

**Identity, Social Intelligence, Emotional Behavioral Problems of
Institutionalized Orphan and Mainstream Adolescents**



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DECLARATION

I Ms. **Uzma Ashiq**, ID **15001257010** Student of **MS Counseling Psychology** session **2015- 2016**. Hereby declare that the matter printed in the thesis titled **Identity, Social Intelligence and Emotional Behavioral Problems of Institutionalized Orphans and Mainstream Adolescents** is my own work and has not been printed, published and submitted as research work thesis of publish in any form in any university, research, institution etc. in Pakistan or abroad.

Dated: 28-12-2016

Signature of Deponent

Certificate of Approval

Accepted by the Faculty of the Institute of Clinical Psychology, University of Management & Technology Lahore in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of MS in Counseling Psychology.

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Dedication

I would like to dedicate my work to my mother who is my strength to achieve my every goal and objective

Abstract

The current study was aimed to explore the difference between orphan and main stream adolescents on Identity, Social Intelligence and Emotional Behavioral Problems. A total sample of 200 (100 Orphans and 100 Mainstream) Adolescents with the age range of 12-19, (M 14.42, SD 1.47) were selected through purposive sampling technique. The research protocol comprised Identity Scale for Adolescents ISA, (Iqbal & Saleem, 2015). Social Intelligence Scale for Adolescents SISA, (Saleem & Yousaf, 2012) and School Children's Problem Scale SCPS, (Saleem & Mahmood, 2011) along with a demographic Performa. Results showed that Orphan Adolescents scored significantly higher on Negative and Arrogant Identity, Social Deviousness and Dominance and Control than the Mainstream Adolescents. On the other hand, Mainstream Adolescents scored significantly higher on Positive Identity, Social Facilitation and Pro Social domains. Hierarchical Regression Analysis revealed that gender, age, Negative Identity, Dominance and Control were found to be positive predictors of emotional behavioral problems. Results are discussed in terms of cultural influence on orphan hood and implications for clinical and counseling services.

Table of Contents**Page No.**

	Acknowledgements	i
	Dedication	ii
	Abstract	iii
	List of Tables	iv
	List of Appendixes	vii
Chapter I	Introduction	1
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Implications of the Current Research• Aims• Objectives• Operational Definitions	
Chapter II	Review of Literature	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Recent local and International literature• Significance of the Study• Rationale of the Study• Research Question• Hypotheses	

Chapter III**Method**

- Research Design
- Setting
- Participants (Sampling Strategy)
- Measures
- Procedure (Ethical Considerations)

Chapter IV**Results**

- Sample Description 39
- Hypotheses Testing
- Summary of Results

Chapter V**Discussion**

- Suggestions for Further Research
- Conclusion

References**Appendices**

List of Tables

Table No	Page No
Table 1: Percentages of the Demographic Characteristics of the Participant, Group, Years of Age, Gender, Class and Attachment Styles Secure, Avoidant and Ambivalent (N= 200)	
Table 2: Cronbach Alpha of Social Intelligence Scale SISA Six Factors, Identity Scale for Adolescents ISA Three Factors and School Children Problem Scale SCPS Six Factors (N=200)	
Table 3: Means, Standard Deviations and t Values of Groups Orphan (n=100) and Mainstream Adolescents (n=100) on 3 Subscales of Identity Scale for Adolescents	
Table 4: Means, Standard Deviations and t Values of Groups Orphan (n=100) and Mainstream Adolescents (n=100) on 6 Subscales of Social Intelligence Scale for Adolescents	
Table 5: Means, Standard Deviations and t Values of Groups Orphan (n=100) and Mainstream Adolescents (n=100) on 6 Subscales of Emotional Behavioral Problems of School Children	
Table 6: Mean, Standard Deviation and t Value of ages younger children and older children (n=200) and mainstream Adolescents(n=100) on subscale of Identity, Social Intelligence and Emotional Behavioral Problems Scale	
Table: 7 One way analysis of variance for Identity and Social Intelligence&Attachment Styles (N=200)	
Table 8: Hierarchal Regression Analysis of Predictors of Identity and Social Intelligence in Orphans and Main Stream Adolescents (N= 200)	

List of Appendices

Appendix A: Demographic Performa

Appendix B: Identity Scale for Adolescents (ISA)

Appendix C: Social Intelligence Scale (SISA)

Appendix D: School Children Problem Checklist (SCPS)

Appendix E: Attachment Questionnaire for Children (AQC)

Chapter 1

Introduction

A universal belief and explanation is that an “orphan is a child whose parents are dead”. United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) defined “orphan is a child who has lost single or both parents” (UNICEF, 2016). A word orphan is an origin from Greek word “orphanos” “a child whom parents are dead or have forsaken him or her” (George & Robert, 2014). Islamic law defined orphan is in Arabic term “yatîm”. The linguistic meaning of this word is “something that is single or lonely”. “This word is also defined as a minor who is surviving without parents” (Funaysan, 2008). In Botswana an orphan is a child below 18 years who has lost either parent adoptive or biological or the one single parent (Skinner, 2004).