



Challenges faced by the Adolescent in orphanages

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Abstract

Every town has adolescent orphans. Care varies with time, place, and social views. Most nations loathed teenage orphans. The situation for institutionalised adolescent orphans is far worse. So, they can be mocked and abused. Their system denies them basic rights. When they were young, they couldn't offer or accept love. If not nurtured, they will distort. Adolescence is typically regarded as a time of identity crisis and denial, as well as a transition to adulthood (Narayana & Suma, 1989). The adolescent orphans will likewise suffer from same qualities, but much more severely. The shame of being an orphan affects adolescent orphans. Parents are teenagers' most significant social supports. The requirements of adolescent orphans are met regularly by institutions (Goenjian *et al.* 2009). Most adolescent orphans lack a role model to look up to, leaving them fearful for their future. Adolescent orphans' psychological relationships and mental health will be better understood by future academics, mental health experts, and child and youth care workers. The outcomes of this study will help authorities, notably carers of adolescent orphans in institutions, improve mental health and oratorical skills (Mcgivering& Jill, 2000).

Keywords: *adolescence, orphanage, teenage orphans, adolescent mind, mental problem, psychological issue, physical issues, family, mental growth*

Introduction

Orphans and low-income families are the most common sources of adolescent residents of orphanages, which is why these youngsters are committed to the care of the institutions to get social services. Orphans in adolescent orphanages need the help and guidance of many different parties, including psychosocial care, which is a factor in identity formation, emotional maturity, and social adaption. During adolescence, one goes from being a child to being an adult. Between ten and nineteen years, this is the time (WHO, 2014). Individuals will through a wide range of physical, mental, emotional, and social changes at this time. Adolescents' capacity to do developmental activities is enhanced by their ongoing transformation (Simon George Taukeni, 2015). In Erikson's Theory of Developmental



Activities in Adolescence, the ability to create self-identity is a developmental task. Emotional maturity and psychosocial development are closely linked when it comes to developing one's sense of self. Lack of self-identification can lead to developmental aberrations known as "identity confusion."

Psychosocial difficulties, according to Erikson's theory, can lead to a person becoming confused about their own identity. According to Yendork's (2014) research, teenage psychosocial conflict is caused by a variety of socioeconomic circumstances, including bad parenting, the death of a parent, family strife such as divorce, and personal trauma such as witnessing violence or abuse (James, Sengendo, & Janet Nambi, 1997). Distress in life can be relieved by venting it on children who have fewer physical and psychological demands, which results in youngsters receiving less attention and care as a result. Neglecting a child can lead to a child's psychological or mental disturbance, in which the child feels unhappy, insecure, and physically and mentally mistreated (Bowlby, 1965). Everyday requirements, education, mental and spiritual care are provided by orphanages. In a particular orphanage, the adolescents will encounter a wide range of events, including psychological experiences that play a significant role in the development of young people. The term "psychosocial" refers to a condition that affects both the individual's mental and social well-being. Individuals' thoughts, feelings, and behaviours go within the purview of psycho, whilst their relationships with others around them fall under the purview of social (Plourde *et al.* 2021).

Literature Review

They feel glad because they may assemble as well as share with other friends who share the very same fate, and this creates a sense of kinship between the two groups of people. Parents must live apart from their children and other family members while their children are still young and in need of assistance, which causes anxiety and fear in teenagers (Horney, 1964). Adolescents' quest for identity and self-discovery will be hampered if they don't have the love, care, and stability they received as children (Wathier *et al.* 2007). The participants were also saddened by the death of their parents, which made them mourn them even more. Adolescents who are willing to participate in the study and whose parents can still communicate effectively are not allowed to leave the orphanage (Hope, 1999).

When it comes to teenage development, parents play a crucial part in carrying on development related duties. The presence and fulfilment of demands and approval from the family could make someone believe that they are desired, appreciated, plus welcomed so that



they might respect themselves. Self-acceptance can be fostered through a sense of security and the love one receives from one's family (Foster, Levine & Williamson, 2005).

Among the many activities that orphaned adolescent residents engage in are daily orphanage activities, religious activities, sports, and artistic activities. All of the orphanage's daily activities are centered around meals and baths as well as schooling, studying, watching television, including taking turns picking or picking up. Cleaning pickets, such as cleaning the orphanages, sweeping the dorm, and disposing of waste, are regularly performed (Murthy & Smith, 2005). Recitation, prayer, lectures, and sports like soccer and volleyball are all forms of religious activity (Wathier *et al.* 2004). Some kids believe that regular physical activity might help them cope with their need for parents, stress related to problems with their classmates, and the need to maintain a healthy body. Handicrafts are an important part of art. Activities at orphanages are timed to fit around the school day for the children, usually taking place after school hours (Eljo & Vijayanand, 2010).

In the absence of parents, caregivers assume responsibility for a child's physical and emotional well-being. However, in practice, not all orphanage care can meet these needs, particularly those of the children's psychological well-being (Valencia *et al.* 2003). This occurs because of a mismatch between the numbers of foster parents and the quantity of foster children. Because of the huge number of children to consider, the level of care given to each member of the family will suffer. Teenagers at orphanages are punished for breaking rules, such as not cleaning pickets, not worshipping in the mosque, walking out, smoking, and going over the time limit for leaving without permission, by imposing fines (Barnett & Whiteside, 2002).

A reprimand, payment to a companion if this is not picked, and a letter if it would not want to be adopted again are all forms of sanctions that the nursing home can use in response to a violation. An individual's adolescence is defined by a psychological development process in which they seek to identify themselves (Tharp-Taylor & Shannah, 2005). Adolescents require the guidance and attention of adults throughout this time of identity exploration to avoid becoming involved in criminal activity. The orphanage's sanctions are primarily designed to keep orphaned children from misbehaving and to dissuade them from doing so in the future (Plourde *et al.* 2021).



Objectives

- To evaluate the social and mental or the physical problems that the adolescent children face on a regular basis
- Challenges faced by the Adolescent in orphanages

Research Methodology

Primary research is defined as a method used by researchers to obtain data directly from participants rather than depending on data from earlier study. Technically, they "own" the data. Secondary research is a type of research that uses previously obtained data. The available data is correctly summarized and collated to improve overall research utility. Secondary research is research that has been published in research reports or comparable documents. Interviews and surveys were conducted using both primary and secondary research approaches. This study used descriptive research. The respondents were interviewed in depth for the primary data. The researcher talked with the caregivers, officials, as well as specialists to determine the study's relevant topic and regions. The researcher also used accessible literature on the institutionalized adolescent orphans to determine relevant data collection strategies. Secondary sources included public financial data, newspapers, and articles. One of the study's minors but vital points. This section's data comes from websites, journals, publications, papers, and a group's records. Someone else has gathered and documented this material, perhaps for very different purposes.

Sample size

A sample is a subset of a larger population that is selected for study and analysed as a unit of analysis. To apply the results from the sample to a broader population, the sample must be very representative of the whole population. Here the researcher has taken 50 people from various states of India to know about the impacts of health communication sectors in their lives. Hence, the sample size is 50.

Tools for Data Collection

As defined by the ISO, data collection and analysis tools are a set of charts, maps, and diagrams used to collect, analyze, and present data for various applications and sectors. The researcher utilized Microsoft Word and Excel to store data from many subjects.

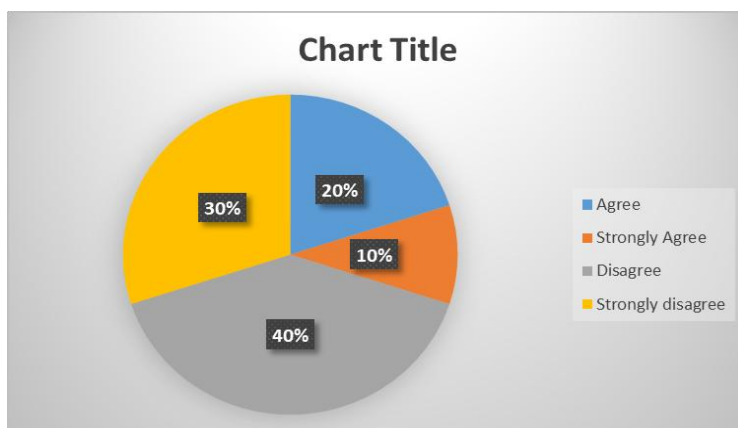
Questionnaire for survey

Survey questions	Agree	Strongly Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Q 1: Do you think that the food provided by the orphanage is good and nutritious?	10	05	20	15
Q 2: Do you think that the cleanliness and hygiene is maintained properly in the premises?	08	12	15	15
Q 3: Are you treated equally with other students (Students who did not belong with the orphanage) in school.	15	08	22	05
Q4: Teachers are giving same attention towards you in comparison to the other students (Students who did not belong with the orphanage) in school?	16	14	10	10
Q5: Do you get adequate number of essentials in orphanage?	10	12	20	08

1. Data analysis and Results

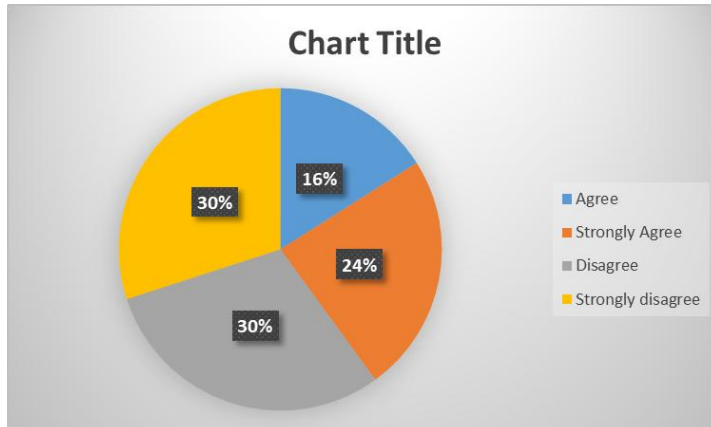
The present study entitled “**Challenges faced by the Adolescent in orphanages**” was carried out. Thus, keeping in view the objectives of the study the findings of the study are presented under following heads:

5.1 The food provided by the orphanage is good and nutritious or not



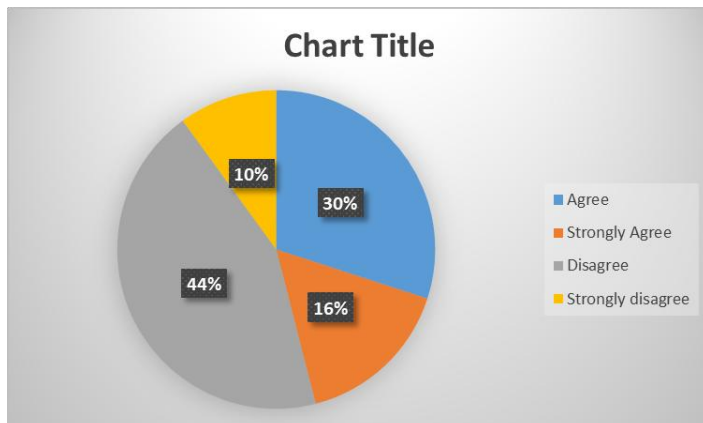
While asking the question Do you think that the food provided by the orphanage is good and nutritious? 40% were disagreed with the statement. 30 % were strongly disagreed, 20 % were agreed and only 10 % were strongly agreed.

5.2 The cleanliness and hygiene are maintained properly in the premises or not



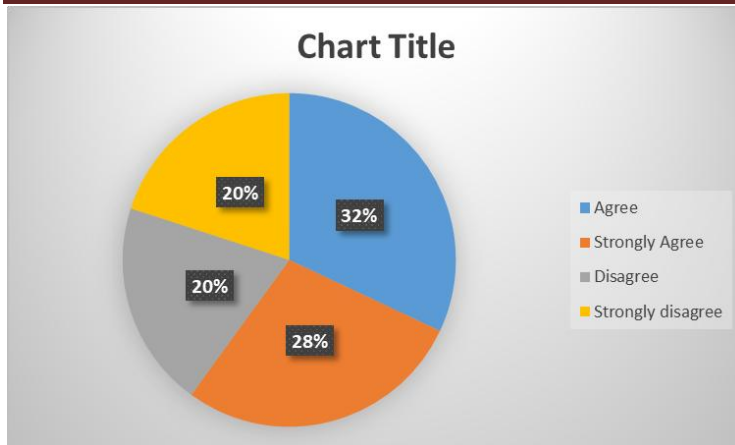
While asking the question Do you think that the cleanliness and hygiene is maintained properly in the premises? 30% were disagreed with the statement. 30 % were strongly disagreed, 16 % were agreed and only 24 % were strongly agreed.

5.3 They get equal treatment in school in compression to other students (Students who did not belong with the orphanage).



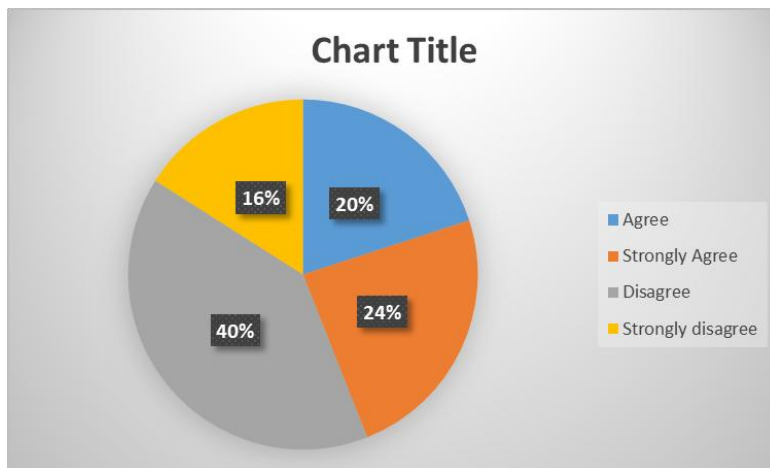
While asking the question Are you treated equally with other students (Students who did not belong with the orphanage) in school? 44% were disagreed with the statement. 10 % were strongly disagreed, 30 % were agreed and only 16 % were strongly agreed.

5.4 Teachers are giving same attention towards them in comparison to the other students (Students who did not belong with the orphanage) in school.



While asking the question Teachers are giving same attention towards you in comparison to the other students (Students who did not belong with the orphanage) in school? 20% were disagreed with the statement. 20 % were strongly disagreed, 32 % were agreed and only 28 % were strongly agreed.

5.5 The essentials they get in orphanage is adequate or not



While asking the question Do you get adequate number of essentials in orphanage? 40% were disagreed with the statement. 16 % were strongly disagreed, 20 % were agreed and only 24 % were strongly agreed.

Conclusion

Adolescents require social assistance since it is the most significant source of validation, affirmation, and affection for those growing up in orphanages. Adolescents will face difficulties in their development if these needs are not addressed, but their very psychological well-being as well as achievement in the development of the adolescents will be impacted if these needs are met. For caregivers to approach teenagers and aid, motivation, attention, and counseling so that the creation of relations of mutual understanding, kinship, as well as



mutual respect can be achieved. Assuming that the orphanage residents are a vast family of orphans that need both physical and psychological protection, so that teenagers feel at ease in orphanages and the psychosocial difficulties are minimized. For further study, a nurse specialist soul is highly recommended to provide generalist therapy or specialty therapy for the found psychosocial condition.

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