A STUDY ON THE PSYCHO-SOCIAL PROBLEMS FACED BY ORPHANS IN ZAMBIA.

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Abstract

A child can be considered as an individual who brings glory and glitter to the family. A family having a child would overwhelm other families which do not have a child in its happiness. In the research study, the Probability Sampling is used as the sampling procedures. The researcher used a sample size of 30 respondents which included both double orphaned children and single orphaned children. The tools of data collection are various such as interviews, questions, document analysis and the internet. And the data collected depends on the researcher who can make his own decision to use more than one method in the collection of data.

The results of the analysis of data are presented according to questionnaire are tables, graphs and summary statistics. It is concluded that child is the father of a man (words worthy). A child is a sort of light that guides the adults through the darkness and leads them through the right path. The virtues of a child like love, care, affection etc. should also be practiced by the ‘man’. He should try to develop simplicity, honesty, good, character, intimacy with friends, love and dedication.

Keywords: Psycho-Social, Orphans , Child Abuse and Zambia.

INTRODUCTION

Children are the future parents of tomorrow the qualities that a person exhibits as a child depends with the growth and it appears in several subtle ways in his conduct and character as an adult. So it is necessary that a child is provided with all the basic necessities for the physical, mental growth and development. Child is the father of a man (words worthy). A child is a sort of light that guides the adults through the darkness and leads them through the right path.

A child can be considered as an individual who brings glory and glitter to the family. A family having a child would overwhelm other families which do not have a child in its happiness. It is because of the wondrous qualities that a child possess can we find true love that comes out of the most sincere corner ones heart from a grown up person? Never! A child can never be equated to any persons love however had we tried.

The virtues of a child like love, care, affection etc. should also be practiced by the ‘man’. He should try to develop simplicity, honesty, good, character, intimacy with friends, love and dedication. These qualities can be achieved only if he wants to be what a child is. Yes indeed the child is the father of man. The father maybe the worldly father of the child but it is the child that teaches the man how to be and what to be. It is from the child that a man can imbibe the good qualities a person should have the children are the buds that are growing, to be blossoms of the future. But there are innumerable numbers of orphan children in our country who neither get any love and affection from the adults nor do the adults learn anything from their innocent smile and pitiable life.

A major characteristic of the society in the present century is the unprecedented increase of the psychological and sociological problems of orphans. Many children and adults are unable to measure up to acceptable standards. The psychological problems, social disorders, unnecessary tension and consequent unhappiness.

According to Bertrand Russell (1971), it is not difficult to make a healthy child happy and most of the children will be happy if their minds and bodies are properly tended. Happiness in childhood is absolutely to the production of the best type of human being.

Causes for the emergence of orphans or factors that lead to orphans emergence.

There are several causes of that are responsible for the coming out of orphans. They are explained as follows

1. Individual factors
2. Social factors
3. Economic factors
4. Natural factors

Declaration of the rights of the child

During its fourteenth session on November 20th, 1959, the General Assembly adopted unanimously a declaration of the rights of a child. The draft of this declaration was previously prepared by the social commission, a functional commission of the economic and social council. The declaration which sets forth 10 principles of the rights of a child has a purely recommendatory character, and its implementation and enforcement are left to the individual members. In proclaiming this declaration, the General Assembly calls upon parents, upon men and women as individuals and upon voluntary organization local authorities, and natural governments to recognize the rights of the child to the end that they may have a happy childhood.

Statement of the problem

Psychosocial problems faced by orphans have been associated with an increase in the number of orphans both on the streets as well as in the orphanages. However, here in Zambia some sites are still
being established in order to help these children. Though low turn outs of volunteers have shown, efforts are still being made. Hence the researchers decided to take up the study on the topic of “A study on the psycho-social problems faced by orphans in Zambia”.

Operational definitions of terms used in this study.

Child

A child can be recognized as a person below the age of 18. However according to Zambia, initial report, Zambia social and economic policies are less definitive. The definition of a child is relative and dependent on context, specific pieces of legislation, legal system (customary and statutory) and purpose. The constitution as supreme law of the land does not define a child. Zambia’s initial report acknowledges that Zambia has made significant progress in harmonizing laws and practices them.

Orphan

According to the Encarta Dictionaries, an orphan is defined as a child whose parents are either dead or who has been abandoned by his or her parents, especially a child not adopted by another family.

Psycho

Psycho means psychological. It is a phenomenon of mind. In this study the term psychological includes various aspects affecting the mind of the individuals such as the fear of life, feeling of depression, and feeling of loneliness, unwantedness, love, affection, anxiety, emotional maturity, Self-esteem etc.

Child Abuse

Child Abuse, intentional acts that result in physical or emotional harm to children. The term child abuse covers a wide range of behavior, from actual physical assault by parents or other adult caretakers to neglect of a child’s basic needs. Child abuse is also sometimes called child maltreatment.

Although the extent of child abuse is difficult to measure, it is recognized as a major social problem, especially in industrialized nations. It occurs in all income, racial, religious, and ethnic groups and in urban and rural communities. It is, however, more common in some groups, especially those below the poverty line.

Psychosomatic Illness

These are illness that have no basic physical or organic cause but appears to be the result of psychological conditions, such as stress, anxiety, and depression. Such illnesses reflect the general belief that the mind is capable of strongly affecting bodily reactions, and that a person’s mental condition can actually cause changes in the chemistry of the body, thereby creating physical illness. In cases of psychosomatic illness, a marked change in the body can often be readily detected.

Sleep Disorders

Children often experience one of several sleep disorders. Night terrors, typically marked by a scream and a terrified, confused awakening, affect many children. These disorders do not indicate any serious neurological or behavioral problem. Children suffering from them usually outgrow them by puberty, although sleep talking and sleepwalking may persist into adulthood.

Limitation of the study

A few limitations to this study should be noted. The nearest neighbor comparison group used in this study represents a purposively selected sample. Thus, the data are not intended to be representative of all the orphans in Zambia. Throughout this report, the terms “in Zambia” are often used, but the reader should keep in mind that the sample is not nationally representative but a small area of Lusaka.

Additionally, because more than one orphan was potentially interviewed from the orphanage, various responses were received. This report also contains only different responses from those that were given questionnaires. This report does not contain multivariate analyses that attempt to control for potential confounding variables, such as socioeconomic status. In addition, this study does not analyze the relationship between time varying constraints, such as timing of orphans and their care takers. Further, the researcher believes that there is no research of this type without the limitations and the following were noted during the study.

RELATED LITERATURE

Human beings have a multitude of needs that becomes a problem when the needs are not satisfied. According to Maslow (1962) “Human needs range from the basic biological needs to highly complex personal fulfillment and self-actualization.” The hierarchy of needs is as follows: Physiological needs, safety needs, love needs, esteem needs and self-actualization needs. Physiological needs such as hunger are proponent if the organism is starving, but when hunger is satisfied, it is no longer a determining want. Safety needs may become dominant until they are gratified. Then belongingness and love needs emerge as dominant, and with them esteem needs come into focal point. Even if these basic needs are satisfied, there will be discontent unless one is doing what he is fitted for to release his potentialities in self-actualization. The desire for knowledge, the aesthetic, moral and religious values are higher needs.

Simbayi et al (2006) emphasise that children may also suffer the loss of their home, through the sale of livestock and land, and asset stripping by relatives. Gilborn, Nyonyitono, Kabumbuli and Jagwe-Wadda (2001) indicate that this “property grabbing” undermines the livelihood of orphans, already weakened by the death of parents. They further point out that the overcrowding caused by households taking in orphans can lead to increased psychosocial stress and the larger risk of abuse, especially if adults and teenage girls and boys are sleeping in the same room.

Snider et al (2004) state, “The expression, recognition and treatment of mental disorders are rooted in culture and social context. Psychiatric diagnostic schemes and treatment approaches reflect an individualist context that may be inappropriate for collectivist societies.” For example, the development of “self-concept” (related to measures of self-esteem and locus of control in several studies) is tied to social interdependence in collectivist societies – very different from the individualist societies of the Western world. (Eaton, L., and Louw, J. 2000) Further, inappropriate approaches to psychosocial assessment have the potential to cause harm – through exposing the respondent to distress through the recounting of sensitive or traumatic material usually not revealed to strangers, or probing on mental health issues that may be severely stigmatized in the culture.

A study in Tanzania compared 41 orphans aged between 10 and 14 to the same number of non-orphans. The research team found similar results as the third study in Uganda. The orphans scored significantly higher on the applied internalizing problem scale.
measuring mood, pessimism, somatic symptoms, sense of failure, anxiety, positive effect, emotional ties and suicidal tendencies than the non-orphans (Makama, Ani et al. 2002).

In 2005, a study in Ethiopia tried to compare children orphaned through AIDS to children orphaned through other causes of parental loss. The research team stated, however, that the methodological approach had little validity: many children did not know the causes of death of their parents. The large majority referred to the answer “disease” without being able to state what kind of disease their parents died from. The research team opted therefore for a descriptive approach of the mental health status of orphans due to AIDS and other reasons and compared children having lost one parent with dual orphans. They found that dual orphans had higher grief scores than children having lost one parent. The ratio of major depressive disorder and dysthymia, however, was fairly low in the entire sample, a result somehow contesting the commonly stated hypothesis that depression is a main effect of orphanhood (Winkler 2006).

Sengendo and Nambi (1997) interviewed 169 orphans under the education sponsorship of World Vision in rural Uganda, and a comparison group of 24 non-orphans. On a non-standardised scale, orphans experienced more depression than non-orphans. Makame et al. (2002) in urban Tanzania, used a scale based on the Rand Inventory and items from the Beck Depression inventory, and found increased internalising problems and suicidal ideation in orphans (n = 41) compared with non-orphans (n = 41).

Manuel et al. (2002) used a questionnaire based on Makame et al. in rural Mozambique, and found orphans (n = 76) more likely than controls (n = 74) to be depressed and bullied, and less likely to have a trusted adult or friend. Carers of orphans showed more depression and less social support.

Poulter (1996) interviewed carers in 22 Zambian households with orphans, 66 with HIV+ parents, and 75 controls. On the Rutter scales, carers reported orphans as more unhappy and worried than children with HIV+ parents, who were more so than controls. No clear link was found between distress and poverty, and there was no evidence of conduct problems.

In rural Uganda, Atwine, Cantor-Graae and Banjunirwe (2005) used standardised questionnaires (Beck Youth Inventory) with 115 orphaned children and 110 matched non-orphaned children. Orphans had greater risk of anxiety, depression and anger.

**RESEARCH DESIGN**

In the research study, the Probability Sampling is used as the sampling procedures. The probability sampling is also known as Random sampling or Chance sampling procedures. Under this sampling procedure, every time of the universe has an equal chance of being included in the sample. It is so to say, a lottery method in which the individuals to be interviewed were picked randomly and that is from the whole group not deliberately but by some mechanic process. Here it is blind hence alone that the researcher used to determine whether one person will be selected for interview or not. The results obtained from the probability procedure can be assured in terms of probability i.e. the errors of estimation can be measured to give the significance of the results obtained from the random sampling procedure, and the fact will bring out the superiority of the probability sampling procedure over the deliberation sampling procedure.

**Sample Size**

The researcher used a sample size of 30 respondents which included both double orphaned children and single orphaned children.

**Source of Data**

The sources of data used in the study include the following:-

(i) Primary Source of Data

- Questionnaires

(ii) Secondary Source of Data

- Records
- Books
- Internet

**Questionnaire**

The questionnaire contacted about 30 questions which most were closed and a few are ended questions a copy of the questionnaire is attached at the end of the report as an appendix. The questionnaire was developed by the researcher and approved by the guide.

**Secondary Sources of Data**

(i) Records and Books

The records and books were used to get the secondary data for the report and it is this data that was gotten from the records and books at the Bauleni street kids’ orphanage as well as from the university libraries.

(ii) The Internet

The internet was also used when trying to get the views of others authors who have already done this study. It was also used when trying to get the local and global statistical information about the research being done.

**Methods of Data Collection**

This method consists of preparing a questionnaire which is presented to the respondents with the aim of requesting for a quick response with a certain period of time. The questionnaire is the only media of communication between the investigation and the respondents and as such they should be designed or directed with outerness care and caution so that all the relevant and essential information for the study and inquiring may be collected without any difficulties, ambiguity and vagueness.

The questions that were used in the study were the multiple choice kind of questions which require one to choose among the following options.

(a) Yes

(b) No

**Tools of data collection**

The tools of data collection are various such as interviews, questions, document analysis and the internet. And the data collected depends on the researcher who can make his own decision to use more than one method in the collection of data.

**ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION**

The results of the analysis of data are presented below, according to each questionnaire section and items using tables, graphs and summary statistics.
The above table shows the number of respondents on whether or not they have the time to play with their friends after school. 33.3% (n=10) of the respondents 66.7% (n=20) said they did not have the time.

Table(5) shows the number of respondents of those that have been sexually abused.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S no</th>
<th>Level of respondents</th>
<th>Number of respondents</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Those that say yes</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Those that say no</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table shows the number of the respondents said that they have never been sexually abused before. None of them have been sexually abused before.

Table (6) shows the number of respondents on those that have been physically abused.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S no</th>
<th>Level of respondents</th>
<th>Number of respondents</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Those that say yes</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Those that say no</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table shows that 90% (n=27) said they have been physically abused and 10 % (n=3) of the respondents said they have never been physically abused.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of respondents</th>
<th>Number of respondents</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Good</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>46.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>53.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table shows that 46.7% (n=14) say that they are treated good and 53.3% (n=16) of the respondents are not treated well.

Table (3) shows the number of respondents on who does the house chaos.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S no</th>
<th>Level of respondents</th>
<th>Number of respondents</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Those that say myself</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>46.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Those that say (others)</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>53.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table shows that 46.7% (n=14) say that they are the ones that do the house chaos were there guardians stay. The percentage of others is as follows 53.3 % (n=16).

Table(4) shows the number of respondents of how many have time to play with their friends after school (n=30)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sno</th>
<th>Level of respondents</th>
<th>Number of respondents</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Those that say yes</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>33.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Those that say no</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>66.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table shows the results of the respondents that said yes when asked whether or not they have the time to play with their friends after school. 33.3% (n=10) of the respondents 66.7% (n=20) said they did not have the time.

Table(1)level of respondent’s on those that have all three meals in a day (n=30)

The above table shows those that have all three meals in a day. The information that was obtained showed that of the respondents 50 % (n=15) said yes while 50 % (n=15) said no.

Table(2) shows the number of respondents on how they are treated at their homes (n=30)

The above table shows that 46.7% (n=14) say that they are treated good and 53.3% (n=16) of the respondents are not treated well.

Table (3) shows the number of respondents on who does the house chaos.

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The above table shows the results of the respondents that said yes when asked whether or not they have the time to play with their friends after school. 33.3% (n=10) of the respondents 66.7% (n=20) said they did not have the time.

Table(5) shows the number of respondents of those that have been sexually abused.

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<tr>
<th>S no</th>
<th>Level of respondents</th>
<th>Number of respondents</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Those that say yes</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Those that say no</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table shows the number of the respondents said that they have never been sexually abused before. None of them have been sexually abused before.

Table (6) shows the number of respondents on those that have been physically abused.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Those that say yes</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Those that say no</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10%</td>
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</table>

The above table shows that 90% (n=27) said they have been physically abused and 10 % (n=3) of the respondents said they have never been physically abused.

Table(1) level of respondent’s on those that have all three meals in a day (n=30)

The above table shows those that have all three meals in a day. The information that was obtained showed that of the respondents 50 % (n=15) said yes while 50 % (n=15) said no.

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Table(4) shows the number of respondents of how many have time to play with their friends after school (n=30)

The above table shows the results of the respondents that said yes when asked whether or not they have the time to play with their friends after school. 33.3% (n=10) of the respondents 66.7% (n=20) said they did not have the time.

Table(5) shows the number of respondents of those that have been sexually abused.

The above table shows the number of the respondents said that they have never been sexually abused before. None of them have been sexually abused before.

Table(6) shows the number of respondents on those that have been physically abused.

The above table shows that 90% (n=27) said they have been physically abused and 10 % (n=3) of the respondents said they have never been physically abused.
Table (7) shows the number of respondents of those that do not feel like returning home because of how they are treated.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sno</th>
<th>Level of respondents</th>
<th>Number of respondents</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Those that say yes</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>96.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Those that say no</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table and chart shows that 96.7% (n=29) of the respondents said they do not feel like returning home after school while 3.3% (n=1) said feel like returning home.

Table (8) shows the number of respondents who the orphans share their problems with.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sno</th>
<th>Level of respondents</th>
<th>Number of respondents</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Those that say friends</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>96.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Those that say teachers</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Those that say aunties and uncles</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Others</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table and chart shows that 96.7% (n=29) of the respondents said they tell their friends and 3.3% (n=1) said they share their problems with their teachers.

Table (9) shows the number of respondents of how many are shouted at by the guardians even when they have not done anything.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sno</th>
<th>Level of respondents</th>
<th>Number of respondents</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Those that say yes</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>93.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Those that say no</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above mentioned table and chart reveal that 93.3% (n=28) of the respondents said yes to being shouted at by their guardians even when they did not do anything and 6.7% (n=2) said no.
Table (10) shows the number of those that have been bullied as a result of them being orphans.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S no</th>
<th>Level of respondents</th>
<th>Number of respondents</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Those that say yes</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>93.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Those that say no</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table shows that 93.3% (n=28) say that they have been bullied as a result of being orphaned. 6.7% (n=2) say no they have not been bullied.

Table (11) shows the number of respondents who said they do not have any time to do their homework.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S no</th>
<th>Level of respondents</th>
<th>Number of respondents</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Those that say yes</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Those that say no</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>93.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) The researcher found out that of the respondents 50% (n=15) said yes to having two meals in a day while the others said no 50% (n=15). Well balanced meals with good nutritional value, are essential for a growing child. The average number of meals taken each day by the respondents was two. Many orphans, who indicated that they eat two or three meals still, had vitamins missing from the food.

2) From a sample of 30, 14 (n=46%) indicated that they were being treated well while the remaining said they were not being treated well. Some of the reasons that the children gave were that, because of saying that they are just from school and they are tired, they would be beaten or not given anything to eat.

3) From the results obtained, they were showing that still the same of the orphaned children were the ones doing the daily work while others were being helped. The percentages were as follows 46.7% and 53.3% respectively.

4) The findings show the number of respondents of how many have time to play with their friends after school (n=30). From the findings obtained, most of the children did not have the time to play with anyone. Most of the reasons given were that they needed to be helping around in the house.

5) The results obtained show the number of respondents of those that have been sexually abused, none of the respondents said they have ever been sexually abused by anyone.

6) The results obtained indicated that almost every child that answered the questionnaire was a victim of physical abuse at their homes.

7) The researcher found out that 96.7% of the children did not feel like returning home as a result of how they are treated. The remaining 3.3% said they are ok with going back home.

8) The researcher found out that children preferred to share their problems with their friends compared to their guardians.

9) The finding obtained also shows the number of respondents who are shouted at by the guardians even when they have not done anything, the findings were that 93.3% said yes while the remaining 6.7% said no.

10) The results obtained show that 93.3% of the respondents said yes to being bullied while 6.7% said no.

**Conclusion**

It can be concluded that child is the father of a man (words worthy). A child is a sort of light that guides the adults through the darkness and leads them through the right path. A child can be considered as an individual who brings glory and glitter to the family. A family having a child would overwhelm other families which do not have a child in its happiness. The virtues of a child like love, care, affection etc. should also be practiced by the ‘man’. He should try to develop simplicity, honesty, good, character, intimacy with friends, love and dedication. These qualities can be achieved only if he wants to be what a child is.

The proportions of the orphans resulting from AIDS deaths of parents are also high, reflecting the effect of the disease on orphan hood. Although almost all the orphans are cared for by other people if not the orphanage or people who have voluntarily agreed to adopt them, the high levels of psychosocial problems is still vast. There is need for serious intervention. Here in Zambia and other parts of the
world show that many factors contribute to these problems. These include individual, social, economical, and natural factors. This makes it a very serious problem in the country in the sense that these children will live fearful lives as well as be depressed all the time.

One of the other concerns with the needs of orphaned children increasingly recognizes the significance of psychological and social aspects of well-being. However, little is empirically known about their psychosocial problems. Most of who are double orphaned reported difficulties in knowing how to care for themselves, feeling constantly under strain. They suffered from severe grief over their parent’s death. Frequent feelings of depression and sadness were also reported. They reported feeling lonely and isolated from their communities and lacking in support. Therefore the government must also put into consideration that these very children are the future of tomorrow and that their future must be secured. More orphanages must be opened so that children do not leave on the streets. Stakeholders must come together and implement policies that will assist these children with a better livelihood just like every normal child has out there with both parents.

References


