

Social Adjustment of Orphans in Relation to their Level of Aspiration

^aTina, ^bTeena Thomas

^aDepartment of Education, Lovely Professional University, Phagwara, Punjab, India

^bMastermind College of Education, Bathinda, Punjab, India

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to find out social adjustment among orphans in relation to their level of aspiration. Descriptive survey method was used. The sample of this study included 100 orphans comprising of 50 boys and 50 girls selected by using purposive random sampling from Ludhiana, Jalandhar and Amritsar. Objectives of the study were to find out the difference in social adjustment of male orphans and female orphans, to find out the difference in social adjustment of orphans having low, average and high goal discrepancy score level of aspiration, to find out the difference in social adjustment of orphans in relation to their gender and goal discrepancy score level of aspiration, to find out the difference in social adjustment of orphans having low, average and high attainment discrepancy score level of aspiration & to find out the difference in social adjustment of orphans in relation to their gender and attainment discrepancy score level of aspiration. The two standardized tools were used by the investigator. For the purpose of drawing out the results the investigator used statistical technique like two way ANOVA. The results of the study are there exists no significant difference in social adjustment of male orphans and female orphans. There exists no significant difference in social adjustment of orphans having low, average and high goal discrepancy score level of aspiration. There exists no significant difference in social adjustment of orphans in relation to their gender and goal discrepancy score level of aspiration. There exists no significant difference in social adjustment of orphans having low, average and high attainment discrepancy score level of aspiration. There exists no significant difference in social adjustment of orphans in relation to their gender and attainment discrepancy score level of aspiration.

KEYWORDS: Adjustment, Social adjustment, Orphans & Level of aspiration

Theoretical Orientation of the Problem

In this modern life, with all its complexities and all its strains, many persons let their problems overwhelm them. Some young people who fail to adjust themselves to their surroundings try to obtain the things that they desire through short cuts which may lead them into crime. Others, finding themselves constantly thwarted by circumstances they do not want to face or cannot understand, eventually become neurotics of one sort or another. Still others, whose outward behaviour never become serious enough to engage the attention of the courts or of the hospitals, nevertheless live thwarted, unhappy lives. If the condition of the common people is this, then what about the orphans who are deprived of everything in life? They will find it more difficult to adjust with the social circumstances. "Life presents a continuous chain of struggle for existence and survivals" says Darwin. The observation is very correct as we find in our day to day life. There has been a continuous struggle between the needs of the individual and the external forces since time immemorial. In struggling to achieve something if one finds that results are not satisfactory, one either changes one's goal or the procedure. Those who can adapt and adjust to the needs of changing

conditions can live happily and successfully, while others like orphans, widows etc. vanish, lead miserable lives or prove a nuisance to society.

Adjustment is a process by which living organism maintains balance between its need and the circumstances that influences the satisfaction of these needs. It is a signal of harmonious relationship between a man and his environment. Social adjustment means “changes in habitual conduct or behaviour which an individual must make in order to fit into the community in which he lives”. If a person has the social efficiency as he follows the beliefs, values and norms of society, he is considered a well adjusted member of the society. It is the ongoing activity by which a person attempts to satisfy his needs in terms of his roles in society. It is the degree to which a person fulfils a normative social expectations of behaviour that constitute his roles. It is that type of relationship which involves the accommodation of the individual to circumstances in his social environment for the satisfaction of his needs or motives. It is the adaptation of the person to the social environment. The word adjustment implies two terms and a dynamic relationship between them. There is the human organism and there is its environment, using that term in a broad sense; and there is the process of fitting the two together. Development of personality of a person to a great extent depends on his/her adjustment with the environment. Adjustment helps in having integrated and balanced personality. Research evidence indicates that family coherence and support is critically important for successful integration in the new environment.

The importance of home in the development of an individual is very significant. When both parents are alive and they provide due care, affection, nurturing, guidance and healthy environment to the child, the personality of the child grows well. Healthy homes cast healthy impact on the growing body, mind and heart of the child. The attitude of good parents produces loving children, whereas hostile parents produce hostile children. There is a positive relationship between rejection by parents and lack of internal controls and aggression in children. The English word “orphan” is derived from Greek and Latin roots meaning “a child bereaved by the death of one or both parents”. While some orphan estimates are specific to children orphaned by HIV/AIDS, others include orphans from all causes. The wider definition is more useful for programming purposes since it is inappropriate at community level to determine eligibility for assistance based on specific cause of parental death. Most estimates and models define an orphan as a child whose mother has died. Maternal demographic data is more easily obtained and in surveys, biological mothers are more easily related to their children than fathers. Various groups use different definitions to identify orphans. One legal definition used in the USA is a minor bereft through "death or disappearance of, abandonment or desertion by, or separation or loss from, both parents".

Between “Bollywood” and American companies hiring in India, it may be hard to believe that India has an orphan crisis. India has about three times the American population living in one third of the space. Introduce intense poverty, famine, drought, natural disasters, AIDS, and malaria, and we have a recipe for tragedy and, most significantly, unaccompanied children. In such conditions, it is no surprise that many parents die, leaving their children to a nation unable to take care of them. On the streets, children are disturbingly vulnerable; evil adults will cripple orphaned children in order to use them for begging. It is also no surprise that children are often abandoned, particularly handicapped children and baby girls. If girls are not

abandoned, they might be killed soon after birth or married off at nine years old to a man 30 years older than them.

In spite of many efforts, many of the orphaned children continue to experience emotional problems and little is being done in this area of emotional support. There are several reasons. First, there is a lack of adequate information on the nature and magnitude of the problem; secondly, there is a cultural belief that children do not have emotional problems and therefore there is a lack of attention from adults. Thirdly, since psychological problems are not always obvious, many adults in charge of orphans are not able to identify them. However, even where the problem may have been identified, there is a lack of knowledge of how to handle it appropriately. In many cases children are punished for showing their negative emotions, thereby adding to their pain. In schools, there is an obvious lack of appropriate training of teachers in identifying psychological and social problems and therefore offering individual or group attention.

Death of parents introduces a major change in the life of an orphan child. This change may involve moving from a middle or upper-class urban home to a poor rural relative's home. It may involve separation from siblings, which is often done arbitrarily when orphaned children are divided among relatives without due considerations of their needs. It may mean the end of a child's opportunity for education because of lack of school fees. Those children who choose not to move or who may not have any other relative to go to may be forced to live on their own, constituting child headed families. All these changes can easily affect not only the physical, but also the psychological well-being of an orphan child. Loss of loved ones, particularly during childhood, brings with it depressive thoughts and feelings among which are sadness, anger and guilt. These are normal feelings at the time of bereavement. However, with the passage of time, and as the individual accepts the loss, the negative emotions are expected to disappear.

Orphanage is the name to describe a residential institution devoted to the care of orphans – children whose parents are deceased or otherwise unable to care for them. Parents, and sometimes 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 a way of providing for their care and housing. Children are educated within or outside of the orphanage. Orphanages provide an alternative to foster care or adoption by giving orphans a community-based setting in which they live and learn. In the worst cases, orphanages can be dangerous in unregulated places where children are subject to abuse and neglect.

Many more orphans are living in poorly funded homes with dilapidated dormitories little better than prison cells and have hardly any prospect of escaping to a better life.

J K Mittal, chairman of India's Central Adoption Resource Agency which oversees all the adoptions, admitted: "Our procedures are too cumbersome. It takes more than a year to adopt an Indian child from overseas. But it should be done within a couple of months." To adopt an Indian child, couples must be financially secure and must have been together for more than five years. They must be between 30 and 55,

with a combined age of less than 90. Single people are eligible but not same-sex couples.

Most of the behaviour problems of orphanage children are due to their orphanage experience. The most troublesome problems for adoptive parents were in the areas of eating, sleeping, stereotyped behaviour, and sibling and peer relationships. Eleven months post adoption; orphanage children would not eat solid food or ate too much, both behaviours that were likely the result of orphanage experience. The sleeping problem of most concern to adoptive parents was the fact that children would not signal when they were awake, another behaviour that was likely the result of being in the orphanage. Stereotyped behaviour concerned adoptive parents. The majority of orphanage children (84%) display stereotyped behaviour, mostly in the form of rocking. Three years after adoption adoptive parents reported improvements in all behaviour areas.

A large number of poor and disadvantaged orphan children without homes are given refuge in orphanages and shelter homes being run by various non government organizations throughout India. These are distressed children who come from difficult circumstances that detach them from the joys of childhood. These orphans require love, care, affection, warmth and education. Volunteers working in the orphanages will provide support to the underprivileged and uncared children to alleviate their suffering by helping them live a dignified life. Orphans are deprived of many opportunities necessary for their development. A little help at an orphanage can be of great significance for these children, helping to make their present secure and future promising. A typical volunteer helping in an orphanage would help the children with their day to day activities such as: doing homework, making notes, playing with children, helping staff in organizing the orphanage, exchanging cultural views and teaching them about health and hygiene. You can also take the kids out for picnics and for excursions.

Orphaned characters are extremely common as literary protagonists, especially in children's and fantasy literature. The lack of parents leaves the characters to pursue more interesting and adventurous lives, by freeing them from familial obligations and controls, and depriving them of more prosaic lives. It creates characters that are self-contained and introspective and who strive for affection. Orphans can metaphorically search for self-understanding through attempting to know their roots. Parents can also be allies and sources of aid for children, and removing the parents makes the character's difficulties more severe. Parents, furthermore, can be irrelevant to the theme a writer is trying to develop, and orphaning the character frees the writer from the necessity to depict such an irrelevant relationship; if one parent-child relationship is important, removing the other parent prevents complicating the necessary relationship. All these characteristics make orphans attractive characters for authors. Orphans are known for their self-reliance, the extent to which is far greater than anyone with a family could ever comprehend. While being an orphan is never easy, orphans normally tend to go far in life, so long as they channel their energy into a positive path. One day, they will no longer be walking down that path alone, as they will meet someone special and start a family of their own.

Coping mechanisms regarding orphans are complex and vary according to social setting. The lesser the difference between the demands and achievements, the

better the adjustment. It becomes the goal of the orphans to fulfil the demands and thus they begin to aspire. In this competitive world, just like the normal children the orphans also aspire for many things. They aspire for better marks, for admission to a course of his choice, for an affluent vocation etc. In fact, there is a never-ending list of aspirations of orphans and thereby begin their struggle for adjustment. Like other psychological phenomena, motivational factors are important in directing individual behaviour consciously and make him strive to perform certain types of activities in order to achieve a definite goal. Everyone aims at reaching a definite goal or excellence in performance and in doing so he sets a desire for distinction which has an inner structure known as 'Level of Aspiration'.

Level of aspiration is an individual's future expectation or ambition. It refers to the estimate of one's future in a given task. In today's world of competitiveness there is not a single individual who is devoid of ambition in some or other form. A great deal of individual variation is found with regard to goal setting behaviour. Persons with an equal amount of ability may also differ significantly in their goal setting behaviour. One may set it very high while the other very low, still others may set near to their performance level. Thus in choosing life goals and in doing daily activities people differ largely in their expectations and aspirations.

The concept of 'level of aspiration' was first of all introduced in 1931 by Dembo, one of Lewin's students, in the course of an experimental investigation of anger. Experimental situations have been used to measure motivation, particularly what is known as the level of aspiration. Level of aspiration is a form of self motivation involving competition with one's past performance. When an individual is actively involved in a task, he sets himself a new standard or goal to achieve. He tries to gain excellence and attempts to do better than he did before, raising his goals in every new attempt. If he succeeds in reaching the level he expected to reach or if he attains a higher level than the expected one, he experience success which is not only satisfying him but also serves as a motivating force for further attainment. On the other hand if he fails to attain his goal, he experiences a sense of failure which is normally followed by a lowering of the goal so that it may be achieved in the subsequent attempts. Thus, this setting of aspiration levels and the consequent feeling of success or failure resulting in either the raising or lowering of the subsequent levels is a common characteristic of behaviour in all goal setting situations.

The level of aspiration is measured in terms of Goal Discrepancy Score (GDS). When goal discrepancy score is very high or low, it may be claimed that one is merely imaginative, fantastic, unrealistic and below or above his self esteem. On the contrary, when actual performance and expectance of the individual is about the same, it may be said that person is realistic and practical in life. Thus setting of level of aspiration may itself motivate the individual to try his best level, though sometimes acknowledge how well one has performed previously may equally be effective. The performance in the last trial makes one able to estimate how well he will do in the next trial whether he would exceed or fall short of his estimate. It is generally found that majority of the people tend to set their level of aspiration slightly above the previous performance and continued to adjust the level of successive trial. If one has reached the level set by him previously, he raises it on subsequent trials, but if failed to reach the previously set level, the number is lowered in the subsequent trials. The

greater the success the stronger the tendency to raise the level of aspiration, whereas the greater the failure, the stronger the tendency to lower the level of aspiration.

A positive goal discrepancy suggests that one's goal is higher, in relation to one's previous performance and a negative goal discrepancy indicates that one's goal is lower than one's previous performance. It means if expected score on the next trial is more than the actual score on the previous trial, the GDS is termed as positive whereas if it is less than the immediate past performance the GDS will be negative. The size of the discrepancy shows how high or low one sets the goal related to one's performances. Goal discrepancy may also be interpreted in terms of ego involvements. If the goal is set up seriously by the subject and if he really expects to make that score, then it might be said that the subject is ego involved and if he fail to achieve that score, he is not ego involved and below his self esteem.

Related to the concept of GDS is the Attainment Discrepancy Score (ADS). It is the difference between aspiration (expected score) and the achievement (actual score) on the same trial. Thus in order to obtain ADS expected performance is subtracted from the actual performance. Therefore, Ads is positive when actual performance is more than expected performance and negative when expected performance is higher than the actual performance. The size of the discrepancy shows the extent to which one surpasses or fails to reach his goal.

An individual's level of aspiration represents him not only as he is at any particular moment but also as he would like to be at same point in the future. Level of aspiration is the index of the person as an individual and as a member of the society, which is determined by the amount of self esteem he needs to maintain.

Significance of the Problem

The society in which we live is varied in different aspects. On the one side of the society we have people who are very rich and enjoying their life in the most luxurious manner. On the other side there are people who strive hard to earn their livelihood. One group of people enjoy everything in life. On the other hand there are people who are deprived of everything in life including their parents. They are orphans.

Being an orphan is not a pleasurable experience. Orphans do not enjoy a good and peaceful life. They find it very hard to adjust with the society and to mingle with others in the community. Irrespective of this fact there are some people in the society who are trying to adjust in every sphere of life. There can be different factors responsible for this kind of adjustment like attitude of the person, personality of the person, motivational factors or level of aspiration of the person. So it is very necessary to study about how they are able to adjust with the society. From the review of related literature it has been revealed that various studies have been conducted on orphans including various factors. But very few studies have been conducted on social adjustment in relation to the level of aspiration. So the investigator has selected the variable social adjustment in relation to the level of aspiration. This study will deal with the social adjustment of orphans in relation to their level of aspiration.

Statement of the Problem

SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT AMONG ORPHANS IN RELATION TO THEIR LEVEL OF ASPIRATION

Operational Definitions of the Terms Used

Social Adjustment:- Social adjustment means those types of relationships which involve the accommodation of the individual to circumstances in his social environment for the satisfaction of his needs or motives. Social adjustment is very important for success in life. It is commonly defined as ‘change in habitual conduct or behaviour which an individual must make in order to fit into the community in which he lives. Social adjustment is adaptation of the person to the environment. Adjustment may take place by adapting the self to the environment or by changing the environment. The changes essential to effect an adjustment need not necessarily take place in the individual.

Orphan: - An orphan is a person; one or both of whose parents have died. An orphan is a child permanently bereaved of his or her parents. In common usage only a child who has lost both parents is called an orphan. An orphan does not have any surviving parent to care for him or her. They are individuals who have lost their caregivers or guardians or are deprived of their first line of protection-their parents.

Level of Aspiration: - The word meaning of aspiration is strong desire or longing. According to Sri Chinmoy, "Aspiration is man's inner cry for the Highest. It is the mounting flame within us that climbs up high, higher, and highest." In the outer world we use one thing to reach our goal and that is desire. In the inner world we use something else: aspiration. If there is no aspiration then we can never realize God. Aspiration is a burning cry within us. Level of aspiration is the probable attainment by the individual in the near future. It may vary from individual to individual and from place to place. As factors affecting it the level may increase or decrease. It is defined as a point on an individual's scale of the utility of his goals.

Objectives

- i. To find out the difference in social adjustment of male orphans and female orphans.
- ii. To find out the difference in social adjustment of orphans having low, average and high goal discrepancy score level of aspiration.
- iii. To find out the difference in social adjustment of orphans in relation to their gender and goal discrepancy score level of aspiration.
- iv. To find out the difference in social adjustment of orphans having low, average and high attainment discrepancy score level of aspiration.
- v. To find out the difference in social adjustment of orphans in relation to their gender and attainment discrepancy score level of aspiration.

Delimitations

1. This study was conducted only on orphans.
2. This study was conducted only on adolescent orphans.
3. Only 3 districts were covered i.e. Jalandhar, Ludhiana and Amritsar.

Review of Related Literature

A review of literature related to the problem under the present study has been grouped under three sub headings:-

Studies pertaining to Social Adjustment

Desforgesr (2003) found that parental involvement in the form of 'at-home good parenting' has a significant positive effect on children's achievement and adjustment even after all other factors shaping attainment have been taken out of the equation. In the primary age range the impact caused by different levels of parental involvement is much bigger than differences associated with variations in the quality of schools.

Atwine et al. (2005) found that orphans were more likely to be anxious, depressed and to display anger, and showed significantly higher scores for feelings of hopelessness and suicidal ideation.

Bhargava (2005) reported that children orphaned by AIDS showed more emotional and social adjustment problems, and girls reported higher levels of difficulties than boys. Significant predictors of higher scores in both groups included presence of the father, school attendance, household income, clothing conditions, distribution of food and emotional support within the fostering family.

Studies pertaining to Orphans

Chisholm (1998) found that one-third of orphanage children were securely attached to their adoptive parent, one-third were insecurely attached to their parent but in a way that is not uncommon in normative samples of children, and one-third of orphanage children displayed a typical insecure attachment patterns. Although all of the orphanage children formed attachments, significantly more of them displayed insecure attachment patterns.

Vorria et.al.(1998) found that the group care children were more inattentive, passive, and participated less in group activities at school than did their family-reared peers. In general, orphanage-reared children typically display more behaviour problems than home-reared children.

De Witt et.al. (2005) highlighted that lack of food and clothing were the most pressing physical needs of the orphans. The desire for security, acceptance, dealing with stress, managing fears and psychological support services were identified as important psychological needs. Lack of security was seen as the most important factor affecting the psychosocial behaviour of these learners. Depression, sadness and stigmatisation were viewed as primary influences on behaviour.

Cluver and Gardner (2006) found that orphans were more likely to view themselves as having no good friends, to have marked concentration difficulties and to report frequent somatic symptoms but were less likely to display anger through loss of temper. They were also more likely to have constant nightmares.

Gundersen et.al. (2006) found that orphans are less likely to attend school than non-orphans. They also found that the effect of being an orphan is especially large for older children and that, after controlling for previous education, the effect of being an orphan on school enrolment sharply declines.

Studies pertaining to Level of Aspiration

Seginer, Rachel (1983) found that Parents' expectations appear to be both a cause and an effect of their children's academic achievement. Factors mediating between these expectations and the child's academic achievement are achievement-supporting behaviours, differential reinforcement, and the child's own aspiration.

Kretschmer et.al.(2010) found that growing up in one home and being socialized by the same parents does not make adolescent siblings similar in their aspirations but rather than non shared experiences like those with close friends are related to aspiration, dissimilarity of siblings.

Many studies have been conducted on social adjustment and orphans and different results have been concluded like study of Hathaway and Mckinley (1989) which showed that children orphaned by AIDS showed more social adjustment and Nagar (1992) found less adjustment in the deprived children. In the same way studies on orphans and level of aspiration have been conducted like Khatri (1965) which concluded low and unrealistic aspiration and poor development among orphans. But there is no such study which has both the variables in it along with orphans. Therefore the investigator has selected the topic Social Adjustment of Orphans in Relation to their Level of Aspiration.

Hypotheses

- i. There exists no difference in social adjustment of male orphans and female orphans.
- ii. There exists no difference in social adjustment of orphans having low, average and high goal discrepancy score level of aspiration.
- iii. There exists no difference in social adjustment of orphans in relation to their gender and goal discrepancy score level of aspiration.
- iv. There exists no difference in social adjustment of orphans having low, average and high attainment discrepancy score level of aspiration.
- v. There exists no difference in social adjustment of orphans in relation to their gender and attainment discrepancy score level of aspiration.

Research method

In the present study, Descriptive Method of research was followed.

Sampling

The study was conducted on a sample of 100 orphans comprising of 50 boys and 50 girls.

Sample was collected from the orphanages situated in Ludhiana, Jalandhar and Amritsar.

Sampling Technique

Sampling technique refers to the method used by the investigator to select the required sample. In the present study Purposive Random Sampling Technique was employed to select the sample.

Tools

In the present study the investigator has used two scales. They are as follows:

1. Deva's Social Adjustment Inventory (SAI), Dr.R.C.Deva (1990).
2. Level of Aspiration Measure (LOA), Dr Mahesh Bhargava and Dr.M.A. Shah.

Statistical Techniques

Two way ANOVA was used to find out difference in:

- i. social adjustment of male orphans and female orphans.
- ii. social adjustment of orphans having low, average and high goal discrepancy score level of aspiration.
- iii. social adjustment of orphans in relation to their gender and goal discrepancy score level of aspiration.
- iv. social adjustment of orphans having low, average and high attainment discrepancy score level of aspiration.
- v. social adjustment of orphans in relation to their gender and attainment discrepancy score level of aspiration.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The present report is based on an investigation seeking Social Adjustment of Orphans in relation to their Level of Aspiration.

Following acronyms are used throughout the chapter:

M: Mean

N: Total number of items

S.D: Standard Deviation

SOV : Sources of Variance

DF : Degree of freedom

SSb : Between Sum of Square

SSw : Within Sum of Square

SST : Total Sum of Square

GDS: Goal discrepancy score

ADS: Attainment discrepancy score

The data of the study has been analysed under the following headings.

1 2x3 DESIGN OF ANOVA ON THE SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT OF ORPHANS HAVING HIGH, AVERAGE AND LOW GOAL DISCREPANCY SCORE.

2 2x3 DESIGN OF ANOVA ON THE SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT OF ORPHANS HAVING HIGH, AVERAGE AND LOW ATTAINMENT DISCREPANCY SCORE.

The mean, S.D, N of sub groups for 2x3 ANOVA on the scores of Social Adjustment of Orphans in relation to their Goal Discrepancy Score has been calculated and presented below in the table 1.

**Table 1
MEAN AND SDs OF VARIOUS SUBGROPS ON THE SCORES OF SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT WITH RELATION TO GENDER AND GOAL DISCREPANCY SCORE**

GENDER→ SUBGROUPS	MALE	FEMALE
HIGH	M=56.71 SD=7.59 N = 7	M =47.5 SD=8.76 N = 6
AVERAGE	M=57.70 SD=11.72 N = 37	M =58.59 SD=10.94 N = 32
LOW	M=55.83 SD=19.45 N = 6	M=56.25 SD=8.98 N = 12

Figure a

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF MEAN OF VARIOUS SUBGROPS ON THE SCORES OF SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT IN RELATION TO GENDER AND GOAL DISCREPANCY SCORES

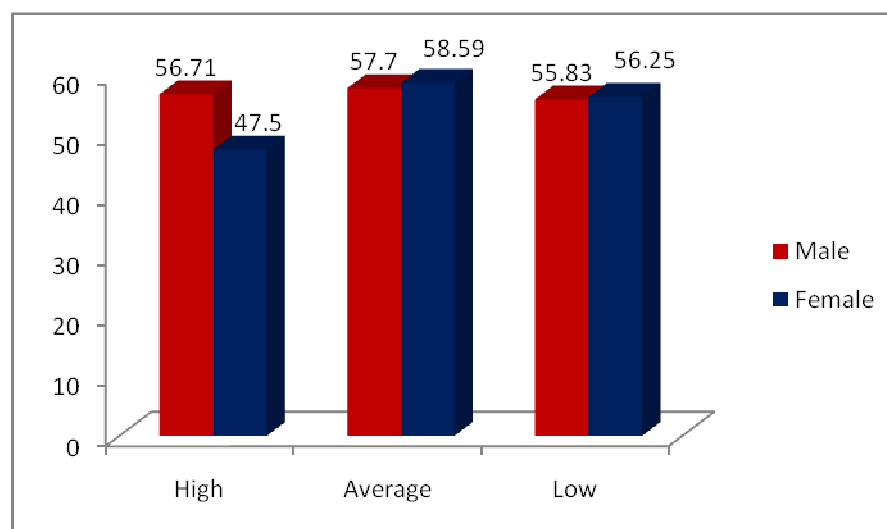
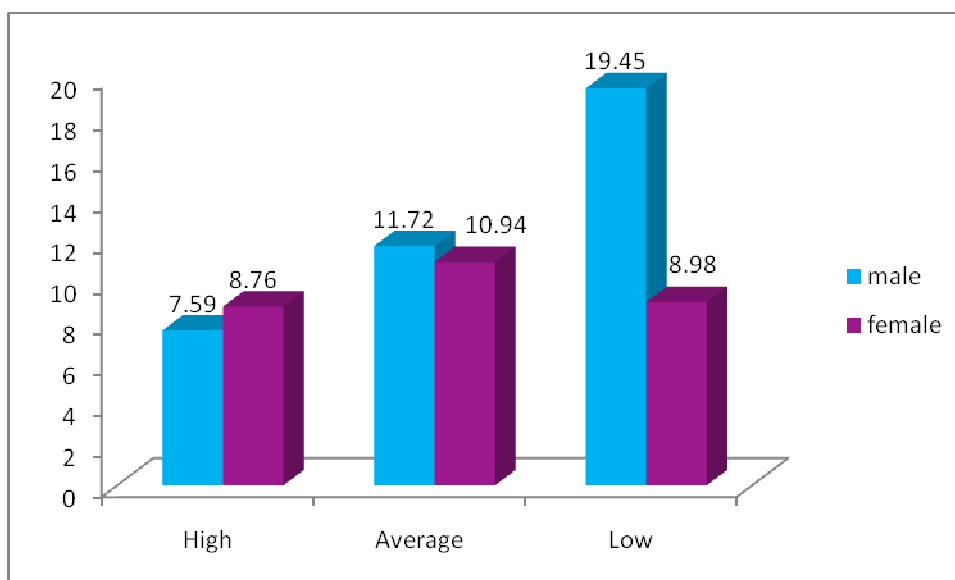


Figure b

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF STANDARD DEVIATION OF VARIOUS SUBGROPS ON THE SCORES OF SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT IN RELATION TO GENDER AND GOAL DISCREPANCY SCORES



In order to analyse the variance of social adjustment in relation to their Goal Discrepancy Score the scores were subjected to ANOVA and the results has been presented in the table 2

**TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF ANOVA FOR 2× 3 DESIGN WITH RESPECT TO SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT OF ORPHANS IN RELATION TO THEIR GDS**

S. O. V	Df	SS	MSS	F
A	1.0	10.2	10.2	0.1
B	1.0	367.9	367.9	2.8
A*B	1.0	278.4	278.4	2.2
SSbetween	5.0	656.5	131.3	
SSwithin	94.0	12167.5	129.4	
SStotal	99.0	12824.0		

*insignificant at 0.01 Level of confidence

**insignificant at 0.05 Level of confidence

MAIN EFFECTS

Gender- (A)

It has been observed from the table 2 that the F- ratio for the differences between male and female orphans on the scores social adjustment was found to be insignificant at 0.01 level of confidence. Thus, the data does not provide significant evidence to reject the hypothesis (1) namely, There exists no significant difference in the social adjustment of male orphans and female orphans. It is clear from table that male orphans scored higher on social adjustment than female orphans.

ASPIRATION LEVEL (GDS) - (B)

It has been observed from the table 2 that the F- ratio for the difference between orphans with GDS level of aspiration on the scores social adjustment was found to be insignificant at 0.01 level of confidence. Thus the data does not provide significant evidence to reject the hypothesis (2) namely; there exists no significant difference in social adjustment of orphans having high, average and low GDS level of aspiration.

**TWO ORDER INTERACTION
GENDER AND GDS ASPIRATION LEVEL (A × B)**

It has been observed from the table 2 that the F- ratio for the Social Adjustment of Orphans in relation to their Goal Discrepancy Score was found to be insignificant at 0.05 level of confidence. Thus, the data does not provide significant evidence to reject the hypothesis (3) namely, there exists no significant difference in social adjustment of orphans in relation to their gender and GDS aspiration level.

2x3 DESIGN OF ANOVA ON THE SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT OF ORPHANS HAVING HIGH, AVERAGE AND LOW ATTAINMENT DISCREPANCY SCORE.

The mean, S.D. and N of subgroups for 2× 3 design of ANOVA on the scores of social adjustment of orphans having high, average and low Attainment Discrepancy Score has been calculated and presented below in the table 3.

**Table 3
MEAN AND SDs OF VARIOUS SUBGROPS ON THE SCORES OF SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT WITH RELATION TO GENDER AND ATTAINMENT DISCREPANCY SCORE**

GENDER → SUBGROUPS ↓	MALE	FEMALE
HIGH	M=57.82 SD=9.08 N = 11	M =55.2 SD=13.50 N = 9
AVERAGE	M =58.92 SD=15.45 N = 23	M =56.24 SD=11.44 N = 29
LOW	M=54.75 SD=8.02 N = 16	M=58.91 SD=6.02 N = 12

Figure c

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF MEAN OF VARIOUS SUBGROPS ON THE SCORES OF SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT IN RELATION TO GENDER AND GOAL DISCREPANCY SCORE

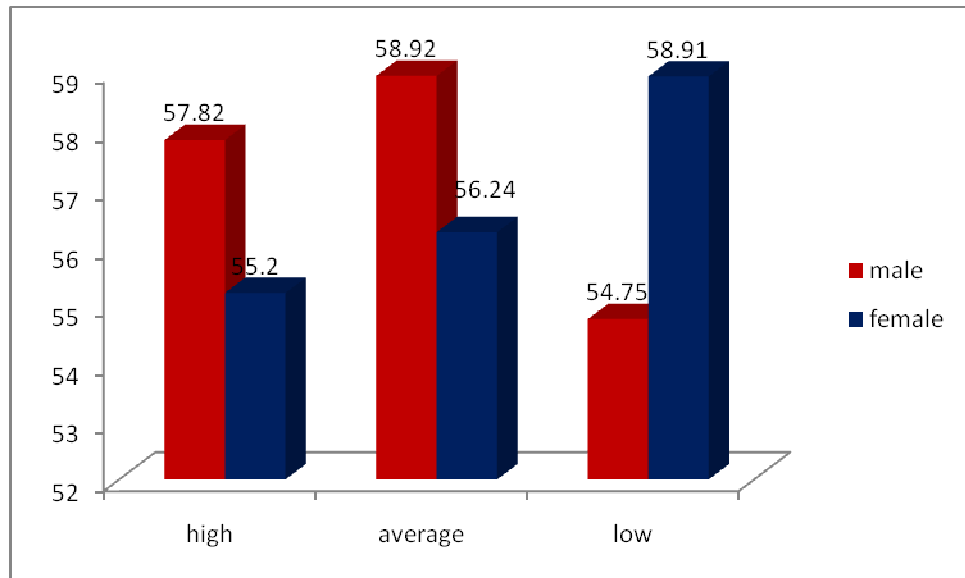
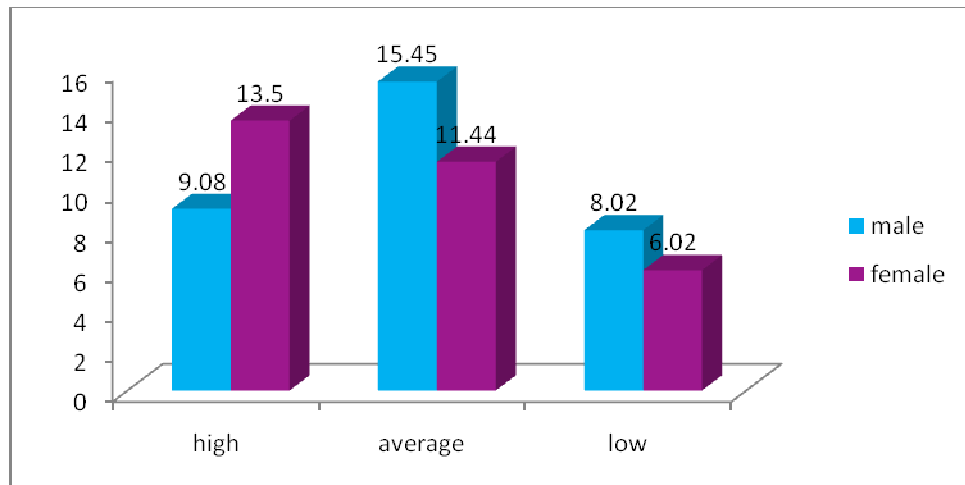


Figure d

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF STANDARD DEVIATION OF VARIOUS SUBGROPS ON THE SCORES OF SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT IN RELATION TO GENDER AND GOAL DISCREPANCY SCORE



In order to analyse the variance of social adjustment in relation to their Attainment Discrepancy Score, the scores were subjected to ANOVA and the results has been presented in the table 4.

TABLE 4
SUMMARY OF ANOVA FOR 2× 3 DESIGN WITH RESPECT TO SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT OF ORPHANS IN RELATION TO THEIR ADS

S. O. V	Df	SS	MSS	F
A	1.0	10.2	10.2	0.1
B	1.0	17.8	17.8	0.1
A*B	1.0	233.7	233.7	1.7
SSbetween	5.0	261.7	52.3	
SSwithin	94.0	12562.2	133.6	
SStotal	99.0	12824.0		

MAIN EFFECTS

Gender- (A)

It has been observed from the table 2 that the F- ratio for the differences between male and female orphans on the scores social adjustment was found to be insignificant at 0.01 level of confidence. Thus, the data does not provide significant evidence to reject the hypothesis (1) namely; there exists no significant difference in the social adjustment of male orphans and female orphans. It is clear from table that male orphans scored higher on social adjustment than female orphans.

ASPIRATION LEVEL (ADS) - (B)

It has been observed from the table 4 that the F- ratio for the difference between orphans with ADS level of aspiration on the scores social adjustment was found to be insignificant at 0.01 level of confidence. Thus the data does not provide significant evidence to reject the hypothesis (4) namely; there exists no significant difference in social adjustment of orphans having high, average and low ADS level of aspiration.

TWO ORDER INTERACTION

GENDER AND ADS ASPIRATION LEVEL (A × B)

It has been observed from the table 4 that the F- ratio for the Social Adjustment of Orphans in relation to their Attainment Discrepancy Score was found to be insignificant at 0.05 level of confidence. Thus, the data does not provide significant evidence to reject the hypothesis (5) namely; there exists no significant difference in social adjustment of orphans in relation to their gender and ADS aspiration level.

Conclusions

Conclusions are very essential aspect of any investigation. They provide a finishing touch and review to the whole of critical work. This part of the study plays an important role in any research work. Results of research show acceptance or rejection of the hypotheses.

Hypothesis 1. There exists no significant difference in social adjustment of male orphans and female orphans.

Hypothesis 2. There exists no significant difference in social adjustment of orphans having low, average and high goal discrepancy score level of aspiration.

Hypothesis 3. There exists no significant difference in social adjustment of orphans in relation to their gender and goal discrepancy score aspiration level.

Hypothesis 4. There exists no significant difference in social adjustment of orphans having low, average and high attainment discrepancy score level of aspiration.

Hypothesis 5. There exists no significant difference in social adjustment of orphans in relation to their gender and attainment discrepancy score aspiration level.

Suggestions

For understanding and modifying the behaviour of human beings, intensive research in education and psychology is needed for various aspects of human behaviour. There is no doubt that a single study cannot suffice it. In the light of the finding of the study, the investigator suggests the following points for the further researches:

- i. The study can be extended to a large area beyond the districts of Jalandhar, Amritsar and Ludhiana.
- ii. The size of the sample can be increased.
- iii. The study can be done not only on adolescent orphans but also on orphans of any age group.
- iv. The study can be done on other adolescents who are not orphans.
- v. In the present study, the variables social adjustment and level of aspiration were selected. Other variables like anxiety, frustration, personality and emotional maturity can be studied.

Recommendations

From the present study it can be seen that there is no difference in the social adjustment of male and female orphans. Therefore:

- i. The orphans should not be considered as special.
- ii. The orphans also should get all kinds of opportunities just like other children especially for education.
- iii. The orphans should not be neglected by the society as they are able to adjust with the society.

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