TO EXPLORE THE DETERMINANTS ASSOCIATED WITH EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND RESILIENCE AMONG ORPHANS RESIDING IN SELECTED ORPHANAGE WITH VIEW TO DEVELOP AN INTERVENTIONAL PACKAGE

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Abstract

Introduction: Children who are in orphanage are one of the most vulnerable, helpless and needy groups of children all over the world. These children are suffering from one or the other trauma of losing one or both parents followed by lack of basic needs, schooling and adequate care and nutrition. They suffer from all kind of physical, social, psychological and economical development. Psychosocial wellbeing affects children's ability, intellectuality, productivity and social functionality. Post parental loss children experience sorrow, anxiety, depression, lack of support and care. The trauma of losing parents can have adverse psychosocial effects on children like feelings of mistrust, inferiority, shame, guilt, insecurity and improper conduct. According to UNICEF report 2017- It is estimated that 153 million children worldwide are orphans.263 million children and youth are out of school (UNESCO).

Methods: The data was be collected by self-report method. The data was be collected by self-report method. Structured Questionnaire was used to assess data regarding baseline data and /determinant associated with emotional intelligence and resilience among orphan children. Standardized Daniel goleman's emotional intelligence assessment scale and Resilience was assessed by using Child and Youth Resilience Measures.

Result: Among 50 orphans, 16 (32%) were 13 to 14 years old, 20 (40%) were 17 to 18 years. 37 (74%) were male and 13(26%) were female alcohol. According to their religion wise distribution data reveled 25(50%) orphans were Muslim, 21(42%) were Hindu, 4(8%) was Christian. 26(52%) were living in urban areas, 24(48%) were living in rural areas. Majority 21(42%) of orphan children were studying 9 to 10th standard, 15(30%) were 7 to 8 standard, 14(28%) were 11 to 12 standard. Data showed 32(64%) orphan children duration of stay in orphanage was 0-2 years, 11(22%) was 3 to 5 years ,7(14%) children duration of stay was 6 years and above. Parental living status shows that among 50 orphans Majority 25(50%) were both are not alive, 14(28%) were abandoned from parents, 11(22%) were one alive. Distribution of sample according to their attainment of any life skill training session in orphanage. Data showed 49(98%) of orphan children were not attended any life skill training program, 1(2%) was attended life skill training. Conclusion: This study establishes that the level of emotional intelligence and resilience among orphans was poor and moderate.

Keyword: Emotional intelligence, resilience, orphans, orphanage, UNICEF, UNESCO

INTRODUCTION

An orphan comes from the Greek word „Orfanos" 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 Case et al. Defined orphan is a boy or girl child under the age of 18 years who lost one parent (maternal or paternal orphan) or both parents (total orphan). Children are brought to the orphanage home for one of three reasons. First, the parents have abandoned them. Second, the parents have had their parental rights removed by the state because they are in prison, are drug abusers, or abused the child and thirds, the child who has parents died Lowder milk and Perry2004). The orphans need guidance and counselling regarding emotional intelligence and resilience to cope up with their life3

Legally, the term child may refer to anyone below the age of majority or some other age limit. The United Nations

Convention on the Rights of the Child defines child as "a human being below the age of 18 years unless under the law applicable to the child, majority is attainedearlier".2

Children living in orphanages not only have to face challenges such as malnutrition, crowded living spaces, and lack of parental care which have been shown having a deleterious effect on development but they may also have psychological difficulties such as loneliness, sense of abandonment, and difficulties in identity formation. Parental loss and orphanage placement can be stressful and can negatively affect the psychological well-being of children13

Nutritious food, family size, health, sanitation, education, income of family, security and saving are the elements of quality of life. There are certain ways that you can positivity influence the quality of your life. Increasing things like income is much more obvious to people than say increasing their happiness, health, or vitality.14

MATERIALS ANDMETHODS

Study design: Research design facilitates the smooth sailing of various research operations there by making research as efficient as possible yielding maximal information with minimal expenditure.

Setting of the study: Setting refers to the physical location and condition in which data collection takes place the present study was conducted in balika and balakamandhir (orphanages) residing in Bagalkot and vidyagiri areas bagalkot.

Instruments

Data collection instruments structured questionnaire for socio demographical and determinants Daniel Golesman scale for assessing Emotional Intelligence and Liebenberg, Ungar, Van de Vijver for assessing Resilience.

Data collection procedures

Selecting a Orphanages based on the geographical proximity, feasibility of the study and availability of the sample. Obtaining permission from the Block Education Officer and the Principal of selected orphanages.

Researcher introducing himself to the children of orphanages and distributing the Emotional Intelligence assessment scale, Resilience scale going to be administered. Competence building interventional packages is to be administered to the selected samples.

Inclusive criteria

Children and adolescents aged between 13 and 18 years who are "orphans".
Residing in selected orphanages of Bagalkot district.
Able to understand kannada and English
Available at the time of data collection
willing to participate in the study

Exclusive criteria

Children who are suffering from intellectual disability and severe chronic medical illness.
Those whose duration of stay in the home was <1 month
Not able to co-operate during the study.
Sick and not able to cooperate for study.

Statistical Analysis

Data gained were investigated in terms of the aims of the study through descriptive and in ferential statistics. Participants' responses are taken into consideration and prepared a master sheet. Demo graphic data was examined by getting frequencies and percentages. Answered questions were calculated by average and SD. A Chi-square trial was applied to find out the association between the level of emotional intelligence and resilience among orphans with their selected socio-demographic variables accessible in tables and graphs.

Ethical Clearance

A certificate of ethical permission was obtained from the ethical committee of the institution.

RESULTS

percentage wise distribution of samples according to age shows that among 50 orphans, Majority 20(40%) orphans were 13-14 years old, 16(32%) were in the age group 15-16 years, least of orphans 14 (28%) were 17-18 years old. percentage wise distribution of samples according to their gender shows that among 50 orphans Majority 37(74%) were male and 13(26%) were female.

percentage wise distribution of samples according to religion shows that among 50 orphans Majority 25(50%) orphans were Muslim, 21(42%) were Hindu, 4(8%) were Christian.

percentage wise distribution of sample according to their place of residence shows that among 50 orphans 26(52%) were living in urban areas, 24(48%) were living in rural areas. percentage wise distribution of sample according to their standard of living shows that among 50 orphans Majority 21(42%) were 9 to 10 th standard, 15(30%) were 7 to 8 standard ,14(28%) were 11 to 12 standard.

percentage wise distribution of sample according to their duration of stay in the orphanage shows that among 50 orphans Majority 32(64%) were 0-2 years, 11(22%) were 3 to 5 years ,7(14%) were 6 years and above.

percentage wise distribution of sample according to their parental living status shows that among 50 orphans Majority 25(50%) were both are not alive, 14(28%) were abandoned from parents ,11(22%) were one alive.

the percentage wise distribution of sample according to their parental living status shows that among 50 orphans Majority 49(98%) of orphan children were not attended any life skill training program, 1(2%) were attended life skill training. (Table 1)

Table 1: Percentage-wise majority of the distribution of orphans according to sample characteristics   N=50

Baseline factors	Characteristics	Frequency	%
Age in years	13-14 years	26	32%
	15 -16 years	20	40%
	17 -18 years	14	28%
Gender	Male	37	74%
	Female	13	26%
Religion	Hindu	21	42%

Baseline factors	Characteristics	Frequency	%
	Muslim	25	50%
	Christian	4	8%
Native	Rural	24	48%
	Urban	26	52%
Standard of studying	7 to 8 standard	15	30%
	9 to 10 standard	21	42%
	11 to 12 standard	14	28%
Duration of stay in orphanage	0 to 2 years	32	64%
	3 to 5 years	11	22%
	6 years and above	7	14%
Parental living status	One alive	11	22%
	Both are not alive	25	50%
	A bon doned from parents	14	28%
Have you attended any life skill training programme.	Yes	1	2%
	No	49	98%

Results related to the levels of Emotional intelligence among orphans children, data reveals that, higher percentage of orphan children had poor emotional intelligence 26 (52%) and least of orphan children had moderate level of emotional intelligence 24 (48%). None of the orphans had good level of emotional intelligence. (Table 2)

Table 2: Levels of Emotional intelligence scores among orphan children.   N=50

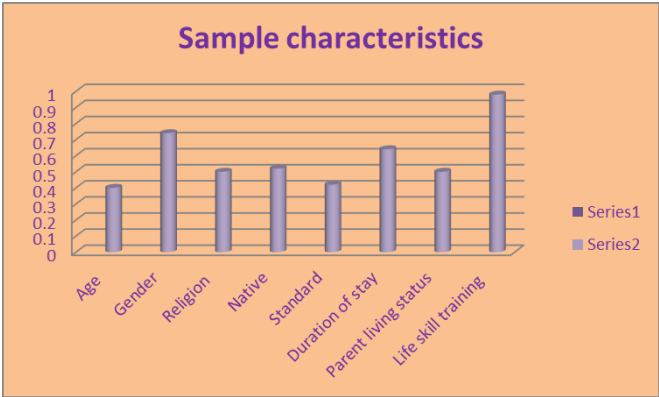| SLNO	Levels of Emotional Intelligence	Range of score	Frequency	Mean Percentage
1	Poor	<60	26	52%
2	Moderate	61 to 90	24	48%
3	Good	91 to 150	00	00

Fig. 1. Percentage-wise majority of the distribution of orphans according to sample characteristics

The figure 1 shows the Percentage-wise majority of the distribution of orphans according to sample characteristics
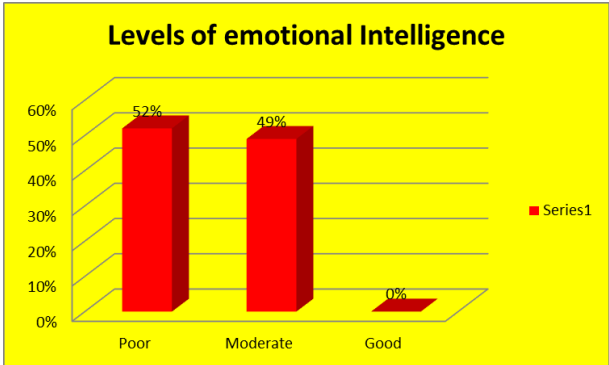

Fig. 2. Levels of Emotional intelligence scores among orphan children.

Results of the data related to the Mean, SD and Mean percentage of total Emotional intelligence depicted according to Overall domain wise (Fig 2). The total mean percentage of Emotional intelligence among orphan children was 60.04 and SD was 9.358 and range of score was 45.00. Emotional intelligence according to personal domain depicts Mean was 31.78 and SD 4.93 and range was 23.00. and according to Relational domain mean was 28.26, SD was 4.939 and range of scores was 23.00. (Table3).

Table 3: Mean Standard deviation and range of Emotional Intelligence scores among orphans.   N=50

S NO	Domains	Mean	SD	Range
	Overall Emotional Intelligence	60.04	9.358	45.00
a)	Personal domain	31.78	4.933	23.00
b)	Relation domain	28.26	4.939	23.00

Results related to the levels of Resilience among orphans children reveals that, higher percentage of orphan children 33 (66%) had moderate level of resilience and least of orphan children 17(54%) had poor level of resilience. None of the orphan children had good level of resilience (Table 4)

Table 4: Levels of Resilience among orphan.   N=50

SLNO	Levels of Resilience	Range of scores	Frequency	Mean Percentage
1	Poor	0 to 32	17	34%
2	Moderate	33 to 64	33	66%
3	Good	65 to 96	00	00

Data Results related to the Mean, SD and Range of total Resilience Illustrated that, The mean resilience among orphan children was 36.58, SD of resilience was 6.881, and range of resilience was 26.00 (Table 5)

Table 5: Mean, Standard deviation and range of scores of Resilience among orphans.   N=50

S NO	Domain	Mean	SD	Range
1	Resilience	36.58	6.887	26.00

DISCUSSION

This chapter discussion the major findings of the study and review them in relation to from the results of others studies.

The aim of the present study was to assess the determinants associated with Emotional Intelligence and Resilience among orphan children between 13 to 18 years of age and who are residing in selected orphanage of Bagalkot.

The research design was exploratory study with a descriptive survey approach. The sample consisted orphan children residing at Balika and Balaka Mand hir Bagalkot. The sample size was calculated using G Power software 3.1 with 5% level of significance, 80% power of the test, P= 0.40 and Q= 1 – p = 0.60. The calculated sample size was 50. Considering 10% attritions in the data the researcher has decided to enrolled all available 50orphan children residing at selected orphanage Bagalkot. The sample was selected using complete enumeration technique. Purposive sampling technique was adopted for the study.

The data was be collected by self-report method. Structured Questionnaire was used to assess data regarding baseline data and /determinant associated with emotional intelligence and resilience among orphan children. Standardized Daniel Goles man emotional intelligence assessment scale and Resilience was assessed by using Child and Youth Resilience Measures.

Results of the study interpreted that among 50 orphan children, Majority 20(40%) orphans were 13-14 years old, 16(32%) were in the age group 15-16 years, least of orphans 14 (28%) were 17-18 years old. Gender wise distribution of samples showed, majority 37(74%) were male and 13(26%) was female. According to their religion wise distribution data reveled 25(50%) orphans were Muslim, 21(42%) were Hindu, 4(8%) was Christian. 26(52%) were living in urban areas, 24(48%) were living in rural areas. Majority 21(42%) of orphan children were studying 9 to 10th standard, 15(30%) were 7 to 8 standard, 14(28%) were 11 to 12 standard. Data showed 32(64%) orphan children duration of stay in orphanage was 0-2 years, 11(22%) was 3 to 5 years ,7(14%) children duration of stay was 6 years and above. Parental living status shows that among 50 orphans Majority 25(50%) were both are not alive, 14(28%) were abandoned from parents, 11(22%) were one alive. Distribution of sample according to their attainment of any life skill training session in orphanage. Data showed 49(98%) of orphan children were not attended any life skill training program, 1(2%) was attended life skill training.

Similar results were found in a study conducted by Sarah k. Devis, Rebeecca et.al 2019. To assess the role of emotional intelligence in the maintenance of depression symptoms and loneliness among children. The impact of both Trait emotional intelligence (TEI) and Ability emotional intelligence (AEI) on the maintenance of loneliness and depressive symptoms over 1 year in children aged 9–11 years. Two hundred and thirteen children (54% male) completed the TEIQue-CF and the MSCEIT-YV at the first time point of the study, and the Child Depression Inventory and the Loneliness and Aloneness Scale for Children and Adolescents at Time 1 and, again, 1 year later. Findings indicate that emotional skills (AEI) are important for predicting the maintenance of depressive symptoms and loneliness in children over 1 year; emotional self-competency (TEI) is less influential, only contributing to long-term loneliness in girls. Moreover, whilst deficiencies in the ability to perceive and understand emotions were predictive of prolonged symptomatology, so, too, were proficiencies in using emotion to facilitate thinking and emotion management. Those findings carry important implications for EI theory and future research. They also indicate that EI interventions tailored to groups of "at risk" school children may be useful for reducing specific profiles of internalizing symptoms. Programs targeting AEI skills may be universally helpful for reducing the likelihood that depressive symptoms and loneliness will be maintained over time in middle childhood; girls at risk for prolonged loneliness would additionally benefit from opportunities to bolster

The data regarding levels of Emotional intelligence among orphans children interpreted that, higher percentage of orphan children had poor emotional intelligence 26 (52%) and least of orphan children had moderate level of emotional intelligence 24 (48%). None of the orphans had good level of emotional intelligence.

Results of the data related to the Mean, SD and Mean percentage of total Emotional intelligence depicted according to Overall domain wise. The total mean percentage of Emotional intelligence among orphan children was 60.04 and SD was 9.358 and range of score was 45.00. Emotional intelligence according to personal domain depicts Mean was 31.78 and SD 4.93 and range was 23.00. and according to Relational domain mean was 28.26, SD was 4.939 and range of scores was 23.00.

Findings of association between the level of emotional intelligence among orphan children with their selected socio demographic variables. Data shows that, there was a significant association was found between the emotional intelligence with their selected socio demographic variables such as. Age (x2 =8.705), native place (x2=4.121), Standard of studying (x2=8.705), Parental living status (x2 =8.801), Calculated "t" value was more than its table valve at 0.05 level of significance. Null hypothesis was rejected and alternate hypothesis was accepted. No significant associated was found between level of

emotional intelligence among orphan children with their selected socio demographic variables such as Gender, religion, duration of stay in orphanage, Attended life skill training programme. Calculated "t" value was less than its table valve at 0.05 level of significance.

Similar study was conducted by Rajive Kumar and Krishan Pal Singh 2017. Conducted descriptive survey study to assess the emotional intelligence of orphan and non-orphan students studying in primary schools of Meerut district. Purposive sampling technique was used to select the samples. The total sample consists of 80 students in which 40 students were orphan and 40 students were non-orphan. was randomly taken from different Schools. They were administered Emotional Intelligence Inventory (EII) developed by the researcher himself. Mean, S.D., and t-test were used to analyze the data. Results of the data reveals that the "t" value was found to be 0.011 for emotional intelligence differentiation at df=78 (N-2), which is low than its table value at 0.05 level of significance. Data stated that there is no significant difference between the emotional intelligence of orphan and non-orphan students. Further, orphan and non- orphan boy students data on emotional intelligence, showed that the "t" value was found to be 7.196 for emotional intelligence differentiation at df=38 (N-2) which is more than its table value at 0.01 level of significance. there is was no significant difference found between the emotional intelligence of orphan boys students and non-orphan boys students" students Similarly, Orphan and non-orphan girl students were found to differ significantly on emotional intelligence at "t" value was found to be 2.08 for emotional intelligence differentiation at df=38 (N-2) which is more than its table value at 0.05 level of significance. The study concluded that orphan girls students have better emotional intelligence those non-orphan girls students

Results related to the levels of Resilience among orphans children reveals that, higher percentage of orphan children 33 (66%) had moderate level of resilience and least of orphan children 17(54%) had poor level of resilience. None of the orphan children had good level of resilience.

CONCLUSIONS

In order to accomplish the objectives formulated for the present study, the data was collected by means of suitable tools and on analyzing and discussing the results certain conclusions were drawn out. It can be concluded that higher percentage of orphan children had poor and moderate emotional intelligence and resilience scores. None of the children had good emotional intelligence and resilience scores. However it was found that few orphan children were reluctant in expressing their emotions and sharing of ideas. Emotional Learning and resilience interventions are protective against the development of subsequent conduct problems and emotional distress, and useful for promoting social competency and pro-social attitudes.

This chapter deals with the conclusion drawn based on the findings of the study, implications, and limitations of the study, suggestions and recommendations. The main focus of the study is to "Assess the stress and quality of life among orphan and non orphan children in selected areas of Bagalkot". The data was collected from 30 orphan and 30 non orphan children. Results related to the of the levels of Emotional Intelligence and range of scorings. Scores less than 60 or 60 represent the poor level of emotional intelligence; Range of scores between 61 to 90 represents moderate level. The Scoring ranged between above 91 and 150 represent the high level of Emotional intelligence

CONTRIBUTION OF AUTHORS

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