CHAPTER - I

INTRODUCTORY
CHAPTER-1

INTRODUCTORY

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1.1 INTRODUCTION

An Orphan is a child whose parents are dead or have abandoned them permanently. In common usage, only a child who has lost both parents is called an orphan. When referring to animals, only the mother's condition is usually relevant. If she has gone, the offspring is an orphan, regardless of the father's condition.

Adults can also be referred to as orphan or adult orphans. However, survivors who reached adulthood before their parents died are normally not called orphans. It is a term generally reserved for children whose parents have died while they are too young to support themselves.

Orphaned character are extremely common as literary protagonists, especially in children’s and fantasy literature. The loss of parents leaves the characters to pursue more interesting and adventurous lives, by feeling them from familial obligations and contrails and depriving them of more prosaic lives. It creates characters that are self-contained and introspective and who strive for affection. Orphans and metaphorically search for self-understanding through attempting to know their roots.
Parents can also be allies and serves of aid for children and removing the parents makes face the writer for the necessity to depict such an irrelevant relationship. If one parents-child relationship is important, removing the other parent prevents complicating the necessary relationship. All these characteristics make orphan attractive characters for researcher. Orphans are common in fairy tales, such as most variants of Cinderella.

Orphan is a Greek word. And orphan is a child permanently bereaved of or abandoned by his or her parents. In common usage, only a child who has lost both parents is called an orphan.

Wars and great epidemics, such as AIDS, have created many orphans. World war two with its massive number of deaths and population movements created large number of orphans with estimates for Europe ranging from 10,00,000 to 1,30,00,000 estimates three from 9,000 orphaned children in Czechoslovakia, 60,000 in the Netherlands, 30,000 in Poland and 2,00,000 in Yugoslavia, plus many more in Soviet Union, Germany, Italy and Elsewhere.

According to the report of UNICEF\(^1\) (2009), there are 7.6% orphan children of total population in the world. Highest number of orphan children are in Africa continent and there are 16.5% of total population of this continent. America has 7.4% orphan children.

UNICEF and Global partner define “An orphan as a child who has lost one or both parents”

People believe that Orphan children are curse for the society. Some people of the society still not ready to accept orphan children yet. Partial attitude have being toward them. India is a progressing country; in which for every class, every caste and every community have equal opportunity for development. Than after orphan children faces lot of problems and needs.

1. Sufficient clothes and food does not provide to orphan children.
2. Very few orphanages are available for orphan children.
3. Insufficient health and hygiene facilities are provides to them.
(4) Does not provide financial facilities for studying for school and higher education to orphan children. Sometimes they deprive for education.

In the present study researcher keep in centre to orphan children. Researcher wanted to know that what aspirations and expectations the orphan children have? Which problems they feces in the society? What is the present status of orphan children in education and adjustment? To find the answers of these questions researcher took this study. Researcher tried to know about the aspirations, adjustment and scholastic achievement of orphan children.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The first phase of the research process is to prepare the proper questions for the research. There for, statement of the problem is very important thing. Therefore, it is very important to present the statement of the research problem very clearly. The statement of the research problem should be in correct language, undoubtedly and without any prejudice and the clear words.

In the present study, researchers worked keeping in mind the physically disability. Any kind of disability related to the human organisms so the children have to face different problems regarding adjustment. We can see the effect of disability in such children with their brothers and sisters, on playground, in school with their classmates in general context.

According to Crown\textsuperscript{2} (1962),

“Any kind of Disability can affect on a child’s personality and wisdom more or less”
According to Colman\textsuperscript{3} (1960),

“Physically disabled children make themselves of guilty and frightened mentality. As a result, disabled children’s personality is undeveloped and mal-adjusted with the society. Children’s nature become perishes because of their physically default or disability. Because of the problem in confidence and concentration such disabled children become further back in comparing to other normal children.”

In the present study, the researcher has tried to know about the Aspiration, Adjustment and Scholastic Achievement of the orphan children. For that, she has compared the orphan children with the normal students. Here, the statement of problem is as follow:

\textit{A study of Aspiration, Adjustment and Scholastic Achievement of Orphan Children}

1.3 \textbf{DEFINITIONS OF THE KEY WORDS}

The clarity of the terminological words used in statement of problem is as below:

1.3.1 \textbf{Orphan Children}

\textbf{Theoretical Definition}

According to The Webster\textsuperscript{4} (2011),

“A child deprived by death of one or usually both parents”

According to D. Skinner & N. Tsheko\textsuperscript{5} (2004),

“Loss of parents through desertion or if the parents are unable or unwilling to provide care”
Working Definition

Those children whose mother and father both are not alive in the world and those children who live in the orphanages are taken as orphan children in this study.

1.3.2 Aspiration

There are many different short term career aspirations that you may have. You may aspire to be the very best at efficiency. Career aspiration is what you aspire to in your career. Basically, it means what do you want for your career, what do you want to be when you grow up.

Theoretical Definition

According to Oxford Dictionary\(^6\) (2010),

“A hope or ambition of achieving something”

According to MacMillan Dictionary\(^7\) (2009),

“Something that you want to achieve or the wish to achieve something”

According to Encyclopedia of M.D.\(^8\) (2012),

“Strong desires to accomplish something. This usually pertains to greater values or high ideals.”

According to N.L.Munn\(^9\) (2013),

“what you want for the future and your desire and dreams that were once hopes but now can be altered into reality”
Working Definition

Selection rank of the 11-areas like selection of Educational stream, selection of educational level, selection of giving competitive examinations, selection of occupational choice, selection of type of service, selection of reasons of occupational selection, selection of attitude, selection of goal of life, selection of family priority in selection of life-partner, selection of life-partner, selection of friends of aspiration questionnaire by Sneh Anand has taken as Aspirations.

1.3.3 Adjustment

Adjustment may define as a process of altering behavior to reach a harmonious relationship with the environment. When people say they are in an ‘adjustment period’ they typically mean they are going through a process of change and are searching for some level of balance or acceptance with the environment, others or themselves.

According to Kaul\(^\text{10}\) (1989),

“The behavioral process by which humans and other animals maintain equilibrium among their various needs or between their needs and the obstacles of their environments, a sequence of adjustment begins when a need is felt and ends when it is satisfied.”

Theoretical Definition

According to Bhatia\(^\text{11}\) (1965),

“Adjustment is the co-ordination of the individual needs and goal seeking behavior into smoothly functioning interaction with the environment”
According to Coleman^12 (1969),

“Adjustment is the outcome of the individual’s efforts to deal with stress and meet his needs”

Gates and Jersild^13 (1973) defined,

“Adjustment is the a continual process by which a person varies his behavior to produce a more harmonious relationship between himself and environment”

Eysenck^14 (1975) defined,

“Adjustment is a state in which the needs of the individual on one hand and claims of society on the other hand are fully satisfied”

According to Gorlow^15 (1968),

“Adjustment is the co-ordination of the individual needs and goal seeking behavior into smoothly functioning interaction with the environment”

**Working Definition**

For the adjustment inventory Percentile Rank (P.R.) by ‘Desai Adjustment Inventory’ by K.G. Desai has taken as the scores of Adjustment.

### 1.3.4 Scholastic Achievement

Scholastic achievement has become an index of child’s future in this highly competitive world. Scholastic achievement has been one of the most important goals of the educational process. It is also a major goal, which every
individual is expected to perform in all cultures. Scholastic achievement is a key mechanism through which adolescents learn about their talents, abilities, and competencies, which are an important part of developing career aspiration.

**Theoretical Definition**

According to Crow and crow\(^{16}\) (1969),

“The Scholastic achievement is the extent to which a learner is profiting from instructions in a given area of learning i.e. achievement is reflected by the extent to which skill or knowledge has been imparted to him.”

According to Robinson\(^{17}\) (2000),

“Scholastic achievement can be defined as excellence in all academic disciplines, in class as well as extracurricular activities. It includes excellence in sporting behavior, confidence, communication skills, punctuality, assertiveness, art, culture and the like.”

According to C.V.Good\(^{18}\) (1973),

“Scholastic achievement is knowledge; attitude or skill developed the school subject usually designed by the test scores or by marks assigned by teacher or by both. Consequently, scholastic achievement could be defined as self perception and self evaluation of one’s objective success.”

**Working Definition**

In the present study, total marks obtained in the previous year annual exam converted in standard score of
students in standard- 8th, 9th & 10th of secondary school will be considered as their scholastic achievement.

1.3.5 Gender

Theoretical Definition

According to Quizlet\textsuperscript{19} (2014),
“Gender refers to the socially constructed roles, behaviors, activities and attributes that given society considers appropriate for men and women.”

Working Definition
In the present study gender means boys and girls orphan children.

1.3.6 Area

Theoretical Definition

According to CITE\textsuperscript{20} (2014),
“A region or part of a town, a country, or the world”

According to The Free Dictionary\textsuperscript{21} (2014),
“A part or section, as of a building, town, etc, having some specified function or characteristic: reception area; commercial area; slum area”

Working Definition
In the present study, researcher selected rural and urban area.
1.3.7 Types of Orphan Children’s homes

Theoretical Definition

According to Wikipedia\textsuperscript{22} (2014) “Biological parents, and sometimes biological grandparents, are legally responsible for supporting children, but in the absence of these or other relatives willing to care for the children, they become a ward of the state, and orphanages are one way of providing for their care, housing and education”

Working Definition

In the present study, researcher selected Orphan Homes run by Government, Semi-Government, Private, NGOs.

1.4 IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY

Present study is done to know for the aspirations, adjustment and scholastic achievement of orphan children. The area of research was psychological education, special education. Through the present study, society will get the information about to provide facilities to the orphan children in future. After this study, information will receive about how much orphan children could adjust with the society and to do better adjustment level which action can take by the society. Through the present study, information will receive about the scholastic achievement of orphan children. These information will useful to make polices and facilities for orphan children and even will get the information about which type of atmosphere will need and beneficial for orphan children. Primary information will also receive to make better future of orphan children. Information related to aspirations of orphan children will also receive. What the orphan children want to be in their life? And in which subject and area
of education they interest? This type of information will also receive. Thus present study is important as many kind for the orphan children of the society

1.5 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

Study without objective is like a ship without rudder. Objectives are the foundation of the research.

Patel\(^23\) (1989) indicate the importance of objective for research study,

“Objective is such a point that the work has been done towards its direction; or Objective is a well-managed change which can be getting by the action.”

To give the proper direction to the research process and to make it easy and precise, the researcher has decided the following objectives for his study.

1. To study the aspiration of orphan children.
2. To study the impact of gender on aspiration of orphan children.
3. To study the impact of area on aspiration of orphan children.
4. To study the adjustment of orphan children.
5. To study the impact of gender on adjustment of orphan children.
6. To study the impact of area on adjustment of orphan children.
7. To study the scholastic achievement of orphan children.
8. To study the impact of gender on scholastic achievement of orphan children.
9. To study the impact of area on scholastic achievement of orphan children.
10. To study the co-relation between adjustment and scholastic achievement of orphan children
(11) To study the co-relation between adjustment and scholastic achievement of orphan children in gender
(12) To study the co-relation between adjustment and scholastic achievement of orphan children in relation to their area

1.6 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The research questions of the present study were as under.
(1) Which type of aspirations of orphan children will have in the different Areas of aspirations?
(2) What will be the preference order of aspirations of orphan children have in the different Areas of aspirations belonging to gender?
(3) What will be the preference order of aspirations of orphan children have in the different Areas of aspirations belonging to area?

1.7 HYPOTHESES

After deciding the title and objectives for the research study, the researcher creates temporary answers or solutions of problems. It is known as hypothesis. Hypothesis is like a lighthouse for the researcher.

According to Kerlinger (1996), Hypothesis means,

“A hypothesis is a conjectural statement of the relation between two or more variables”

Keeping in mind the objective of the present study, the researcher has created the following hypotheses:

H01: There will be no significant difference between the mean scores of Adjustment of Orphan Boys and Orphan Girls
H02: There will be no significant difference between the mean scores of Adjustment of Orphan children of Urban and Rural area
H03: There will be no significant difference between the mean scores of Scholastic achievement of Orphan Boys and Orphan Girls

H04: There will be no significant difference between the mean scores of Scholastic Achievement of Orphan children of Urban and Rural area

H05: There will be no significant difference between the mean scores of adjustment and scholastic achievement of orphan children

H06: There will be no significant difference between the mean scores of adjustment and scholastic achievement of orphan boy children

H07: There will be no significant difference between the mean scores of adjustment and scholastic achievement of orphan girl children

H08: There will be no significant difference between the mean scores of adjustment and scholastic achievement of orphan children of urban area

H09: There will be no significant difference between the mean scores of adjustment and scholastic achievement of orphan children of rural area

1.8 POPULATION AND SELECTION OF SAMPLE

The orphan children of the Gujarat state were the population of the present study. There are around 36 orphan homes in the Gujarat state. All these orphan homes run by Gujarat government, Semi-Government, Private, NGO or independent trust. There are around 1320 orphan students in these orphan homes. Thus in the present study, researcher has selected orphan children of class- 8th, 9th & 10th within the age group of 12 to 15 year.

In the present study, Research has divided the Gujarat state into five zones (North, South, Central, Saurashtra, and Kutch) for data collection. Researcher selected two-two orphan homes in urban and rural area of each five zones. Researcher used random sampling method for selection of orphan homes and cluster sampling method for selection of orphan children, because researcher have taken all the orphan children for data collection.

Researcher selected 20 orphan homes through random sampling for data collection from all the five zone of Gujarat state. Researcher has
taken all the orphan children from these 20 orphan homes through cluster sampling method. Researcher has taken 369 orphan boys and 431 orphan girls for data collection. Thus, researcher has selected total 800 orphan children from orphan homes as sample for the present study.

Table No.-1.1

Sample selected for the study

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Gujar at Zone</th>
<th>Area Urban/ Rural</th>
<th>Orphan Boys</th>
<th>Orphan Girls</th>
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</table>
|         |               |                   | Total orphan boys 369 | Total orphan girls 431
1.9 TOOLS OF THE STUDY

In present study, to get the information about the personality and adjustment of physically disabled students and normal students following standardized tools were selected:

1.9.1 Aspiration Test

In the present study, researcher used Gujarat adaptation of standardized test of Aspiration Questionnaire by Dr. Sneh Anand for collect data of orphan children aspiration. There are 11 areas in this Aspiration Questionnaire. There are different options in each area students have to give preference to all options of each area. The time limit for given answer was 60 minute only.

1.9.2 Adjustment Inventory

In the present study, researcher used ‘Desai Anukulan Sanshodhanika (Adjustment Inventory)’ by K.G. Desai to measure the adjustment of students. Through this test, researcher got the information about the feelings of the person towards the atmosphere of his family and the surrounded society; own self and thoughts about his trouble. There are 100 questions in this inventory. Which are mainly preferred from the Gujarati translation of Minnesota Multiphase Personality Inventory? The answers of these questions can give in ‘yes’ or ‘no’ by making circle.

1.10 DELIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The delimitations of this study are as under:

→ The present research is limited for the Gujarat state only.
In the present study, orphan children were include from all types of orphan homes.

These orphan children stayed in the orphan homes were included only in the present study.

In the present study, only Gujarati medium students of standard 8\textsuperscript{th}, 9\textsuperscript{th} & 10\textsuperscript{th} were selected.

1.11 PLANNING OF THE NEXT CHAPTERS

The further report of study proceeds with the following chapters:

Chapter-2 Review of the Related Literature

In this chapter, researcher included introduction, importance of review of related literature, theoretical review of the study related to Disability, types of Disability, definitions, problems and status of physically disabled students, summary of the past related researches of abroad, national and state level thesis and dissertations, review of past researches, significance of the study and conclusion.

Chapter-3 Planning and Procedure

The researcher has included Introduction, Origin of the study, Population of the study, Sample of the study, Research method, Tools of the study, Scheme of Data collection, Scheme of Analysis, and interpretation of the data and Conclusion in this chapter.
Chapter-4 Analysis and Interpretation of the Data

The researcher has included Introduction, Analysis, and Interpretation of data and Conclusion in this chapter.

Chapter-5 Summary, Findings, Suggestions, and Conclusion

The researcher has included Introduction, Summary, Major Findings of the study, Suggestion of the study, new areas for further research and Conclusion in this chapter.

1.12 CONCLUSION

In this chapter, researcher has briefly discussed about the background concerning the topic, definitions of the key terms, importance of the study, objectives, hypotheses, population, and selection of sample, tools, and limitations of the study. It also gives the planning of the next chapters.
REFERENCE

12. Ibid.
13. Ibid.
14. Ibid.
15. Ibid.


