Emotional aspects</th>
<th>No. of Questions on Socio-Cultural aspects</th>
<th>No. of Questions on Pathological aspects</th>
<th>Total No. of Questions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.9.2 **COMBINED INTERVIEW AND OBSERVATION**

The employment of the tool of combined Interview and Observation was necessitated in case of Orphans to study their mental aspects, in addition to Questionnaire tool.

Personal interview is a device by which a person attempts to collect data in a face situation. It is not always a simple two way conversation between the investigator and the informant. The investigator had to pay importance on the gestures, glances, facial expressions and poses as these revealed many subtle feelings of the Orphans of many untold and unexpressed non-verbal psychological states.
The present scientific Observation is different from simple seeing in the manner the former being purposeful seeing. Observation as a scientific technique to a researcher must be planned systematically. The information collected through observation are recorded systematically so that this may be related to more general propositions for the fulfilment of investigation.

Here the observation is in a structured way. Because going to the field, unstructured way of observation has no meaning to the investigator. The observer has to draw notes which acted as guide in what to observe for the useful data of investigation.

**Field in Observation:**

Field notes or field diary was maintained to note whatever was observed after observation as soon as possible.

**Photographs:**

Photographs were taken to illustrate various situations of the environmental conditions and problems of the Orphans.
1.9.3 **TAT & CAT PROJECTIVE TEST**

Because there may be least chance of biased attitude on part of the Investigator to work with the tools of Interview and Observation, to perceive and infer correctly, or, in selecting and framing reference, the worker's alertness regarding a particular phenomena, or the observers practical inability to perceive directly many emotional & social phenomena, or the worker's emotional entanglements acted as a barrier to correct observations, the Researcher here employed addition of another tool, the Projective tool of TAT & CAT Test for the confirmation of the data so far collected and for analysing it through the records synthesised of the interpretations made by the orphans of the cards.

**Projective Test**

In Psychology, 'Projection' suggests the tendency of an individual to see his own unwanted traits, ideas and motives in other people or objects, but in testing 'Projection' means a somewhat different process. Recent laboratory findings concerning the relationship between motivation and perceptual process offers a somewhat different process. In test situation, requiring interpretation of ambiguous stimuli, the Respondents Project their past experiences and needs into the test material.
Use of Projection techniques for personality assessment of the Orphans in the present work is based on the importance of 'unconscious' the discovery of which is made by Freud(1) to study the inner life of the respondents. Freud's discovery of Psychoanalysis became the basis of all projective methods and his realisation of the importance of studying the relationship between the therapist and the subject led ultimately to the development of the projective techniques which is a device for understanding the mental world of an individual through their behaviour manifestations.

The Project Test, by contrast are more or less unstructured. By the term 'unstructured' the worker here means that the elements or attributes of the situation do not form a particular type or uniformity and clearly defined pattern for all who encounter it. The term is synonymous with 'ambiguous' in that the stimuli situations can elicit a variety of responses among persons tested, as well as a number of different responses from an individual.

(1) Chowdhury, Uma : Manual : An Indian Modification of the Thematic Apperception Test (TAT), p.3.
Distinguishing features of the Projective Test:

The investigator took the help of this tool, as it is considered especially sensitive to covert or unconscious aspects of behaviour of the respondents. It is highly multi-dimensional and it evokes unusually rich or profuse response data. The worker finds a very high relationship and link between the variables of personality, such as motives, values and the way a person interprets needs - related stimuli which are made somewhat ambiguous. The test material is ambiguous and as such, it allows the respondent to make his own world of imagination. The test material acts like a mirror, upon which the subject 'projects' his characteristic ideas, attitudes, strivings, emotional states etc. The subject is unaware of the purpose of the test and of the Psychological interpretation that will be worked out of his responses by the Investigator.

Purpose behind the employment of the Projective Test:

The purpose and object behind the adoption of the technique by the Investigator is to find out the emotional, Social and Cultural aspects of the subjects and their adjustment, attitudes and motives. Besides, the intellect and promptness and power of Creativity in imaginative
interpretation could be suggested of the respondents. Broadly speaking, the Investigator had the opportunity of applying the test mainly on the areas, viz. (1) Genetic, (2) Cultural and (3) Psychopathological.

In the Genetic or developmental area the technique has been used to study the personality growth of the individual and in the cultural area, the tool has been applied in studying the development and growth of personality structure of different groups of Orphans. And in the Psychopathological area, the technique was adopted to Psychoanalysis.

Realising the utility of the technique in a useful study of personality, interpretation of behaviour disorders and neuroses and Psychoses and diagnosis of Social problems in varied Cultural areas, the Investigator thinks the employment of this tool is necessary.

**TAT and CAT Projective Test:**

Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) and Children's Apperception Test (CAT) are techniques for personality assessment based on the simple principle of the compelling influence of one's unconscious on his attempt to make the story.
The TAT was first devised by Henry Murray and Morgan who finalised a set of thirty pictures and a blank card. Most of the picture consisted of human figures.

Modification of the test card:

An important modification of the test was done by Dr. Leopold Mella, who devised a test for children at the Children's Apperception Test (CAT). In this set, the figures are mostly of animals.

The Investigator of the present study adopted the TAT and CAT Cards which are depicted in Indian Adaptation (by Dr. Uma Choudhury) which contained an abridged edition of 12 Cards of the adaptation of Thematic Apperception Test. In the CAT Projective Test also, the cards adopted by Dr. Uma Choudhury were adopted for testing. The cards are ten (10) in number.

Accordingly, the Investigator adopted 12 TAT and 10 CAT new cards which were drawn by an Indian artist in the present adaptation to the features of Indian Social situations and environmental needs which do not have counterparts in the original TAT and CAT, required to be supplemented by introducing new cards to meet the requirements of its Cultural milieu keeping the new drawings as close as possible to the original.
The worker could faithfully employ the tool because the modification of the original pictures was planned on the basis of the experiences gathered from the results of the original tests with different groups with different Socio-Cultural background. No innovation was attempted except where it was absolutely necessary to make it fit for the new situation.

The TAT and CAT Tests suggest the Socio-Cultural trend in a family situation and situation of family relationship. CAT suggests the child's toilet training habits, child's structure of personality, his dynamic mood of reacting to his problems and the manners he would handle his problems of development.

1.10.0 SAMPLE:

During recent years, the use of sampling is being done in an accelerated way in education to ascertain information necessary in answering certain questions about a specific population. The population of the present study consists of the orphans in the orphanages of Assam. The Investigator had to strive hard because of the non-availability of any work done in this aspect in Assam. The Investigator was totally dependent upon the list of
orphanages produced by the Director, Social Welfare Board, Gauhati, and office of the Social Welfare, District, Cashar, Assam.

1.10.1 **SAMPLE FOR THE INVESTIGATION**

Sampling made by the researcher were from the different orphanages in Assam, age limit being 0-16 years irrespective of Caste, creed and religion, in order to have findings of the investigation in a varied way. The investigator decided 0-16 years as the limit of childhood for her investigation because until now no definite age limit all over India has been fixed for defining a child* and the Assam Children's Act of 1970 has not yet been enforced and because the limit of age of a child to be admitted in SOS Sishugram, North Gauhati, Assam is 16 years.

A separate study was also made, the sampling of which consisted of the children living in their own homes to make a comparative study between the inmates of the Orphanage and those of coming from normal Home atmosphere.

* In Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab a child means person under 16 years, in Saurestra and in West Bengal a person under 18 years, in Telangana, a person under 16 yrs, & in the rest of Andhra Pradesh, a person under 14 yrs. In the Union Territories a child is defined as a boy under16 yrs, or a girl under 18 yrs. As interstate movement of exploited children cannot be prevented, these laws are not effective as they could have been. Source, Children Act, 1980 (60 of 1980).
Another study was made on some of the orphans who came out of the Institutions after attaining their age of adulthood. The purpose behind such study was to test their mental health, the out put earned while living in the existing organisational and administrative set-up in the orphanages/Homes.

100 (One hundred) cases of population from the Orphanages of Assam were taken for sampling in the present investigation. The samples were constituted of Orphaned Children both complete and partial.

The first sample consists of the children of the Destitute Home, Meherpur, Silchar, Assam. The Destitute Home was established in the year 1950 under R/R Department (Govt. of India) and the Institution was transferred to Social Welfare Department, Govt. of Assam, in the year 1962. The inmates of the Home became orphaned due to the death of their mother, or due to physical infirmity of mother, or due to her insanity or indifference or involvement in malpractice.

The second sample consisted of the children of the Douglas Memorial Children's Hostel, Fulertal, Cachar, Assam. This Hostel was established in the year 1972.
The children have become orphaned due to the death of their both parents/parent, due to the indifference or negligence on the part of the parents to their children, or due to economic trauma and mothers'/father's remarriage.

The third sample consisted of the inmates of Assam Sishu Kalyan Sadan, Jalukbari, Gauhati whose foundation was laid by Smt. Indira Gandhi, in the year 1958 and the Orphanage started functioning from April, 1959. The children of this Sadan became orphaned due to the death of their both parents/parent, economic difficulties in the family, indifference of parents, thrown away by widow & unmarried mother, Proselytising of mother/father, remarriage of mother and children being victimised or due to the imprisonment of father.

The fourth sample consisted of the inmates of Assam Jana Seva Samity: Sishu Kalyan Kendra, inaugurated in the year 1976, at Neemati, Gauhati, who became orphaned due to death of parents/parent, deserted by mother, remarriage of father/mother, or due to mother's insanity or physical infirmity.
Table No. T(1. D) showing the distribution of total number (100) of samples investigated on the basis of their Institution and regional area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>DISTRICT</th>
<th>NAME OF THE PLACE</th>
<th>NAME OF THE INSTITUTION</th>
<th>NO. OF ORPHANS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>Cashar</td>
<td>Meharpur, Silchar</td>
<td>Central Destitute Home</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>Cashar</td>
<td>Pulertal, Cashar</td>
<td>Douglas Memorial Children's Hostel</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>Kamrup</td>
<td>Jalukbari, Gauhati</td>
<td>Assam Sishu Kalyan Sedan</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>Kamrup</td>
<td>Noonpati, Gauhati</td>
<td>Assam Jana Seva Samity: Sishu Kalyan Kondra</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total No. of Orphans investigated = 100

The various factors which led a sizeable child population to be orphaned and destitutes cannot be called only demographic but owing to combination of factors including non-availability of congenial environment at home to satisfy their basic needs of life, like—physical, emotional and socio-cultural needs.
The situation under which the child becomes orphaned is to be considered enough critical. Their states of distress has to be faced with massive operational scale and attempts on the part of the social workers while giving care and protection in the institutions should be productive and useful, so that the orphans may be provided with proper environmental set-up for the realisation of needs in life and growth of normal personality in the orphanages.

The relation between the social getting and growth of self structure is an inevitable truth, for which in the forth coming chapter the worker enters into the discussion of the role of society in developing the relation between normal personality & the relation between growth of personality and the social set-up with a critical enquiry into the social environment provided for the Orphans in the Orphanages.