
LIFE SATISFACTION AND SELF- ESTEEM AMONG SINGLE PARENTS ADOLESCENTS

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ABSTRACT

The present reading is conducting to assess the connection between satisfaction with life and self esteem in single parented adolescents. This study comprising the samples of total 120 respondents (half of male and remaining female) from different institutions (Schools and colleges) from city Faisalabad-Pakistan. For the purpose of the measurement of life satisfaction, the satisfaction with life scale by Diener was used. Similarly, For the measurement of self-esteem, scale of self-esteem which is introduce by Rosenberg , use. The outcomes of results directed that the status of satisfaction with life in female adolescence of single parent which is as specified ($r_{FLS} = 1$) is more than male ($r_{MLS} = .13$). Therefore, level of self-esteem in male adolescents of single parent is that is as specified ($r_{MSE} = .16$) is more than female ($r_{FSE} = .071$).

1. Introduction

Pakistan is a country which is under development and advancement, so because of the monetary and common system, satisfaction with life and self-confidence in the single parent adolescents become a source of problems due to the loss of one parent, also will experience problems in temperament. In adolescence, when children became at the age of puberty, then the adolescent is at that level of age, where problem face regarding personal identification, living problems. So when these individuals experience the difficulties of absence of one parent, then they have more risks to experience adverse circumstances.

Self-esteem is discussed by Rosenberg (1965) that value which has every person and it is an assessment of everyone's value in the middle era of 1960 and mental welfare of everyone is discussed by the help of self-esteem. Self-esteem is an vital foundation of direction of the achievement and success with which everyone can manage to handle the developmental stages of adolescence (Bulanda & Majumdar 2009). When we have interaction with those people in our daily routine life who have greater value and importance in our lives, who found in our close surroundings, these are all those people who are important for our lives then we build a concept about personal characteristics which is broadly based on the scrutiny of others (Ryckman, 2008). Parents are most important for u, most of time, we have not time to communicate with them due to some reasons like lot of work and sometimes parents also busy in job and leave home in morning and late sitting at workplace. In this research, the researchers have been decided to disclose those elements which are necessary to discover that we are living with single or both parents. Separation between parents is most destructive element (Kridler, 2002) and after separation between parents, non-appearance of one parent will cause of low self-esteem in children (Bynum & Durm, 1996).

Life satisfaction is influenced due to the separation between parents which is most important psychological aspect. It is goodness and emotional cognitive measurement. Because optimistic and pessimistic emotions such as bliss and unhappy and perceptive measurement which is recognized in the form of satisfaction with life, it is subjectively measured by emotional well-being. Life satisfaction is discussed in the form of optimistic relationship, person feels happy and satisfied from his own life and life proceeding on the best right path. Our information which is less affiliated with the performance of young people about satisfaction with life. It is irrelevant from the results like usage of drugs, sadness and involving in combats and optimistically associated with positive scores which is found by present preliminary reading on countrywide model of adolescents (Lippmann et al., 2012). Every person makes judgment about life which is called life satisfaction (Diener and Suh, 1997). Studies on teenager population declared that the level of satisfaction with life enhances when optimistic behavior of paternities about their children (golden and Hübner, 2006), lovely feeling of parents (Nickerson & Nagle, 2004), the common financial situation of parents (Hübner, Valois, Paxton and Drane, 2005; Seligson, Huebner and Valois, 2003), and parent's optimistic connection (Chang, Chang, Stewart, and Au, 2003; Gilman& Hübner, 2006) also on rise level. A few of the present readings are showing satisfaction with life in children who are of those paternities, who are not separated and who are the siblings of separated parents, these readings prescribed the level of life satisfaction universally (Pardeck et al 1991; Zullo, Valois, Hübner and Drane; Shek 2007 2005).

2. Literature Review

Those children who are living with one parent, they have to experience more crisis than those who are living with their both parents (eg Amato and Keith, 1991; Bjarnason et al, 2003; JABLONSKA and Lindberg, 2007). Those children face demonstrative conflicts and have feelings of shyness while communicating with society, who are detached from their parents with the reason of death of one parent, separation and due to the few conflicts (Amato, 2001; Kelly, 2007). Those children who belong to solo mother, they are more at risk to face fiscal and monetary issue and have not enough sources of taking responsibility (eg Amato, 2000; Breivik & Olweus, 2006), children who belong to solo father, they do not experience the fiscal deficits and monetary deprivation (Bartfeld, 2000), these are closely to one another regulated (King & Sobolewski, 2006), and high risks to face attitudinal problem (Coley and Medeiros, 2007).

Amato Keith (1991) reviewed 92 readings which have been included 13,000 who belong to children to adult age period, the outcomes concluded that those children living in a family with both parents are feeling superior than children living in a separated family circle. Problems at school level, performance problem and attitudinal difficulties with parents are experienced by these children living in a separated family.

Samuel Atindabila, Asare Doku Winifred, Dorothy Awuah-Peasah (2012). This research described that Labadi Presbyterian high School's adolescent's self-esteem is effected by styles of nurturing. Total 165 respondents were chosen arbitrarily of both gender who were between the age of 15 to 20, these all candidates were selected from that school after the use of stratified sampling technique and it was done after using method of cross sectional survey. For the purpose of gathering information regarding student's self-esteem, Rosenberg self-esteem scale was recycled for this research. The outcomes indicated that those adults have high level of self-esteem, who belong to both parents than those adults who live with single parents. And the results further directed that female have less self-esteem than male. The connection with self-esteem and factor of age is not reported. The results indicated that self-esteem is associated with the obtain ability to live with both parents.

Andrea Chan Huan Wen, March, (2011). The current research was established on learners of Psychology in Malaysia of the university of Tunku Abdul Rahman (UTAR) for the assessment of self-esteem. 100 respondents were nominated who have not completed their graduation, doing their BS (Hons) learners of psychology of UTAR Kampar campus. For the measurement of self-esteem of students, the Rosenberg Self Esteem Scale was recycled. The outcomes indicated that students with good performance in academic activities specified as greater self-esteem than others. Similarly, students who have both parents, have high self-esteem than those who live with single parents. This research also reported the positive correlation between qualification of parents and level of self-esteem.

An indication of all previously existing researches declares significant connection between satisfaction with life and self-esteem among single parent adolescence. Because when self-esteem gets low then the level of satisfaction with life also remains low because when one parent leaves due to death, divorce, separation and due to some other cause. Then many types of psychological factors affect the daily life functioning of the adolescence and they have financial deprivation due to absence of father and have emotional disturbance and problem in nurturance due to the absence of mother. Those adolescences who have single parent they have difficulty to interact with society and they have less confident so they face the low level of self-esteem. It is necessary to have both parents to develop the ideal personality of adolescents and then they can feel free approximately few emotional and financial problems in daily routine life.

3. Objectives

This research was showed to gain the objectives which are given below

1. To investigate that adolescents with both parents have high level of self-esteem and life satisfaction than single parent adolescents.
2. To determine the effect of gender of adolescents in a single parent on self-esteem and life satisfaction.
3. To investigate the level of self-esteem in adolescents with a single parent.
4. To examine the level of satisfaction with life among single parent adolescents.

4. Research Design & Procedure

The information regarding research collect from the school and college going adolescents . Sample bases on 120 respondents (60 girls and 60 boys). The data collection occur from the inclusion and exclusion criteria. It totally represented the entire population and consisted of boys and girls under the age from 12 to 18. Data and information about variables composed by observing the age, satisfied with financial position after the death of father, emotional satisfaction after the death of mother . Any sampling technique will be use for data collection and sample size.

Non probability sampling was recycled for the collection of information. The Purposive sampling technique use for the scientific management of data collection. The boys and girls have been chosen from few institutions of Faisalabad city.

4.1 Hypotheses

1. Status of satisfaction with life among male adolescents will be high rather than female adolescents of single parent .
2. Status of satisfaction with life among female adolescents will be high rather than male adolescents of single parent.
3. Status of Self-esteem among male adolescents willbe high rather than female single parented adolescents.
4. Status of Self-esteem among female adolescents will be high rather than male adolescents of single parent .
5. Status of satisfaction with life and self-esteem among female will be high as compared to single parented male adolescents.
6. Satisfaction with life and self-esteem among male will be high as compared to single parent female adolescents.

Data collection instruments

1:Rosenberg self-esteem scale (SES)

2:Satisfaction with life scale (SWLS)

4.1. Rosenberg's self-esteem scale

This scale is founded in 1960, in this scale the sample was 5,024 including high school students .The aim of the scale is to measure the ten schools of new York state as alike Guttman scale. This scale gave high level of reliability and correlations and validity. Range is start from 0.77 to 0.88.The readings of the features are single and double, gives results to the scale as Strongly agree=2 ,Agree=1,Disagree and Strongly Disagree=0.Results or measurements have the rang from 0-30.

4.2. Satisfaction with life scale

Life satisfaction scale having five items. And examine the individual's with life scale.(SWLS;Diener , Emmons,Larsen,Griffin,1985) introduce for the examination of personal happiness. Furthermore the studies proves that this scale is more sufficient teenagers, recollection, medical status. The SWLS is typically more authentic for satisfaction with life .This scale belongs to every category of age. Interview time is more helpful for the examination life satisfaction only. The aim of this scale is to examine the overall measurement of satisfaction of individual's life. Not health or economic status was reported.

This study is having 120 respondents or participants (60 male,60 female). It belongs to different schools and colleges. Take help from two scales regarding this research life satisfaction scale by Diener and Rosenberg's self-esteem scale. The Rosenberg's self-esteem scale is used to measure the level of self-esteem and the status of satisfaction with life between adolescents. The Pearson correlation procedure conducted and results were obtained with the use of SPSS. The problem faced by the researcher limited resources and pathways regarding data collection and with the help of these satisfaction with life and life satisfaction scales.

5. Results & Discussions

Mean of the Data

	N	Mean
F_LifeS	60	23.12
F_SE	60	70.73
M_LifeS	60	23.82
M_SE	60	63.73
Valid N (listwise)	60	

CORRELATIONS

/VARIABLES= F_LifeS ,F_SE , M_LifeS , M_SE

/PRINT= Two Tailed

/MISSING= PAIR WISE.

Pearson’s product Correlational Design

		F_LifeS	F_SE	M_LifeS	M_SE
F_LifeS	Pearson Correlation	1	.071	.130	.164
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.589	.324	.212
	N	60	60	60	60
F_SE	Pearson Correlation	.071	1	.079	-.247
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.589		.550	.057
	N	60	60	60	60
M_LifeS	Pearson Correlation	.130	.079	1	.087
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.324	.550		.506
	N	60	60	60	60
M_SE	Pearson Correlation	.164	-.247	.087	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.212	.057	.506	
	N	60	60	60	60

The aim of this research was to examine the satisfaction with life and the self-esteem among adolescents with single parents .The sample consist 120 participants (60 male,60 female) from Faisalabad city (colleges, schools) gather information from them in the shape of questionnaire of satisfaction with life scale and self-esteem scales. The results indicates that the status of satisfaction with life SWLS in single parented female adolescents as mentioned (rFLS = 1) is more than male (rMls = .13). Furthermore the status of self-esteem in male adolescents with single parents as mentioned (rMSE = .16) is more than female (rFSE = .071).

According to the hypothesis, the satisfaction level between female adolescents was higher as compared to male adolescents with single parents .The results of satisfaction with life of single parented female was $r = 1$, and the male was $r = 0.13$, showed that the female experience high satisfaction with life rather than male adolescents with single parents . The level of self-esteem between male adolescents with single parents was higher rather than female adolescents .In short the results gives that the level of self-esteem high in male single parented adolescents than female single parented adolescents.

Zeenat Bibi (2007-2009) is supporting the hypothesis that because this study gave the root cause that how the separation of parents effect the socio living style. That was hypothesized that there is a difference between the level of living style of the children before and after the separation of parents . Ex –post facto study design was readmitted for the aim of examination .Name the list of separated parents from session court , data collected from Lahore ,having 30 couples .The child adjustment scale (CAS) by santrocke and warshak (1979) was recycled for the purpose of gathering information. For purpose of assessment of children’s level of adjustment before and after separation between parents, was recycled paired sample t-test. The results showed a significant difference on the children’s adjustment level before and after the separation between parents. Outcomes showed that the adjustment problems in children. This research confirmed that adolescent experience living and adjustment problems after the omission of one parent.

The results showed that the level of life satisfaction between female adolescents with single parents is higher than male , the self-esteem among male adolescents with ingle parented high was rather than female.

6. Conclusion

The conclusion of this study is that the life satisfaction among female adolescents with single parent is higher than male and furthermore self-esteem in male adolescents with single parents higher than female.

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