SUMMARY, COMMENTS ON THE GROWTH OF PERSONALITY & SUGGESTION FOR FURTHER RESEARCH
9.1.1 SUMMARY OF THE STUDY:

To summarise the findings of the present study, "Personality Characteristics of the Orphans with reference to the Orphanages of Assam", the worker in the first chapter shows significant socio-cultural and economic changes after independence and partition of India in 1947 which had its impact also in Assam. It caused the problem of distressed child, destitution and orphanhood of an appreciable number of children who were housed in Orphanages/Homes for care, protection and normal development. Realising the problem of destitution and homelessness, the worker thinks that the people should act for the provision of shelter, care & protection for the Orphans. These children are also children and they are also the springboard of future generation. They are parentless and homeless and as such we should provide these children useful social-setting for their normal growth of personality. For finding out the problems in the life of the Orphans in the Orphanages of Assam and to detect their personality growth, the worker in these chapters has employed some investigatory methods, namely (i) Case-study, (ii) Questionnaire, (iii) Combined interview and observation, (iv) Projective Test, (v) Bhatia's
Battery of Performance Tests of Intelligence. The worker's hypothesis is 'deprivations of the basic needs in the life of the Orphans in the Orphanages of Assam may cause retarded growth of personality'.

The second chapter can be summarised by the role of society on the development of human personality. The process of Socialisation which is engineered through the provision of endogenous and exogenous forces in society and the home environment, is responsible for the development and the growth of personality of individuals. So, need for provision of proper social-setting was emphasised for the satisfaction of fundamental needs in the life of the children and for normal growth of personality.

The summary of the third chapter is related to the deprivation of the fundamental needs like, emotional, social and cultural, in the life of the Orphans in the environmental set-up of the Orphanages. The prevailing environmental conditions are revealed to be non-satisfying, because the basic needs in the life of the Orphans could not be realised. The institutions could not be called substitutes for homes under parental care and affection. The children were "emotionally starved".
The summary of the fourth chapter reveals the total number of orphans divided according to group, Community, type of agency functioning, the area from where the orphans were brought. Total number of children is 100, when divided into three groups, it was found out that there were 9 orphans in the group of 0-5 year's, 37 orphans in the group of 6-10 years and 54 orphans in the group of 11-16 years.

It was also found that 'parentlessness' was not the main cause in becoming orphaned. 'Economic trauma' in the family was the main cause for which the inmates were admitted in the institutions. Moreover, social workers were most active agents in Assam to collect orphan-children from the different areas of Assam. The number of Muslim children were remarkably low. It was 1% only of the total number of orphans investigated.

The fifth chapter can be summarised in the way that the environment, care and protection rendered in the Institutions could not help the orphans to develop normally. They suffered retardation in many respects, viz. in emotional, social and cultural aspects which were expressed through the behaviour patterns of the
grown-up orphans which were marked by States of frustration and anxiety. The orphans in the Social set-up of the orphanages acquired low level of intelligence. The children suffered from 'future shock' to rehabilitate in normal life.

The sixth chapter, on an analysis of the data and findings collected through investigations, can be summarised in the way that there were significant difference in responses to the questionnaire between the inmates of the three age groups, namely, 0-5 years, 6-10 years and 11-16 years. Intensity of psychological disorder was seen more in the higher groups in comparison to the low-age group. With retarded growth of mental health, the grown-up children showed indication towards social deviance and delinquency after they came out of the Orphanages. This was evident from their expression through dissatisfaction against the treatment and management in the set-up of orphanages.

There was no significant difference of responses between the two sexes due to rendering of equal social setting and treatment in the environment of the orphanages. It was also noticed that the tribal children differed remarkably in few responses from the plains children due
to their affinity between the living environment in the orphanages and their own socio-cultural factors.

The seventh chapter, on examination of a comparative study between institutionalised orphans and the children in the normal family environment can be summarised that the children living in the orphanages suffered more in emotional, social and cultural aspects than those living in home under parental care and affection.

The eighth chapter, on an evaluation of the measures provided to the inmates of the Orphanages/Homes in Assam can be summarised that the welfare works done for the Orphans are still in embryonic state. Welfare works suffer: both in Governmental and Public level due to lack of resources in economy and trained man power and also because of insufficiency in awareness and planning of organisational and administrative set-up. Necessity of putting importance on non-institutional way of adopting orphaned children under parental care was evident. Some remedial measures were suggested for the benefit of the orphans by which they could be able to rehabilitate themselves in normal social life.
The summary of the ninth chapter reveals that the growth of personality of the orphans in the Orphanages of Assam does not highlight normalcy. The Orphans of the present set-up of the Orphanages suffer from retardation of behaviour patterns. Their personality development can be characterised as expressions of introvert type of neurotic personality growth. The workers' hypothesis of the present study was thus verified and established.

In concluding, importance on SOS Children's Village organisation was exaggerated and need for parental care and affection was explained to fill up emotional void in the life of the orphans and for their all round growth of personality. Also modifications on SOS Village programme was suggested. The problem of child developments & need of putting attention on it was discussed.

It was also felt that arousal of more sincere awareness both on the part of the Voluntary Organisation and the Government was necessary in chalking out plans and programmes realising the extent of need and the problem of orphanhood in the face of rapid social change and programme of child development in Assam. With this
end in view the worker suggests some problems to be examined and investigated by doing further researches. She volunteers herself to be engaged in sharing and shouldering responsibility with others who come forward for the solutions of the problems of the orphans and raise cry for giving attention on the orphans right now who as other children are the backbones of future generation. It was emphasised that the total developmental programme for the children of the country can never succeed until and unless the huge number of orphaned children are taken into account.

9.2.1 COMMENTS ON THE PATTERN OF PERSONALITY GROWTH OF THE ORPHANS IN THE ORPHANAGES/HOMES OF ASSAM:

The researcher’s hypothesis in the present study that deprivations of the basic needs in the life of the orphans in the orphanages of Assam may cause retarded growth of personality has been verified and established.

While making comments on the patterns of personality growth of the institutionalised orphans the writer works out that, institutional set-up though superficially seems less complex yet it hampers in the holistic development of the life's structure of the Orphans
and produces strains by the non-satisfaction of the physical, emotional and socio-cultural aspects of life. The institutional set-up which runs counter to the biological and psychological need-satisfaction gives rise to severe stresses in the minds of the orphans which are due to fraudulent interpersonal contact, less emotional and socio-cultural stimulation and lack of dynamicity and absence of positive outlook in life. Deprivations in the basic needs burn the seed of life before seedling and give rise to impaired psychic structure with retarded capacity of adjusting themselves to the world outside orphanages with no/or little scope for growth of normal personality.

The writer feels that she tried to make a study about a group of children living in a dark, locked world where hearts of so many orphans sob, heads stumble and like snails their needs wind into shells and suffer. Though so strenuous a matter, yet the worker volunteered herself to percolate through the deserts of the lives of Orphans to diagnose the cause of their gangrened mental states and to investigate into their growth of personality in the institutionalised environment. Though the worker faced tremendous troubles to investigate into the present study as the orphans
were always hesitant to speak out their mental condition yet she cannot but express her satisfaction by revealing many things about the choked and untold voice of the Orphans. Her patient attempts could feel their touchy mind. With motherly affection she could manipulate them to speak out internal mental world, either through their response or the wink of eyes and the colour of face and rolling drops down the cheeks. The sitting of the infant orphans on the lap of the worker, their manner of presence, unusual obedience and silence all spoke the untold feeling of their core of heart.

9.2.2 PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ORPHANS:

The personality development of the orphans can be characterised as expressions of 'introvert and neurotic type of personality growth'.

The common core of the growth of personality of the orphans is one of mal-adaptive life style with signs of neurosis typified by anxiety and defence oriented avoidant behaviour. The outcome represents varying degrees of conflict, repression and dissociation together with perversion of functions.
Basic to this neurotic life style of the Orphans are: (a) the neurotic - nuclear, the faulty evaluation of reality and the tendency to avoid rather than cope with stress, & (b) the neurotic - paradox, the tendency to maintain the present life style despite its self-defeating and mal-adaptive nature.

The state of neurotic nuclear is noticed in the life of the orphans which is a circular process and where they basically feel inadequate and suffer from intra-psychic conflict between id, ego and super-ego and though evaluation of the institutional management and treatment is threatening and dissatisfying, yet the orphans want to deal with the situation of anxiety by avoidance and defence oriented reaction. They become emotionally controlled and show submissiveness just to avoid the frustrated situations and adjust with surroundings by inhibiting in order to earn pebbles of fame in fear of food and shelter.

The state of neurotic paradox is evident by the attempt of the orphans to cling to their established coping pattern despite the fact that it is ineffective, self-defeating and leads to dissatisfaction, which may be described as puzzling situation.
The 'neurotic paradox' behaviour of the orphans could be understood in terms of two basic patterns:
(a) the immediate relief from anxiety which is achieved by the oblivion of the specific cause and effect of the threatening situations as the orphans say that what is the use of ruminating the sorrows when they have to stay in the institutions for their food and shelter and (b) the continued and inappropriate perception of situations which everyday occurs as threatening, for example, parental deprivations and loneliness. No doubt, neurotic paradox helps the orphans to protect themselves from anxiety, but at the same time they are prevented from testing the situations they fear, whether in fact real. They want to live somehow by consciously forgetting and testing their continuous frustrating situations.

The behaviour patterns of the grown up orphans are marked by neurosis. They suffer from:

a) Anxiety neurosis;
b) Neurasthenia;
c) Hypochondriasis;
d) Depression;
e) Existential neurosis.
Anxiety neurosis among the orphans of the 11-16 years group are said to be 'free-floating'. When interviewed, the orphans could not answer exactly from what their anxiety starts. They could not give reply when the investigator asked them why they felt lethargy. The stimuli of anxiety are obscure, complex and quite pervasive, as these are characterised by chronic anxiety and apprehensiveness; neither the anxious expectations nor the acute anxiety attacks appear to start from any particular threat. The orphaned-children could not give reply what for they liked community sleeping, though this behaviour pattern is a reaction to the stimulus of 'loneliness and unrelatedness'.

Moreover, the neurasthenic symptom of the orphans is characterised by their chronic mental and physical fatigue and lack of enthusiasm. Their spending a good deal of time in lying on the bed is an attempt to counteract their fatigue but inspite of such amount of sleep enjoy, they awake unrefreshed.

The causal factors of neurasthenic reactions centered around the concept of 'nerve weakness' of the orphans are prolonged mal-nutrition, conflict and
dissatisfaction, frustration, discouragement and hopelessness that reduced motivation and led to the characteristic fatigue. Neurasthenia in case of orphans may be looked upon more as a psychological than physical reaction. Proof of their neurasthenic chronic reaction is anxiety and disturbed sleep which led to a very real decentralisation of bodily reserve.

In our rapid social change, feelings of fatigue and incapability to cope with the world are common, but the neurasthenic orphans are typically the persons who lack self-confidence and feel completely inadequate to face frustration of hopeless situations.

The depressive state of neurosis of the orphans is evident from their depressed 'mood', dejection, discouragement, sadness and brooding, loss of interest and lowered self-confidence. Most of the orphaned children acquired a weak type of self-concept out of their emotional dissatisfaction, feeling of rejection, inadequacy and unwantedness. Many of the boys replied, "Yes, you see, how can we get jobs with boys of our age? People know that we come from Orphanages/Homes, we cannot be at par with the normal children; because we are after all Orphans!"
Further, the state of hypochondriacal neurosis is revealed by their state of health and presumed diseases. This symptom is characterised in them by their complaints of various physical illness, which are not restricted to any logical symptom pattern. The general tendency is to manifest new illness. They show serious illness and think they cannot recover. They are sincere in their conviction that their symptoms represent real illness. Many of the elderly orphans complain of severe headache, palpitations and asthma of which, even after medicinal treatment, the orphans do not feel cured.

The causal factors of hypochondriacal neurosis are (a) actual early psychic trauma and (b) disappointing life situation which focussed the attention of the children on their deprived condition led, to a highly gratifying position in the institution to seek attention and care, to achieve hopes in life; the stage is set for a mal-adaptive reaction.

The symptoms of existential neurosis is revealed by the individual's inability to make success in life. The resulting symptoms in the Orphans are characterised by meaninglessness and lack of positive attitude. When
asked 'Do you think you can stand independently in life?' Most of the Orphans replied in the negative way. Continuous dissatisfaction and inhibition, resulted in the life of the orphans in hankering after meeting only their biological needs of stomach, rather than need to grow into normal personality.

9.2.3 ABSTRACT OF THE STUDY OF GROWTH OF PERSONALITY OF THE ORPHANS ACQUIRED THROUGH IMPROPER SOCIAL SETTING OF THE ORPHANAGES IN ASSAM:

The Orphans suffer from the non-development of growth of personality in view of the following characteristics:

I. Inadequate frame of reference meaning absence of reality possibility and value assumptions concerning the Self himself of the Orphan and his world around, and incapable of -

II. Self-direction which means the Self's inadequate identity independent from surrounding influences and non-capacity to tolerate stress to enable meaningful Self-direction, and
III. Lack of essential competencies meaning thereby Self's inability to master competencies regarding the physical, intellectual, emotional and social competencies needed, and also non-development of,

IV. Personal growth and Self-actualisation which do not tend to the development of their potentials and Self-fulfilment as a person.

9.3.1 NEED FOR UPDATED ATTENTION ON THE SOCIAL SET-UP OF THE ORPHANAGES/HOMES FOR NORMAL GROWTH OF PERSONALITY OF THE INMATES:

Realising the growth of personality as non-satisfying in the setting of the Orphanages, the worker feels that the type of care and protection rendered to the orphans for so many years were proved inadequate. A 'flock of children' who entered the institution with few problems of their age, came out with many more conflicts of grown up age. Their inadequate growth of self-structure is a sure test of non-congenial efforts done by the authority of the orphanages/Homes and also an indication towards loopholes of organisational and administrative set-up.
From the present study it is clear that the emotional states of the orphans are determined mainly by the environment in which they grow up and the affectionate relationship they have with the people in the surrounding environment. It is found that the orphans are deprived of opportunities in the present institutional set-up to have experiences of reasonable amounts of the pleasant emotions. It could not satisfy the basic needs, the physical needs, joy, happiness, love and affection. The orphan-children are provided with such environments which may be called 'emotionally starved'.

**SOS VILLAGE : SISHUGRAM, NORTH GAUHATI, ASSAM**

Thanks to the organisers of SOS Village : Sishugram North Gauhati, Assam, who have started the establishment with the intention of giving protection to the destitutes/Orphans in home situation under maternal care. The endeavour is highly appreciable but it is still in the stage of infancy which needs continuous nursing from official and non-official level for its rapid development into a full-fledged institution for the benefit of the orphans. All concerned should take interest for establishment of such institutions in different locations in the state.

* See Appendix.14.
to cover the whole community of orphans so that they may get rid of impersonal treatment, emotional dissatisfaction and also non-development in socio-cultural aspects of life. SOS Village organisers as social cate-
ger will help the orphans to be rehabilitated in normal life.

No doubt, the worker: agrees that to plan and materialize such a programme is not a so easy matter. But realising the importance and need of child development and realising the children as our foundation of future generation, immediate attempts should be made so that under the same sky we do not see that a large group of orphaned children are moving carelessly. It is disgrace to the whole community when it is found that children of both living and non-living parents are neglected and driven out of homes and enlisted as orphans and destitutes when so many programmes for child development are observed both at home and outside.

Hence, the SOS programme which has been taken in North Guwahati, Assam, has to be reared up by the active participation of the people both from Government and Voluntary level. With change of society with fast
rise in economic level and with the rapid growth of population, the problem of destitution and orphanhood have become urgent. The manpower and economic resources we have in Assam should be engaged in enhancing the works of the SOS Children's Village: Sishugram, North Guwahati, Assam. Attempts should be made on starting many more Sishugrams in Assam realising the extent of destitution. As the findings of the present study show that environments in the orphanages/Homes in Assam are not satisfying, emphasis is to be paid on SOS Children’s Village set up.

The worker is hopeful that modification of organisational and administrative setup of the orphanages and following of SOS Children's Village set up will surely benefit the orphans. Because, there are age old experiences acquired by the Directors of the Villages who asserts their valued opinion the environment present in SOS Children's Villages that change of environment of the Orphanages to the SOS Children's Village brings good to the orphans.

The researcher is hopeful that if the organisational and administration arrangements are modified, the orphan
children can be developed into normal growth of personality and they can be useful citizens. Sri S. K. Mitra, Director, SOS Children's Village, West Bengal, wrote his personal experience through the function of SOS Village: "Long experience in running SOS Village in our country as well as abroad has shown that by providing an affectionate surrounding and healthy environment the child can be helped to attain normal growth in body and mind". (1)

9.4.1 NEED FOR PENETRATION INTO DEEPER PROBLEMS OF ORPHANS IN ASSAM:

It is a matter of sorrow that even after 34 (thirty four) years of Indian Independence and world uprising in child development programme and also employment of national policy for the children, (1974), the Children Act of Assam (1970), even after 11 (eleven) years of enactment, has not been enforced.

In comparison with the area and number of children, and economic condition, difference of so many ethnic groups and also the geographical position of Assam, there being thousand of families in the interior pockets of hills,

the problems of deprived child has been made more intricate. The programme for reaching the benefits of child development should be more extensive and at the same time intensive. From the population projections it is to be noted that the states of Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Punjab are showing considerable decline. Rajasthan, Assam, U. P. and Karnataka are much above the national average; others are at par with the national average (child population). In addition to the deprived children of urban area, the deplorable fate of the children of the rural and backward areas is to be given deep attention.

It was found out that the main cause of becoming orphaned of the children in Assam was not parentlessness, but economic trauma for which the parents & relatives left the children in the Institutions permanently. Such children scored 36% of the total Orphans investigated while the children who became orphaned by the death of parents scored only 9%. If we accept that fertility is more closely associated with low socio-economic status of the weaker sections, problems of children dependency is more serious in these classes and in that sense, Assam is alarmed by the possibility of greater number of vagrants and destitutes with rapid changes in socio-economic conditions of

families and price rise in commodities.

C(IX : A)

Chart : C(IX:A) GROWTH AND PROJECTION OF TOTAL CHILD POPULATION BY STATES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>1971 percent</th>
<th>1991 percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>40.48</td>
<td>32.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Assam</td>
<td>46.60</td>
<td>41.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>42.58</td>
<td>38.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>43.05</td>
<td>35.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</td>
<td>42.88</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>40.26</td>
<td>30.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>43.70</td>
<td>36.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>41.34</td>
<td>31.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>41.13</td>
<td>43.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orissa</td>
<td>42.35</td>
<td>33.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>43.30</td>
<td>32.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>44.17</td>
<td>39.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>37.77</td>
<td>30.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>41.85</td>
<td>37.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>41.90</td>
<td>37.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>42.02</td>
<td>34.28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N.A. = Not available.

The situation that is reflected in the
C(19-18) regarding the growth of child population in the
next decade is enough critical if their dependency on
society is not tackled appreciably. Understanding the
economic status of the families, such growth of popula-
tion is an alarm to the growth of destitution and vag-
raney which possibly may give rise to delinquency and
socially vulnerable groups.

It is true, the State Social Welfare Board is
worthy of getting appreciations for its taking of social
defence programme in Assam, the subjects which come under
this programme are:(1)

I. Probation, 1962,

II. Prevention of Vagrancy, 1967,

III. Prison Welfare,(date of establishment not
mentioned),

IV. After-Care of Ex-prisoners, 1960,

V. Assam Children's Act, 1970,

VI. Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and
Girls Act, 1956 and also the Policy of Government
to encourage voluntary organisation to undertake
schemes of Child Welfare,

but that can be served in successful manner when
the enforcement and workability of the framed and passed

(1) Social Defence Programme, Department of Social Welfare,
Govt. of Assam, Gauhati, P.5, 1976.
rules of the Assam Children's Act, 1970 are done.
Of course, it has not yet been possible in Assam to
implement the Assam Children's Act, 1970 because of want
of necessary funds and for want of adequate accommoda-
tion to house, the institutions required to be set-up
under the Act, such as the Remand (observation) Home,
special school and Children's Home (except one in Nowgong).
Though it is learnt that attempts are being made by the
State Government to enforce the Act as early as possible,
yet the worker feels it necessary that attempts should
not remain in the stage of planning only, they must be
materialised so that with the rapid socio-economic
changes of Assam, the sufferer children should not be
deprived of opportunities for their development and
rehabilitation.

As the problem of destitution is too severe in
India, the worker thinks that putting the all orphans in
SOS Children's Village will not be so easy a programme. It
will take time, because of economic stringency and lack
of needful volunteers. It is imperative that we will make
out attempts for modification and reorganisation of the
social set-up in the orphanages and we should take pre-
ventive measures to the problem of destitution. We cannot
remain insensitive to the future of these orphans who are already in the process of developing the pattern of retarded personality in the organisational and the environmental set-up of the existing institutions. In addition to the suggestions already made in the Chapter (VIII) regarding provision of better atmosphere in the organisational and administrative set-up of the orphanages, the workers suggest some other lines of rehabilitation for the orphans.

As the tendencies of retarded growth are more in the 11-16 years group, the worker thinks that proper importance should be given on this period. This is a stage of life when the sense of insecurity is more among the children. The suggestions made by the children (Chapter. V) for their rehabilitation indicate that if proper guardianship and vocational training could be given, the orphans could be helped in normal life. But because of dissatisfaction they are frustrated and feel insecurity for which they feel revolting against orphanages and society while they come out of the Institution. Their incompetency to adapt themselves in the normal social life makes them aloof from the society and the orphans internally grumble against the administration and treatment of the authority of the orphanage.
Intensive follow-up study should be made regarding the growth of the institutionalised orphans which seems to be wanting on the present set-up of welfarism in the Orphanages/Homes in Assam. The Orphans who come out of the orphanages after completion of their childhood, struggle for existence. But, because of their incapability to mix with children outside due to inferiority complex and feeling of difficulty in finding jobs because of absence of home, guardian, vocational education, guidance and money, they may learn wandering. Their incompetent growth may get them involved in the darker world because of absence of any family and social bindings, there is the possibility of falling easy prey to vulnerable social groups.

9.5.1 FURTHER SUGGESTION FOR THE REHABILITATION OF THE ORPHANS TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THEIR NATURE OF GROWTH IN THE EXISTING SETTING OF THE ORPHANAGES:

The Orphans, in the organisational set-up of the Orphanages earn such a nature which can be called as timid, inhibited, and controlled which we never find in any gathering of children from normal home atmosphere, either in school or in any association or in any hostel. And also, because
of vast emotional deprivations and feeling of insecurity they learn to be inclined towards 'folk-association'.

Their inhibited way of life having likings for gregarious living and a dormant state of mind from the very early infancy to hanker after a job to get rid of the social setting in the orphanage could qualify the orphans to rehabilitate in normal life if proper follow up study on them could be made by putting them in job among "folk-association" where non-verbal, non-intellectual, mechanical, routined & regimented way of service could be befitting to their present growth of personality earned in the institutional setting.

Because of the absence of home atmosphere & family bindings, an orphan in a dormitory system makes more communications with others; from a sense of loneliness they show the behaviour characteristic of liking toward 'gregarious life'. They qualify themselves to live in situations where prevails the feeling of common brotherhood.

The Orphans, from very early childhood fix on some goal in life for earning money, unlike the children under parental guidance, who due to over protectiveness (from parents/guardians) spend days through the slumber of
thoughts and remain very much dependent for the choice of profession in future on the parents. The Orphans are more conscious regarding what they 'have not' than the other children who are pampered by the parents. The grown up orphans are conscious of their helplessness in the field of vocation and economy and as such though they do not know how to attain the goal, yet almost all of them say that they have goal in life to earn money.

9.6.1 PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE :

Prevention is better than cure. Helping the grown-up predelinquent and under-privileged orphans by concrete and redirective effort and manipulation and utilisation of resources both man and economy in the country is what may be marked preventive correction. Social workers must see that the children may be helped in their pressing needs and satisfaction of basic needs in life by strengthening their family relation between parents and children. It includes a broad operational conception which includes the education and attitude of the whole community, for the Child Development Programme and its materialisation.
It involves:

I. Family,
II. Police or Law enforcement,
III. Voluntary Organisation,
IV. The Government,
V. Gaon-Panchayat,
VI. Local Hospitals and Doctors,
VII. Women's organisation,
VIII. The young generation and
IX. The authority of the orphanages.

Active planning on Rural Development and Village Reconstruction Programme have to be made out. It is desirable that Gaon-Panchayat should be more workable so that the problem of rural children may be searched out more successfully, the rural population constitutes the lion percentage of Indian population.

To help the child to grow into healthy youth, the base and background of the nation is the goal of all welfare services. The objective of welfare to the children when analysed one finds two significant aspects, one is to see that the child is at peace and happiness with himself and the other aspect is to see that the child is in a pleasurable situation with others in the community. In the process of
socialisation, growth and adjustment to environmental norms in the orphanages cause disturbances in children. So emphasis is to be put on prevention and treatment which is an important aspect of child welfare programme. If a timely redirective or counter processing effort is made through Vigorous public consciousness and functions of the agencies, the chances of child’s going astray are minimised.

Laws and policies by themselves cannot move or be utilised. Enforcement of laws and their functioning for social development depend on the conscience and workability of the people of the land. The social workers in Assam should involve themselves in more coordinated way to take measures for the orphans both preventive and curative and all must extend co-operation to take care and protection realising the problem of 'Orphan' as a Social problem, solutions of which should be done in equal importance with other Child Development Programme in India.

Care and protection from the society is the birth right of the children. Our decision to take care for the children must start from the present and not in the future.
And if we decide to do it in the present, it must start from right now. We are guilty of many errors any many faults, but our worst crime is abandoning the children, neglecting the fountain of life. 'Many things we need can wait. The child cannot. Right now, is the time his bones are being formed, his blood is being made and his senses are being developed. To him we cannot answer "Tomorrow". His name is "Today".'

Hence, an updated attention in the field of social sympathy and co-operation is necessary so that the orphans who come out of the Orphanages, may be properly rehabilitated in the society, social workers should see that the aim of welfarism to rehabilitate the orphans in normal life may not be fruitless by their sheer absence of organisational planning and co-ordination while giving care in the institutions and that must be bridged with a follow-up study when they come out of orphanage. We must see that the orphans become useful citizen instead of being engulfed in the status of 'orphan' again. Let society be the guardian of such children and each orphan understand that he is not alone in the midst of thousands of people. The worker makes plea to the people of the whole country to replicate her cry for those ill-fated

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WE WANT LIGHT
orphans who lost their connections with parents, homes either due to the death of parents/parent or due to some other social evils of the so-called parents for which the children immediately after birth had their place by the side of the road or in the dust-bin. The worker still listens to the whispers of the orphans and it only vibrates in the ether "we want light".

9.7.1 SUGGESTION FOR FURTHER RESEARCH.

Researches usually stem from the need of shortcomings of what exists. In her research to fulfil the need or to eliminate the shortcomings, the researcher comes across many other problems which can only be solved through planned researches. Any research endeavour therefore, raises some problems and issues than it proposes to solve and initiate further researches in that field.

Also the researcher cannot but mention her sufferance to do the present study in Assam because of scarcity in statistical survey Reports and study material to solve the problem of the extent of vagrants, Destitutes, Orphans, delinquents and Victimised children in the State. The worker desires that well-equipped psychological Research Centre and shop for psychological material should be
A comparative study of the orphanages in Assam with those of other States.

A study of the attitudes of the people towards orphanages.

A study into the treatment of the authority and its effect on the inmates of the orphanages.

A study into the vocational education of the inmates of the orphanages.

A study into the development of instructional materials for the inmates of the orphanages.

A study into the suitability of method of testing according to age group.

A study into the picture of Projective Cards not only in the general adaptation to Indian culture, but according to particular ethnic culture.
h) A study into the modification and development of the organisational matter of SOS Children's Village.

i) A study into the precipitating cause of becoming orphan in India.

j) A follow-up study of the orphans after they come out of the orphanages.

k) A statistical study regarding the problem of distressed children of Assam.