RESEARCH ARTICLE

A COMPARATIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE SELECTED BEHAVIORAL PROBLEMS AMONG ORPHAN AND NON-ORPHAN SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN AT SELECTED ORPHAN HOME AND PRIMARY SCHOOL AT GUJARAT

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ARTICLE INFO

ABSTRACT

Background: Childhood stage is a very important stage of development. In this stage there will be the emotional bounding between a child and his\ her mother father or other care giver, for healthy psychological, physical, social development has been known for countries. The following children will develop the following sort of behavioral problem, in case of poverty, and death of mother or father, family problems, neglect or abuse, marriage during adolescent's, or when a mother or father cannot take care of their children.
AIM: Of my study is to compare the behavioral problems among the orphan and non-orphan primary school age children.
Material and Method: Research design of this study is comparative study and the sampling technique is purposive sampling technique. The sample size was 30 orphan and 30 non-orphan school age children. The tool used for this study was self-structured observational likert scale.
Conclusion: The collected data was tabulated and analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. In unpaired 't' test value is 5.48 it is the greater than the table value. So, it shows that there is the difference between the orphan and non-orphan behavioral problem.

INTRODUCTION

Childhood stage is a very important stage of development. In this stage there will be the emotional bounding between a child and his\ her mother father or other care giver, for healthy psychological, physical, social development has been known for countries. The following children will develop the following sort of behavioural problem, in case of poverty, and death of mother or father, family problems, neglect or abuse, marriage during adolescent's, or when a mother or father cannot take care of their children (Simşek et al., 2008). In any socio economic setting the behavioural problems are more common in children. Due to deprived of one or both of primary care givers the orphans are very vulnerable group to prone to get behavioural problems. The level of vulnerability of the orphans face, however increase significantly with level of poverty. The manner in which a person's acts, any activities of a person, including physical action deliberate or habitual, learned and unlearned (Miller-Keane Encyclopedia and Dictionary of Medicine, 2003). Children are the most important for deciding how the world is going to be after some year. So, if one can do some good in the life of a child then there can be change, at list a slight change, in the world (http://blog. sanaulla.info). Children are gift by GOD, unluckily not all children are brought up by their parents. Most of this orphan is stay in orphanages home (http://www.exampleessays.com.). An orphan is a child bereaved of or neglected by his or her parents (http://en.wikipedia.org/wik/orphan.) many of these children suffer from psychological and physical neglect, lack of nutrients and poor hygiene is all too common in today's modern orphanages which results in various health problems among children (http://www.adoptiondoctors.com).

Statement of the study

"A Comparative Study To Assess The Selected Behavioral Problems Among Orphan And Non-Orphan School Age Children At Selected Orphan Home And Primary School At Gujarat."

Objectives

- To assess the selected behavioural problems among orphan school age children in selected orphan home in Gujarat.

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- To assess the selected behavioural problems among non-orphan school age children in selected primary school in Gujarat.
- To compare the selected behavioural problems between orphan children and non-orphan school age children.
- To find the association between selected behavioural problems among orphan children and non-orphan school age children with selected socio demographic variables.

Hypothesis

H1: There will be the significant difference of behavioural problem seen among orphan and non-orphan children.

H2: There will be significant association between levels of behavioural problem in orphan and non-orphan school age children with selected demographic variables.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Sections

The literature reviewed has been presented under the following categories

- Review related to behavioral problem in non-orphan school age children.
- Review related to behavioral problem in orphan school age children.
- review related to comparison of behavioral problem in orphan and non-orphan school age children:

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

RESULTS

Presantation of Data

The collected data were entered in master sheet for tabulation and statistical processing the obtained data were analyzed, organized and presented under the following headings.

Section B: Comparison of level of selected behavioral problems between orphan and non-orphan school age children.

Section C: Association of orphan and non-orphan school age children with selected demographic variable

- Association of orphan behavioral problem with their selected demographic variables.
- Association of non-orphan behavioral problem with their selected demographic variable.

Section: A

Description of demographic variables of orphan children

Frequency and percentage distribution of orphan children according to Age, Gender, Duration of stay, School performance, Reason to become orphan, Meeting with reletives.

Description of demographic variables of non-orphan children

Frequency and percentage distribution of non-orphan children according to Age, Gender, Living with, School performance, economic status, types of family. Table no.3 presents that in orphan school age children 6.7% sample are having Mild behavioral problem, 80% are having moderate behavioral problem, and 13.3% are having sever behavioral problem. Than in non-orphan school age children behavioral problems are 16.7% sample are having Mild behavioral problem, none of them are having sever and 83.3% are having mild behavioral problem.

Section B

This section deals with:

- Comparison of level of behavioral problems among orphan and non-orphan school age children.
- Difference of level of behavioral problems among orphan and non-orphan school age children.

Research Approach	Descriptive Comparative Research Approach
Research Design	Descriptive Comparative Research Design
Variables	Research variable- The selected behavioral problems.
Setting	Selected orphan home and primary school
Population	Orphan and non-orphan school age children
Samples	30 orphan and non-orphan school age children
Sampling technique	Purposive Sampling Technique
Tool-development	Section 1: Socio-demographic variables Section 2:likert scale for behavioural problems
Content validity	Suggestion from various experts i.e. Master in the field of Mental Health Nursing the Asst. Prof. -4,1 Psychiatrist, 1 Psychologist1 M.A (English),
Reliability	Split half technique employing Spearman Brown's prophecy formula and the r value was 0.7 thus the tool is reliable.
Pilot study	Pilot study was conducted on 7th September 2016 to find out the feasibility of the study . The pilot study was conducted in selected orphan home and primary school, Bharuch. The data for pilot study was collected from 3 orphan and non-orphan school age children.
Data collection procedure	The investigator selected 30 sample for the study as per inclusion criteria of the study .The investigator explain the purpose of the study, then check the behavioural problems among orphan and non-orphan children.
Analysis of data	Consolidated and organized the collected data in a master sheet Frequency and percentage for the analysis of demographic characteristics of the sample respondents. Mean for the overall scores. Association between postnatal depression & demographic variables by using chi square test.

Section A: Distribution of sample in relation to demographic data using frequency and percentage.

Table no. 4 represent that mean of score of orphan children is 48.56 with standard deviation 7.33 is higher than the non-orphan children mean score is 38.93 with standard deviation of

Tabel 1. frequency and percentage distribution of orphan children based on their demographic variable

N=30

SR NO.	VARIABLES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE %
1	AGE (in year)		
	5-8yr	11	36.67%
	9-12yr	19	63.33%
2	GENDER		
	Male	15	50%
	Female	15	50%
3	DURATION OF STAY		
	Less than 5 yr	24	80%
	More than 5 yr	06	20%
4	SCHOOL PERFORMANCE		
	Poor	06	20%
	Satisfactory	21	70%
	Good	03	10%
	Very good	0	0
5	REASON TO BECOME ORPHAN		
	Death of both parents	27	90%
	Parental neglect	02	6.7%
	Social problems	01	3.3%
6	MEETING WITH RELETIVES		
	Yes	25	83.33%
	No	05	16.67%

Tabel 2. Frequency and percentage distribution of non-orphan childrenbased on their demographic variable

N=30

SR NO.	VARIABLES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE %
1	AGE (in year)		
	5-8yr	16	53.3%
	9-12yr	14	46.7%
2	GENDER		
	Male	15	50%
	Female	15	50%
3	LIVING WITH		
	Both parents	30	100%
	Single parents	0	0
4	SCHOOL PERFORMANCE		
	Poor	18	60%
	Satisfactory	6	20%
	Good	6	20%
	Very good	0	0
5	ECONOMIC STATUS		
	Poor class	5	16.7%
	Middle class	17	56.7%
	Upper class	18	26.7%
6	TYPES OF FAMILY		
	Nuclear family	17	56.7%
	Joint family	13	43.3%

Table 3. frequency and percentage of selected behavioral score of orphan and non-orphan school age children

Grading	Score	Orphan		Non-orphan	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Mild	1-28	2	6.7%	5	16.7%
Moderate	29-56	24	80%	25	83.3%
Sever	More than 56	4	13.3%	0	0

Table 4. Mean, mean% and standard deviation of selected behavioral problems among orphan and non-orphan school age children

Test	Mean	Mean%	Mean difference	Standard deviation	't' value	Table value	Inference
Orphan	48.56	57.80		7.33			
Non-orphan	38.93	46.34	9.63	6.23	5.48	2	S

6.23. Mean differences of orphan and non-orphan children is 9.63.and't' value is 5.483 is greater than the table value 2. Hence, the research hypothesis (H$_1$) is a significant difference in the selected behavioral problems among orphan and non-orphan school age children is accepted.

Section C:

This section consists of 6 items seeking information on demographic data which includes Age, Geder, duration of stay, school performance, meeting with reletives. The data presented in Table 5.

Table 5. Association of behavioural problemsamong orphan children with selected demographic variables

N=30

Sl. No	Variables	Scores which falls below median	Scores which falls at Median and Above	Total	Df	X^2	Table value	Level of significance
1	Age (in years):							
	a)5-8 years	4	7	11	1	0.09	3.84	NS
	b) 9-12 years	8	11	19				
	Total	12	18	30				
2	Gender:							
	Male	5	10	15	1	0.68	3.84	NS
	Female	7	8	15				
	Total	12	18	30				
3	Duration of stay							
	Less than 5 years	9	15	24	1	0.3	3.84	NS
	More than 5 years	3	3	6				
	Total	12	18	30				
4	School performance							
	Poor	3	3	6	3	0.32	7.81	NS
	Satisfactory	8	13	21				
	Good	1	2	3				
	Very good	0	0	0				
	Total	12	15	30				
5	Reason to become orphan							
	Death of both parents	11	16	27	2	1.38	5.99	NS
	Parental neglect	1	1	2				
	Social problems	0	1	1				
	Total	12	18	30				
6.	Meeting with reletives				1	0	3.84	NS
	Yes	10	15	25				
	No	2	3	5				
	Total	12	18	30				

Table 6. Association of behavioural problemsamong non-orphan children with selected demographic variables

N=30

Sl. No	Variables	Scores which falls below median	Scores which falls at Median and Above	Total	Df	X^2	Table value	Level of significance
1	Age (in years):							
	5-8 years	6	10	16	1	3	3.84	NS
	9-12 years	3	11	14				
	Total	9	21	30				
2	Gender:							
	Male	4	11	15	1	0.16	3.84	NS
	Female	5	10	15				
	Total	9	21	30				
3	Living with							
	Both parents	9	21	21	1	0	3.84	NS
	Single parents	0	0	0				
	Total	9	30	30				
4	School performance							
	Poor	3	3	6	3	1.69	7.81	NS
	Satisfactory	5	13	18				
	Good	1	5	6				
	Very good	0	0	0				
	Total	9	21	30				
5	Economic status							
	Poor class	1	4		2.1	2.1	5.99	NS
	Middle class	4	13	2				
	High class	4	4	1				
	Total	9	21	30				
6.	Types of family				1	0.39	3.84	NS
	Nuclear family	4	12	16				
	Joint family	5	9	14				
	Total	9	21	30				

Indicates that there is no significant relationship between behavioral problems among non-orphan school age children personal characteristics like age, gender, duration of stay, school performance, reason to become orphan, meeting with relative. This section consists of 6 items seeking information on demographic data which includes Age, Geder, living with, school performance, types of family, economic status. The data presented in table no. 6 indicates that there is no significant relationship between behavioral problems among non-orphan school age children personal characteristics like age, gender, living with, school performance, types of family, economic status. Hence, research hypothesis H2 is not accepted

Conclusion

The purpose of this study was to assess the behavioral problems among orphan and non-orphan school age children. In this study researcher conclude that in orphan children

behavioral problem is 6.7% sample are having Mild behavioral problem, 80% are having moderate behavioral problem, and 13.3% are having sever behavioral problem. in non-orphan children behavioral problem is 16.7% sample are having Mild behavioral problem, none of them are having sever and 83.3% are having mild behavioral problem. Study shows that the orphan are having more behavioral problem than the non-orphan.H1 is fully accepted. The study was conducted with the objective of compare the level of selected behavioral problems among orphan and non-orphan primary school age children. The following conclusions were drawn on the basis of the finding of the study.

- The study has brought out the fact that there was a significant differences in the level of selected behavioral problems among orphan and non-orphan primary school age children.
- There is no significant relationship between level of behavioral problems among orphan school age children personal characteristics like age, gender, duration of stay, school performance, meeting with relatives, reason to become orphan.
- There is no significant relationship between level of behavioral problems among orphan school age children personal characteristics like age, gender, and living with, types of family, school performance, economic condition.

Recommendation

- Similar study can be replicated on large scale to generalize the findings.
- A study to assess the planned teaching programme on prevention of behavioral problems in orphan and non-orphan can be done.
- Experimental study can be done by implementing the all preventive aspects to one group.

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