

# Study on Personality and Creativity of Orphanage Children

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**Abstract – Children and adolescents have always been an important focus of study for mental health researchers. Studies have highlighted emotional problems such as depression, anxiety, and difficulties in social interaction as well as behavioural problems such as hyperactivity and conduct problems in them.**

**In spite of the psycho social factors continuing as before, a few children display inclination for delinquent behaviour. This infers that there are sure individual variables inside a kid, which makes him defenceless against submit a reprobate act. The current investigation is an endeavour to discover the connection between delinquent behaviour and psychiatric morbidity, intelligence and enthusiastic intelligence among children remaining in adolescent homes, orphanages and those living with parents.**

**Keywords – Orphanage Children, Personality, Creativity.**

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## INTRODUCTION

The motivation behind this examination isn't just to close the significance of family or inaccessibility of adequate connection and care required by the kid to work agreeably, yet it will likewise gauge a portion of the markers of self-regard and individual fulfilment and level of self-concepts of kids. The after effects of the flow exploration will be enlightening the relationship and particularly the distinction between self-regard and its subtypes, and it will encourage the strategy producers, educationists, and organization of Orphanage and relatives to make critical strides for improving their great, and sound connections and fabricate higher and positive self-regard. This investigation is to discover the systematized vagrant youngsters' mentality, their degree of tension and self-regard, and how they act with others is in centre and this examination will illuminate the relationship and contrasts among vagrants and non-vagrants.

UNICEF and global partners define an orphan as a child under 18 years of age who has lost one or both parents to any cause of death. By this definition, there were nearly 140 million orphans globally in 2015, including 61 million in Asia, 52 million in Africa, 10 million in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 7.3 million in Eastern Europe and Central Asia. This large figure represents not only children who have lost both parents, but also those who have lost a father but have a surviving mother or have lost their mother but have a surviving father.

Of the nearly 140 million children classified as orphans, 15.1 million have lost both parents. Evidence clearly shows that the vast majority of orphans are living with a surviving parent grandparent, or other family member. 95 per cent of all orphans are over the age of five.

Orphanages were at first settled foundations with the essential mean to deal with kids who have lost their folks for different reasons. The objective was to assist the kids with developing and form into sound grown-ups in a protected spot, shielding them from any sort of misuse. The vagrant kids were given food asylum and opportunity for instruction. They were youngsters to be viewed with affection, generosity and compassion.

Adolescent homes were set up later to hold kids who were deficient. The thought behind adolescent homes was to shield the general public from delinquent young people and to give restorative measures to restore the deadbeats. In a perfect world an establishment for kids ought to give them freedoms to vent away their smothered feelings and hostilities in more good manners. Youngsters are to be presented to warm and unrestricted climate through which they learn new exercises of affection, consideration and comprehension. The establishment specialists ought to be chosen and prepared in such a manner in order to be consistent, fair and sympathetic towards these kids. In any case, in genuine, foundations have staff who practice conflicting training, force brutal and unbending standards and complete beatings. Rate of sexual

maltreatment by the prisoners among themselves and by the organization specialists is continuous. Absence of local area upholds, insufficient subsidizing, undeveloped staff and so on is critical components prompting weakened physical and intellectual improvement among organized kids. The prisoners of the adolescent homes are peered down with doubt and scorn, by open as well as by the home specialists. These organizations need sufficient interventional and rehabilitative offices and have staff who are undeveloped and insufficiently qualified.

Youngsters set in adolescent homes see organization itself as a type of discipline. The unexpected position, confinement and prompt change issue make a few different issues like defiance and oppositional conduct. These kinds of enthusiastic responses by the kids typically end up in unforgiving disciplines prompting deviancy enhancement. Besides, foundation specialists demand unbending guidelines and guidelines which limit even the actual developments of kids. The control granted is by and large deficient, conflicting or inordinate.

## OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- (1) Comparative studies of personality between orphanage students and students living with their families
- (2) Comparative studies of creative thinking between orphanage students and students living with their families.

## Personality

Personality defined as the characteristic sets of behaviors, cognitions, and emotional patterns that evolve from biological and environmental factors. While there is no generally agreed upon definition of personality, most theories focus on motivation and psychological interactions with one's environment. Trait-based personality theories, such as those defined by Raymond Cattell, define personality as the traits that predict a person's behavior. On the other hand, more behaviorally based approaches define personality through learning and habits. Nevertheless, most theories view personality as relatively stable.

The study of the psychology of personality, called personality psychology, attempts to explain the tendencies that underlie differences in behavior. Many approaches have been taken on to study personality, including biological, cognitive, learning and trait based theories, as well as psychodynamic, and humanistic approaches. Personality psychology is divided among the first theorists, with a few influential theories being posited by Sigmund Freud, Alfred Adler, Gordon Allport, Hans Eysenck, Abraham Maslow, and Carl Rogers.

Personality can be determined through a variety of tests. Due to the fact that personality is a complex idea, the dimensions of personality and scales of

personality tests vary and often are poorly defined. Two main tools to measure personality are objective tests and projective measures. Examples of such tests are the: Big Five Inventory (BFI), Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI-2), Rorschach Inkblot test, Neurotic Personality Questionnaire KON-2006, or Eysenck's Personality Questionnaire (EPQ-R). All of these tests are beneficial because they have both reliability and validity, two factors that make a test accurate. "Each item should be influenced to a degree by the underlying trait construct, giving rise to a pattern of positive intercorrelations so long as all items are oriented (worded) in the same direction." A recent, but not well-known, measuring tool that psychologists use is the 16 PF. It measures personality based on Cattell's 16 factor theory of personality. Psychologists also use it as a clinical measuring tool to diagnose psychiatric disorders and help with prognosis and therapy planning. The Big Five Inventory is the most used measuring tool because it has criterion that expands across different factors in personality, allowing psychologists to have the most accurate information they can garner.

Modern conceptions of personality, such as the Temperament and Character Inventory have suggested four basic temperaments that are thought to reflect basic and automatic responses to danger and reward that rely on associative learning. The four temperaments, harm avoidance, reward dependence, novelty seeking and persistence are somewhat analogous to ancient conceptions of melancholic, sanguine, choleric, phlegmatic personality types, although the temperaments reflect dimensions rather than distance categories. While factor based approaches to personality have yielded models that account for significant variance, the developmental biological model has been argued to better reflect underlying biological processes. Distinct genetic, neurochemical and neuroanatomical correlates responsible for each temperamental trait have been observed, unlike with five factor models.

The harm avoidance trait has been associated with increased reactivity in insular and amygdala salience networks, as well as reduced 5-HT<sub>2</sub> receptor binding peripherally, and reduced GABA concentrations. Novelty seeking has been associated with reduced activity in insular salience networks increased striatal connectivity. Novelty seeking correlates with dopamine synthesis capacity in the striatum, and reduced auto receptor availability in the midbrain. Reward dependence has been linked with the oxytocin system, with increased concentration of plasma oxytocin being observed, as well as increased volume in oxytocin related regions of the hypothalamus. Persistence has been associated with increased striatal-mPFC connectivity, increased activation of ventral striatal-orbitofrontal-anterior cingulate circuits, as well as increased salivary amylase levels indicative of increased noradrenergic tone.

## CREATIVITY

Creativity simply means being able to come up with something new. Therefore, creative thinking is the ability to consider something – a conflict between employees, a data set, a group project – in a new way. Employers in all industries want employees who can think creatively and bring new perspectives to the workplace.

It's important to share your creative thinking skills with prospective employers. Be sure to highlight in your job applications your ability to think creatively. To do this, you first need to recognize your own creativity.

Creative thinking means looking at something in a new way. It is the very definition of "thinking outside the box." Often, creativity in this sense involves what is called lateral thinking, or the ability to perceive patterns that are not obvious. The fictional detective Sherlock Holmes uses lateral thinking in one famous story when he realizes that a dog *not* barking is an important clue in a murder case.

Creative people have the ability to devise new ways to carry out tasks, solve problems, and meet challenges. They bring a fresh, and sometimes unorthodox, perspective to their work. This way of thinking can help departments and organizations move in more productive directions. For these reasons, they are extremely valuable to a company. Some people are naturally more creative than others, but creative thinking ability can be strengthened with practice.

You can develop creative thinking skills by solving riddles, being aware of (and letting go of) your assumptions, and through play. Play connotes anything unstructured and relaxing, such as walking or daydreaming.

If there is someone in your industry who is known for being creative, you might try to connect with that person and ask for an informational interview, or ask to job shadow him or her for a day. Watching someone work in creative ways can help you learn to be more creative yourself.

## CONCLUSION

For this research, Mahesh Bhargava's dimensional personality ( DPI ) test has been used. There are 60 questions in this test and this test is available in Hindi and English. For this research, 100 boys and girls living in the orphanage and 100 boys and girls living with the family. total of 200 boys and girls were used. The research concluded that children living with a family appear to be more extroverted and cheerful, while children living in an orphanage appear to be more introvert and calm. Anxiety and these children also have high levels of mental health and emotional problems because the children living with the family are loved by their parents. The effect of family, social and cultural environment and other family festivities,

various events, ceremonies and meeting the immediate needs of the children in the family, parents pay attention to the children. In the case of children living in orphanages, they are deprived of all these things. Due to all these factors, there is a big difference between the two.

Creative Thoughts Children living in an orphanage are more creative than children living with their families because they are engrossed in themselves, think in different ways and pay more attention to their own merits Out-of-the-box thinking as a result of the ability to make decisions or to try different ways to solve problems or problems These kids get used to it so they are more creative

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