

Orphanage Homes and Personality Development of a Child

Nwokorie Chinedu Nehemiah

Department of Sociology, Imo State University, Owerri, Imo State, Nigeria

Abstract: Orphanages are found in every society with the intension of providing for the needy. This paper is on the social perception of orphanage homes and a child's personality development. Orphans increases daily and this leads to increase of orphanage homes in the society. Most times, these orphans seem to find it difficult to properly socialize in the society due to the way the people view and regard them. The objective of this study is to ascertain the effect of absence of biological parents on the child's socialization process, well as to find out if the social environment of a child has effects on the child's good moral/attitude. This paper found out that the absence of a biological parent affects a child's socialization process; and also that social environment affects a child's good moral/attitude. Different literatures and theories were revealed in line with this study but my work was anchored on attachment theory. 230 structured copies of questionnaire were distributed to randomly selected respondents while 200 copies were completed and returned. The hypotheses were tested and data were analyzed with simple percentages and chi-square statistical tool. The findings show that the absence of biological parents or consistent caregiver has great effect on the child's socialization process. Secondly, the environment in which a child is groomed can affect the child's moral behavior and attitude. I therefore recommend that government should improve on infant adoption policies, and social environment of the child by providing them with consistent caregivers. This will help to imbibe good moral/attitude on the child.

Keywords: Social Perception, Orphanage Homes, Child Personality.

I. INTRODUCTION

Motherless babies have nowadays become common because of the moral decadence of the society young people who cannot cater for themselves find themselves put in the family way they end up abandoning those innocent helpless babies. The increasing hardship because of the present economic recession has increased the incidence of burden family relationship and the consequent loss of firm control of family members. This has tended as evidence by the increasing number of abandoned babies such babies have become the central focus of the orphanage home the impact of orphanage home on child personality development that is the behaviour pattern of social behaviour on child personality development

An orphan child is one whose parent are no more (dead), desertion, or unable to provide care (UNICEF, 2008). Orphans are the susceptible children, below the age the threats to food, accommodation, health care or to make short their education. A huge number of orphans universally are alive with no natural relations due to diversity of causes together with: death of parents, separation between parents, domestic injurious

treatment and disregard. The most frequent causes of separation of children from parental care include poverty, lack of access to basic services, abuse, neglect, disease, disabilities, and emergencies (Bilson & Cox; 2007). It is an indignity of all social members who are not giving attention and economic assistance towards orphans (Meintjes and Bray, 2006).

The society is expected to offer these orphans sufficient opportunities for their proper physical, mental, social and moral growth as well as personality development and education (Abro, 2012). The families are the best place for the socialization of children; and it is the duty of the state to provide social services and social protection, as well as ensuring the integrity of the family. Parents are responsible for caring and supporting of their children and sometimes in the absence of parents, grandparents or other close relatives willingly take responsibilities for the care of their grandchildren. Just as strong foundations provide the basis for positive and healthy adaptations, weak foundations create physiological disruptions that can undermine subsequent learning, behaviour, and lifelong physical and mental health. This biological evidence explains how, in the absence of nurturing and supportive relationships, the type of environment in which many orphans and vulnerable Children live, adversity can create "toxic stress" that undermines all aspects of a child's subsequent development, creating significant, physically based, and long-term obstacles to positive outcomes for these children (Shonkoff, 2010).

Challenging Problems of the study

Children are at increased risk of losing opportunities for school, healthcare, growth, development, nutrition, and shelter. Moreover, with the death of a parent, children experience profound loss, grief, anxiety, fear, and hopelessness with long-term consequences such as psychosomatic disorders, chronic depression, low self-esteem, learning disabilities and disturbed social behaviour. This is frequently compounded by "self-stigma" children blaming themselves for their parents' illness and death and for the family's misfortune. The disturbing trend is fueled by international social, cultural, political and economic forces which have in recent times over-stretched the coping capacities of familiar communities and government. The care of orphans is not solely the responsibility of the government or private institutions, but also of their relatives, the communities in which they live as well as the society at large. There is hardly any society without one or two orphanages.

These orphanages are there to provide for the less privilege and give children without parents a place to call a home. Different members of the society have different opinion of the children who are reared in the orphanage. Their perception of these children gives us insight of what life in the orphanage Home is like and possible behavior attributed to the children raised in the orphanage Homes. Most children who are brought up in the orphanage homes tend to have behavior different from their counterpart who was not. Sometimes it becomes difficult for them to properly socialize and mingle with other children. These children tend to be introverts and usually keep to themselves because of the type of training they got in the orphanage homes.

Sigmund Freud (1945) was of the view that children who grew up in the orphanage homes may likely to be affected in their culture, tradition, and religion and equally in their interests, belief ambition, ideas and these affect their personality development as their behavior are not only more indiscriminate but more immature than those children who are with their natural parents. The absence of biological parents most times affects the child's socialization process; most children socialize more and feel free with the presence of their parents. Again, the social environment of a child can have effect on the child's moral and attitude as everyone tends to be affected by his or her parents, so also are children they are greatly influenced by their environment. Then a child's guardian also has influence on the self-confidence of a child. Children who are brought up in the orphanage Homes are equally members of the society but are viewed in relation to the background of their up- bringing. One's background has a lot to do to his or her personality development.

Objectives of the study

The general objective of this study is to ascertain the effect of social perception of orphanage homes and on the personality development of a child, while the specific objectives of this study are:

1. To ascertain the effect of absence of biological parents on the child's socialization process.
2. To find out if the social environment of a child has effects on the child's good moral/attitude

Overriding Significance of the study

This study will be of importance in various ways. It will provide insight to the importance of orphanage homes in providing for orphan and vulnerable children (OVC). It will also educate us on the various social perceptions of orphanage homes and its effect on the personality development of the child and then reveal the causes of the increase of orphanage homes and people's view of orphans especially those ones reared in the orphanage homes.

a. Practical Significance

1. This study will be an insight to the general public on the implications of orphanage homes on a child's personality development.

2. This study will be of immense benefit to the government to know better ways of resolving and improving the life of an orphaned child.

b. Academic Significance

1. It will be of relevance to other researchers and students
2. It will also add to the body of information already on this subject matter and become a reference document in the library for readers and other researchers on the topic.

II. SOME CONTENDING LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL ISSUES ON ORPHANGE HOMES AND PERSONALLY DEVELOPMENT OF A CHILD

Social Perception of Orphanage on the Child's Personality Development:

Orphanage have been said to do the primary work of providing food and shelter for the child but, parents do a lot more than make sure a child have food and shelter. Various researches have showed that parent played a critical role in brain development which in turn mould the child behavior and personality.

Charles Nelson, a professor of pediatric at Harvard Medical school and Boston children's hospital (2004) posits that "neglect is awful the brain "According to him without someone who is a reliable source of attention, affection and stimulation, " the wiring of the brain goes awry" And the result can be long term mental and emotional problems. The orphanage home though provides a living environment for the child but the society believes that a child lives better in family than in orphanage home. The society believes that most of the care givers in the orphanage homes are not there because they love to care for children but because of the money they get at the end of month.

They do not offer their best to the children and children continue to lack parental care which most of the time affect their manner of thinking and reasoning. Orphanage home children seem not to do well psychologically, emotionally and socially. Sometimes they end up becoming introvert because they do not see themselves among every other child. They feel withdrawal from the society. They lack the knowledge of proper way of socialization and so feel better keeping to themselves. The society also believes that some of the children that have the opportunity of associate with other children withdrew themselves before the friendship could even get serious because they are use to people leaving them and never returning.

Ormord (2000) hold that for children outside the home that substitute from parental care greatly affect in their development this is due to the fact that a child may be placed with strangers in a group or in home where a dozen children live under the continuous supervision of an institution as such, these disruption cause instability in the child well being there by affecting him or her in different ways. Supporting the above

assertion (Evans 2006) posits that teachers may perceive students who are institutionalized less positively and thus expect less of them, give them less positive attention, fewer learning opportunities and provide them with less positive reinforcement when they do well. Freidman (2000) acknowledges that institutionalization has a deep negative impact on the life of a child. Santrock (2004) posits that institutionalization affects the children developmentally, emotionally and psychologically.

According to Johnson, a physician cited in Robertson and Simons (2000), an Orphanage is a terrible place to raise an infant or a young child. This is so because there is lack of stimulation, constant caregivers, sub-optimal nutrition and physical or sexual abuse, all conspire to delay and sometimes preclude normal development. They further stipulate that institutionalized Orphaned child fall behind in large and fine motor speech acquisition and attainment of necessary social skills. This negatively impacts the educational capability of a child whose physical growth is impaired. The society believes that children brought up in orphanage homes find it difficult to cope effectively with the outside world. This could be seen in their disposition as most of them tend to be introvert and always want to keep to themselves. They equally in some cases turn out to be backward in speech and verbal intelligence. Children who grow up in orphanage homes may likely be affected in their religion, culture and tradition (Sigmund Freud 1945). In other words, the religions of these children are chosen for them. If an orphanage is owned by Catholic Reverend sister, the inmates or children in that Catholic automatically become Catholics. In this situation, the child's family religion has no say so long as the child is living within the fore wards of the institution. This in turn affects the child's personality development.

One builds his personality through his environment. A child's environment has a lot to do with his personality. Apart from socializing and playing with other children in the orphanage, he or she lacks the knowledge of playing with the neighborhood, thereby lacking the opportunity of learning the culture and tradition of his people. This is because most children are in orphanages far away from their state of origin and any opportunity they have to get information about any culture or tradition is the tradition of the people or state where they are. This orphan and the other vulnerable children and adolescent (OVCA) living in institution homes are more prone to behavioral and emotional problems than others as they are deprived of a family love and care (Hassan F. 2012). The society is of the view that children could be better reared in family homes than in orphanage homes. This view has played a role in the life of the orphaned child. Most children now see themselves as inferior or lesser than any other child with parental care. They keep to themselves and lack the knowledge of parental care. The absence of biological parents plays a great role on the child's socialization process. Every child needs at least one parent to lean on. This is because the child is free with his parents than none parents. He confides in the parent and can display his attitude in their presence.

The family is usually considered to be the most important agent of socialization. They do not only teach us how to care for ourselves, but also gives us first system of values, norms and beliefs. The child's socialization process starts with the parent and where this is not possible; the child's guardian takes their role. When the child's guardian plays the role of a parent well on the child, the child socializes well but when he/she doesn't play the role well the child learns to keep to himself. When a parent or any person taking the role of a parent on the child take role the well, it boost the child's self confidence and aid the child to develop well. He socializes well like every other child as his emotional needs are taken care of. Children need to be cared for in a way that promotes their ability to thrive and ensures their survival and protection from injuries and physical and sexual maltreatment while such safety needs are important for all children they are especially critical for young children, who typically lack the individual resources required to avoid danger (National research council and institute of medicine 2000). Rather young children rely on parents and other primary caregivers, inside and outside the home, to act on their behalf to protect their safety and healthy development (institute of medicine and national Research council 2015). Provision of support by parents helps minimize the risk of internalizing behaviors, such as those associated with anxiety and depression, which can impair children's adjustment and ability to function well at home, at school and in the community (OSOFSKY and fitzgerald, 2000). Such symptoms as extreme fearfulness, helplessness, apathy, depression and withdrawal are indicators of emotional difficulty that have been observed among young children who experience inadequate parental care (OSOFSKY and fitzgerald, 2000). The presence of parental figure plays a significant role on the child's socialization process and boost the child's self confidence.

Challenges Of Orphanage Homes And It Effect On The Child's Personality Development

Nigeria federal ministry of women affairs and social development Estimate that there are 17.5 million orphan and vulnerable children (OVC) Nationwide. These children face enormous challenges to their health and development and it is estimated that 95 percent of OVC do not receive any type of medical, emotional, social, material, or school related assistance (National population commission, Federal republic of Nigeria and ICF International 2013) Child hood malnutrition is one of the major causes of child hood morbidity and mortality in Nigeria and a cross-sectional study of 2015 revealed that more than a quarter of OVC studies showed symptom of mild to moderate malnutrition in addition, close to 70 percent experienced house hold food insecurity, putting them at risk for malnutrition (Tagurum et al 2015).

1. Experience of Trauma

When a child loses his birth parents no matter the age it Occur, and been placed in an orphanage it is traumatic. It is usually very difficult for that child. Scientist have proven that trauma changes a person's brain neurochemistry. This change can cause a lot of difficulty for the child such as difficulty with emotion

(expressing them, identifying and regulating them), being easily overwhelmed, over-whelming anxiety, disassociation, depression, sense of hopelessness e.t.c . The child passes through a lot of emotional challenges which in turn affect his way of thinking, behavior and personality.

2. *Lack of Sense of Permanency :*

There is a Constant change in orphanage homes children Experience the act of care givers coming and going, children coming and going adults the same. Unlike a family member who is always there or moving away but having a continued contact, though from a distance, with the rest of the family. At the orphanage, once any person leaves, it is permanent and children quickly learn that people leaves and never returns. They do not have a sense of permanency.

3. *They learn only to depend on themselves*

Due to impermanency, shortage of resources and brain changes as a part of orphanage life, children learn only to depend on themselves. They do not depend on other adults as they have disappointed them regularly as they are coming and going. They find it difficult to trust some adults even when placed in some homes.

It is believed that children who are reared in homes develop better in weight and height than those reared in orphanage. Children reared in globally deficient orphanages tend to be smaller in height, weight, head and chest circumference (Bakwin 194 Fried and Mayer 1948) The” psycho – social shoot stature hypothesis (Blizzard, 1990, Johnson, 2000a and 2000b) state that children exposed to social / emotional neglect display growth deficiency called psychosocial dwarfism. Over the years, it has been suggested that the lack of “mothering” appropriate social/emotional experience and relationship with a few consistent caregivers are the primary cause of these developmental delays and deficiency (Rutler, 2000, spitz, 1946).

Research has it that there are numerous negative outcomes associated with being “orphan and separated children” (OSC) in an under resourced society (e.g Nigeria) including traumatic grief ,compromise cognitive and emotional development less access to education and greater probability of being exploited for child labor. Poverty is said to extend into all areas of children’s lives and prevent children from having the security and structure required to grow, thrive and develop. “Over the past two decades, I have witness devastation caused by orphanage and institution. Endless row of cot: Tiny babies staring silently in to space, toddler rocking back and forth, self stimulating as a form of comfort then as the distress become too great, self harming banging their heads against the bars, biting their hands, hitting themselves in the face. Haunted eyes of malnourished children, whose family were tricked into giving them to the orphanage, ostensibly to receive a better care and an education, but in reality just so the institution could raise donation from abroad little spent on the children (Georgette mulheir 2017). The orphaned child face a lot of challenges in

the orphanages and the society is of the view that an orphanage is not a good place for child rearing.

III. THEORETICAL REVIEW

Attachment Theory

This theory was formulated by John Bowlby (1953) to explain the attachment figures and behaviors of infants and older children. According to Bowlby “infants and young children should experience a warm, intimate and continuous relationship with his mother in which both find satisfaction and enjoyment, the lack of which may have significant and irreversible mental health consequences.

Attachment theory is said to be a psychological, evolutionary and ethological theory concerning relationship, between humans (Bowlby 1999) according to this theory children need to develop a relationship with at least one primary caregiver for normal social and emotional development. Infant’s behavior within attachment is usually associated with seeking of proximity of an attachment figure in stressful situation. It explains further that infants become attached to adults who are sensitive and responsive in social interactions with them, and who remain as consistent care givers for some months to two years of age. During the later part of this period, children begin to use attachment figures. The above assertion can only be achieved in the orphanage home if the care givers are consistent, responsive and of course display motherly attitude towards the children. Children learn better in environment with faces that are steady, easy to talk to and who show them so much love and attention. This provides them with the feelings of being secured and helps them in developing both mentally and otherwise.

Bowlby explained that parental response lead to the development of patterns of attachment, these in turn lead to internal working model which will guide individual’s feeling, thought and expectation in later relationship. Children are often filled with anxiety or grief when an attachment figure is not handy and this increase the probability of their survival. This attachment figures could be parent or care givers and when a child is taken away from attachment figure, he or she often fills depressed. Most orphanage homes do not have a permanent care giver who could stand as an attachment figure to the child. When the child is beginning to attach to one caregiver, the caregiver disappears leaving the child with new and unpredictable faces. Infants will form attachment to any consistent caregiver who is sensitive and responsive in social attraction with them (Bowlby 1999). He went further to explain that “the biological mother is usual principal attachment but the role can be taken by anyone who consistently behaves in mothering way over a period of time.

Attachment is said to be an affectional bond or tie between an individual and an attachment figure (usually a caregiver). Bowby explain that such bonds maybe reciprocal between two adults, but between a child and a caregiver this bond is based on a child’s need for safety, security and protection, paramount in infancy and child hood (Bowby 1999). For an orphan living

in an orphanage home, the best attachment figure is home for the child which can be achieved through adoption. When the child is adopted he/she becomes part of the family, faces in the family are constant as family members stay together. Caregivers in the family are constant and this will aid in the child's development unlike an orphanage home where they may be numerous or few inconsistent faces. This is why Bowlby made mention that "over time, orphanages were abandoned in favor of foster care or family style home in most developed countries (Bowlby 1999). This is to aid the child's effective physical, emotional, mental, behavioral and personality development.

Attachment theory is simply explaining the behavioral pattern of children with attachment figures. Children often cry and are moody when an attachment figure is nowhere to be found and clings to them once they return. Children will definitely develop better if there are permanent, loving and caring faces in the orphanage that would pay attention to the children's emotional needs and provide mothering support to them.

IV. METHODOLOGY

Scope of Study

This work was carried out using Imo State University Owerri, Imo State. This institution was chosen because of the nature of the topic and strategic location of the University, and it has a wide population that has different people from different background, representing the society at large and providing the views of the society on orphanage in which my work is anchored on.

Research Design

This work is specifically designed to be carried out in the society using Imo State University students as focal point to get the views of the society over institutionalized children. In the course of carrying out this research, the researcher chose to make use of survey research design.

Population of the study

Imo State University Owerri is a state University that operate about 102 academic departments across 15 faculties and offers 82 undergraduates programmes and 211 postgraduate programmes for a student population over 36,000. Two faculties were selected in which 5 departments were selected for this research.

Sample Size

A sample of 230 respondents were selected for the study. 230 copies of questionnaire were randomly selected across 5 departments from the two faculties (Social Science and Humanities). Each department was given 46 copies of questionnaire and the respondents were randomly selected.

Sampling Technique(s)

The sampling technique for this study is the simple random technique. Simple random sampling is the probability sampling which every element has an equal chance of being selected in

the subsequent sample. The researcher sampled 230 respondents who were administered with questionnaires and it was randomly distributed to the students both single and married within the school. Other indices considered in the distribution of the questionnaire include sex, age, marital status, occupation, religion, and educational status.

Techniques for data collection

The technique used for data collection in this study includes structural questionnaires, interview and observational method. I equally used information gotten from internet, newspapers and magazines to collect my data on this research. The questionnaires were structured in open ended format and close ended format.

Instruments for Data collection

The research instrument used in this study was questionnaires. The questionnaires were designed using close and open-ended question. This is the type of research instrument that gathers data of a large sample. Questionnaires were administered to students. The items in the firsts section sought demographic information about the respondents such as age, sex, educational status, occupation, and religion while the second part sought information on social perception of orphanage homes and a child's personality development.

Methods of data analysis

This is the interpretation and presentation of data collected. In this research the techniques used for analyzing the quantitative data includes editing and tabulation. Thus, a statistical method for the analysis of the data collected was used for the question as well as the percentage of the respondents to each. At the bottom of each, a brief explanation was made for statistical figure recorded in the table. Chi square analysis was employed to test the statistical figure recorded in the table.

V. DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

Data Presentation

In this chapter, the researcher presented the data collected from two hundred respondents that returned and completed the questionnaires are analyzed by the use of simple percentage and the application of tables.

Socio-Demographic Data

Table 1: Sex Distribution of Respondents

Sex	No of Respondents	Percent of Respondents
Male	80	40%
Female	120	60%
Total	200	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2022

In the above table, out of 200 questionnaire that was returned, 80 respondents were male representing 40% while 120 respondents were female representing 60%.

Table 2: Age Distribution of Respondents

Age	No. of Respondents	Percent of Respondents
15-25	110	55%
26-35	90	45%
36-45	0	0%
46-55	0	0%
Total	200	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2022

From the above table, the age bracket between 15-25 years were 110 respondents representing 55%, in the second role, 26-35 years were 90 respondents representing 45 %, in the third role 36-45 years were 0% representing 0% and lasting in the fourth role the age bracket between 46-55 years were 0 representing 0%.

Table 3: Marital Status

Marital Status	No. of Respondents	Percent of Respondents
Married	60	30%
Single	140	70%
Widow/Widower	0	0%
Divorced	0	0%
Total	200	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2022

From the above table, 60 respondents were married representing 30%, 140 respondents were single representing 70%, none of the respondents is a widow/widower representing 0% and also none of the respondents is divorced representing 0%.

Social Perception of Orphanage Homes and A Child's Personality Development

Table 4: The absence of biological parents affects a child's socialization process.

Options	No. of Respondents	Percent of Respondents
Strongly Agree	110	55%
Agree	90	45%
Strongly Disagree	0	0%
Disagree	0	0%
Total	200	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2022

From the above table, 110 respondents strongly agree that the absence of biological parents affects a child's socialization process representing 55%, 90 respondents representing 45 %

agree to that, 0 representing 0% strongly disagree while 0 respondents representing 0% disagree.

Table 5: Training a child without the biological parents makes them introverts

Options	No. of Respondents	Percent of respondents
Strongly agree	58	29%
Agree	100	50%
Strongly Disagree	2	1%
Disagree	40	20%
Total	200	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2022

From the above table, 58 respondents representing 29% strongly agree that Training a child without the biological parents makes them introverts, 100 respondents representing 50% agree to that, 2 respondents representing 1% strongly disagree while 40 respondents representing 20 % disagree with that.

Table 6: The role of guidance without the biological parents affects the interaction process of the child

Options	No. of Respondents	Percent of respondents
Strongly agree	110	55%
Agree	90	45%
Strongly Disagree	0	0%
Disagree	0	0%
Total	200	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2022

From the above table, 110 respondents representing 55% strongly agree that the role of guidance without the biological parents affects the interaction process of the child. 90 respondents representing 45% agree with that, 0 respondents representing 0% strongly disagree, 0 respondents representing 0% disagree with that.

Table 7: Children without their biological parents feel inferior before their colleagues/mates

Options	No. of Respondents	Percent of respondents
Strongly agree	60	30%
Agree	130	65%
Strongly Disagree	0	0%
Disagree	10	5%
Total	200	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2022

From the above table, 60 respondents representing 30% strongly agree that children without their biological parents feel inferior before their colleagues/mates, 130 respondents representing 65% agree with that, 0 respondents representing

0% strongly disagree while 10 respondents representing 5% disagree with that.

Table 8: Children without their biological parents live their normal life like every other child

Options	No. of Respondents	Percent of respondents
Strongly agree	30	15%
Agree	40	20%
Strongly Disagree	60	30%
Disagree	70	35%
Total	200	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2022

From the above table, 30 respondents representing 15% strongly agree that children without biological parents live their normal life like every other child. 40 respondents representing 20% agree with that, 60 respondents representing 30% strongly disagree while 70 respondents representing 35% disagree with that.

Table 9: A child’s social environment directly affects his or her behaviour

Options	No. of Respondents	Percent of respondents
Strongly agree	90	45%
Agree	70	35%
Strongly Disagree	10	5%
Disagree	30	15%
Total	200	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2022

From the above table, 90 respondents representing 45% strongly agree that a child’s social environment directly affects his or her behaviour. 70 respondents representing 35% agree with that, 10 respondents representing 5% strongly disagree with that while 30 respondents representing 15% disagree with that.

Table 10: The interaction and up-bringing of a child determines the child’s moral

Options	No. of Respondents	Percent of respondents
Strongly agree	110	55%
Agree	70	35%
Strongly Disagree	10	5%
Disagree	10	5%
Total	200	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2022

From the above table, 110 respondents representing 55% strongly agree that the interaction and up-bringing of a child determines the child’s moral. 70 respondents representing 35% agree with that, 10 respondents representing 5% strongly

disagree while 5 respondents representing 5% disagree with that.

Table 11: Children trained in the orphanage homes do have strange and negative attitude

Options	No. of Respondents	Percent of respondents
Strongly agree	55	27.5%
Agree	60	30%
Strongly Disagree	40	20%
Disagree	45	22.5%
Total	200	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2022

Testing Hypothesis 1

The response table 7 and 8 will be used for testing the Hypothesis

Table	Agree	Strongly Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Total
7	90 ^{a11}	110 ^{a12}	0 ^{a13}	0 ^{a14}	200
8	100 ^{a21}	58 ^{a22}	40 ^{a23}	2 ^{a24}	200
Total	190	168	40	2	400

Test Statistics

The test statistics for the Objective will be Chi-square. It is given by

$$\chi^2_{Cal} = \frac{\sum_{c=1}^n \sum_{r=1}^n (O_{ij} - E_{ij})^2}{\sum_{ij} e_{ij} v_{ij}}$$

Where \sum = summation

O = Observed value

E = Expected value

Decision Rule

Reject the null hypothesis (Ho) if $\chi^2 > \chi^2_{2}$

Cal tab (c-1) (r-1) Otherwise accept the null hypothesis.

The degree of freedom from the table above $V=(c-1) (r-1)$, where c x r is the contingency table i.e 4 x 2

=> (4-1) (2-1) = (1) =3

Alhpa level = 0.05

The calculated values are shown below

Row total x column total

Grand total

$a_{11} = \frac{200 \times 190}{400} = 95$

400

$$a_2 = \frac{200 \times 168}{400} = 84$$

$$a_{13} = \frac{200 \times 40}{400} = 20$$

$$a_{14} = \frac{200 \times 2}{400} = 1$$

$$a_{21} = \frac{200 \times 190}{400} = 95$$

$$a_{22} = \frac{200 \times 40}{400} = 84$$

$$a_{23} = \frac{200 \times 40}{400} = 20$$

$$a_{24} = \frac{200 \times 2}{400} = 1$$

Cell	Oij	Eij	(oij - eij) ²	(oij - eij)/eij
a11	90	95	25	0.26
a12	110	84	676	8.05
a13	0	20	400	20
a14	0	1	1	1
a21	100	95	25	0.26
a22	58	84	676	8.05
a23	40	20	400	20
a24	2	1	1	1
Total	400	400		58.63

From the table, the chi-square calculated = 58.62

From the chi-square table $\chi^2_{tab}(3,0.05) = 7.815$

Decision Rule

At the significance level of 0.05, with V = 3,

The chi-square tabulated value is 7.815.

$\chi^2_{cal}(58.62)$ is greater than $\chi^2_{tab}(3,0.05) = 7.815$

We therefore conclude that there is a significance relationship between the absence of biological parents and a child's socialization process.

Testing Hypothesis Two

The response table 12 and 13 will be used for in testing the Objective.

Table	Agree	Strongly Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Total
12	70 ^{a11}	90 ^{a12}	30 ^{a13}	10 ^{a14}	200
13	70 ^{a21}	110 ^{a22}	10 ^{a23}	10 ^{a24}	200
Total	140	200	40	20	400

Test Statistics For Hypothesis 2

The test statistics for the hypothesis will be chi-square. It is given by

$$\chi^2_{Cal} = \frac{\sum_{c=1}^n \sum_{r=1}^n (O_{ij} - E_{ij})^2}{\sum_{ij} e_{ij}}$$

Decision Rule

Reject the null hypothesis (Ho) if $\chi^2_{cal} > \chi^2_{tab}(c-1)(r-1)$

Otherwise accept the null hypothesis

The degree of freedom from the table above $V=(c-1)(r-1)$, where c x r is the contingency table i.e 4 x 2

$$\Rightarrow (4-1)(2-1) = (1) = 3$$

Alpha level = 0.05

The calculated values are shown below

Row total x column total

Grand total

$$a_{11} = \frac{200 \times 140}{400} = 70$$

$$a_{12} = \frac{200 \times 200}{400} = 100$$

$$a_{13} = \frac{200 \times 40}{400} = 20$$

$$a_{14} = \frac{200 \times 20}{400} = 10$$

$$a_{21} = \frac{200 \times 140}{400} = 70$$

$$a_{22} = \frac{200 \times 200}{400} = 100$$

$$a_{23} = \frac{200 \times 40}{400} = 20$$

$$a_{24} = \frac{200 \times 20}{400} = 10$$

cell	Oij	Eij	(oij - eij) ²	(oij - eij)/eij
a11	70	70	0	0
a12	90	100	100	1
a13	30	20	100	5
a14	10	10	0	0
a21	70	70	0	0
a22	110	100	100	1
a23	10	20	100	5
a24	10	10	0	0
Total	400	400		12

From the table, the chi-square calculated = 12

From the chi-square table $\chi^2_{tab}(3,0.05) = 7.815$

Decision Rule

At the significance level of 0.05, with $V = 3$,

The chi-square tabulated value is 7.815.

Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected since the

$\chi^2_{cal}(12)$ is greater than $\chi^2_{tab}(0,05.3) = 7.815$

We therefore conclude that there is a significant relationship between a child's social environment and good moral/attitude.

VI. RESEARCH FINDINGS

The following findings were observed in the course of this study which include; orphanage homes are established to provide home for orphans and vulnerable children. Most children found in orphanage homes sometimes have at least one living parent. Children raised in the orphanage homes lack adequate care and consistent caregivers. Most of the orphanages are money making institutions. Children raised in the orphanage homes most times suffer neglect. Again, training children in family setting or foster homes are more productive than raising them in orphanage homes.

VII. SUMMARY

This study holds on the objectives of social perception of orphanage homes and a child's personality development. It focuses on the societal views of orphans especially those raised in the orphanage home, comparing them with those living in family homes and draws the positive and negative outcome in regards to their environment. This study drew up background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives, significance of the research study and also definition of the terms. Secondly, there was an extensive review of relevant literature on the research study which included a theoretical framework, and discussed on the types of methodologies in the study.

VIII. CONCLUSION

Orphans troop around the states day by day and orphans in the orphanage homes increases daily, same with the orphanages. These orphans most times lack adequate care and parental care which would help them grow and develop normal. The way the society treat and view these orphans hamper their behaviour and personality and they more often times need motherly care and consistent caregivers. These would help them feel among and would equally fill the gap created by the diseased parents.

The child orphan needs appropriate care and more than shelter to develop psychologically, emotionally, socially and otherwise in order to build a good personality.

IX. RECOMMENDATIONS

Government is trying in providing a home for the orphans but more is needed to help the child live a normal life.

1. Government should improve on infant adoption where the orphan child will be given a home from birth instead of keeping them in institutions, this would help improve parent to child relationship and also help in socialization process of the child.
2. Government should improve the social environment of the child by providing them with consistent caregivers and also replace Orphanages with foster homes where the child will be given family care. This will help to imbibe good moral/attitude on the child.
3. The society should stop viewing orphans as children to be pitied in order to build the child's self – confidence. And the government should provide orphanages or foster homes with children friendly guardian (s) who would have high tolerance. This would also help to build the child's self-confidence.
4. Orphans should be awarded with scholarships by the government to study any course of their choice till university level, it would help to build the child mentally and otherwise and equally help the child socialize

REFERENCES

- [1] Bandura, Albert (1971). Social learning theory; Social learning and personality development
- [2] Baumrind, D. (2013). Authoritative parenting revisited: history and current status. In R.E larzelere, A sheffield, & A.W. Harrist (Eds), Authoritative parenting; synthesizing nurturance and discipline for optimal child development.
- [3] Belsky & Pasco Fearon (2008). Precursors of attachment security.
- [4] Catholic Encyclopedia (2019). [www.orphans and orphanages/Retrieved 10/09/2022](http://www.orphansandorphanages.com)
- [5] Child abuse and abandonment (2018). Effects on human resources development in Nigeria.
- [6] Compton, Rebecca (2016). Consequences of neglect. <https://en.m.wikipedia.org>.
- [7] El Koumi Ma et al (2012). Psychiatric mobility among a sample of orphanages children in Cairo.
- [8] Encyclopedia Britannica (2010). MLA style "Socialization" Encyclopedia Britannica student and home edition Chicago.
- [9] George Rogu (www.adoptiondoctor.com2015) reasons children are placed in the orphanage.
- [10] Georgette Mulheir (2017). Orphans and their challenges.
- [11] Guttmacher institute (2018). Contraceptive use in the United States www.timeshighereducation.com.
- [12] Johnson, Sarah (2020). Environmental factors that influence 5 areas of child development.
- [13] Lori, Askeland (2005). Children and youth in Adoption, orphanage foster care. A historical handbook and guide.
- [14] Lyle Rubble, Neighbor (2014). Understanding morality as a part of the social environment.
- [15] Macionis, J. & Clausen, J.E. (2013). Socialization and society, Boston, little Brown and company.
- [16] Morineau, G. & Neilsen, G. (2011). Conceptive needs of female sex workers in Cambodia and Loas.
- [17] National population commission (2013). federal republic of Nigeria, and ICF international Orphan challenges.
- [18] OCAK. (2014). Effects of war on increasing number of orphans. Retrieved 20/09/22
- [19] Okal, J. & Stadler, J. (2008). Secrecy, disclosure and accidental discovery, perspective of diaphragm users in Mombasa, Kenya, Cult health sex.
- [20] Radiological society of North America (2015). Lack of direct parental care

- [21] Rahman, W. & Mullick, M.S. (2012). prevalence of behavioral and emotional disorders among the orphans and factors associated with these disorders
- [22] Richard, M. Perloff (2016). The dynamics of persuasion. Communication and attitudes in the twenty first century.
- [23] Roberts, B.W. (2010) – the development of personality traits in adulthood
- [24] Scorgiem, F. & Ntaganira, L. (2012). Socio demographic characteristics and behavioral risk factors of female sex workers in sub Saharan Africa. A systematic review.
- [25] Stability (2017). The harm of growing up in institutional care
- [26] Windsor, J. (2011). Effects of Foster care on Young children's language learning. Child development.
- [27] World health organization, WHO (2014) Worlds AIDS day; time to end the Aids epidemic (Accessed June 2015).