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THE EFFECT OF PARENTAL DEPRIVATION AT THE LEVEL OF SELF-ESTEEM, AND LIFE ORIENTATION AMONG PALESTINIAN TEENAGERS

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ABSTRACT

The current study aims at identifying to the effect of parental deprivation at the level of self-esteem and life orientation among teenagers in the Palestinian society. The study has tackled its topic as a multidimensional phenomenon. To achieve this end, the researcher developed a 84-item questionnaire; divided into five sub-scales: The first sub-scale includes primary data about the interviewees (Information from the mother related to teenagers); the second one includes demographic data of targeted group; while the third part includes the scale of the describe and defines the deprivation (Emotional Deprivation, Economic Deprivation, Psycho-Social Deprivation); In return the fourth part includes the scale of the discusses the level of self-esteem and life orientation among Palestinian teenagers who are suffering parental deprivation. The tool of study is applied on a sample of teenagers suffering from parental deprivation in the Palestinian Governorates, because of its specificity of research and interesting; the study was conducted on a sample of (2644) Palestinian teenagers and chosen by the simple random sample. The sample constituted (16%) of the study population.

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1. INTRODUCTION

This study stemmed from an interest in the broad problems of Psychological, Economic, and Social deprivation of teenagers and a practical interest in the related problem of institutional deprivation as such. Over the several decades, the problems of teenagers, and neglect has received increased public notice and awareness, all of studies confirm that there is an urgent need for local stakeholders to develop their capacity to address more comprehensively the non-economic needs of teenagers who are deprived of parental care. The few studies that examine age at deprivation suggest that increased frequency of parental deprivation occurs during the early years of childhood. While an increased frequency of maternal deprivation was found in a large series of young, a relative excess of paternal deprivation was observed in several group. It is concluded that further investigation will be necessary to establish consistent patterns of parental deprivation (by type of deprivation, age at loss, and parent lost), and that such patterns per se may not indicate exact modes of causation, but may well be of considerable an etiological significance. The results also helped to highlight the urgent need to refine the overall system of monitoring the effects on the life of their families in particular, and on the life of the Palestinians teenagers in general [1,2]. The fraction of teenagers with a limitation due to a chronic condition rises with age, and rises more sharply for poor teenagers than for others. By their teenage years, poor teenagers have almost double the probability of being limited by their chronic condition: 14.1% compared to 7.8% of non-poor teenagers. Theoretical models suggest that persistent

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poverty is likely to have worse effects on health than transitory poverty. Though more research is needed, evidence from several studies suggests that persistent poverty affects teenage mental health, particularly aggressive behavior, more than current poverty [3,4]. The economic circumstances in teenagers and mother's mental well-being are associated with teenagers' cognitive development and behavior problems. The analyses derived from economic deprivation and maternal depression separately and collectively diminish the cognitive and emotional well-being of teenage, and part of this diminution emanates from less nurturing and engaged parenting by those with less economic and emotional resources [5].

The necessity of planning programmed of psychological, social and economic support to activate their role in society in the various activities, and to demand international organizations and governments to intervene immediately to release the bodies of the martyrs detained in Israel for its traumatic effects on the life of their families. The big media role in reinforcing teenager's love towards participation and risking their lives in martyrdom operations. The study showed that teenagers actively took part in the activities of the Intifada and the level of impulsiveness and spontaneity in their behavior had risen; moreover, psychological, social and emotional problems have been reduced especially among passive teenagers, who were only content with watching the events. It interacts with their parents and the kind of relationship with them that is a sign of tactfulness and spiritual and materialistic support filled with glorification of their great memory. This had made the martyrdom culture a large slogan for anybody who is lost and is looking for a varied culture about heroism, strength, honesty, patience. That we will have to discover the basis for the formation of normal identifications and normal expression of will in the society teenagers, or they will not be in a position to assimilate new experiences in such a way as to improve in emotional status and, similarly, in intellectual status. In addition to sensory stimulation and physical exercise, socio-emotional stimulation, in particular during the interaction with the mother, is essential for the development of endocrine functions, brain wiring and behavior. The environment is seen as providing the potential for altering vulnerability to psychiatric disorders such as addiction, posttraumatic stress disorders (PTSD) and depression. Exposure to stress early in life can induce an increased vulnerability to mood disorders later in life. Indeed, the origin of many adult diseases such as depression, anxiety, or impulse control disorders, can be found in teenage. It has been confirmed the environmental events can change and adapt the growth of rudimentary adaptive responses to stress. Adverse lifestyle in teenage which produce impressionable peoples against stress that is placed in high risk group for mental disorders. Generally, the emotional behavior and normal response to stress is clearly shaped by the relationship between mother and teenagers and their lifestyle [6,7,8,9].

Deal-with teenagers is essential to development because it contributes to the cognitive, physical, social, and emotional well-being of children and youth. Play also offers an ideal opportunity for parents to engage fully with their sons. Would tend to paternal absence or violent paternal behavior were more prevalent in patients with pituitary adenomas (prolactinoma, acromegaly, non secreting adenoma and Cushing's disease) compared with others teenagers.

The evidence has hitherto been inconclusive that an increased frequency of parental deprivation is also associated with other forms of mental disorder that loss of the mother is necessarily more significant than loss of the father. Indicates a direct causal relationship between parental deprivation and antisocial behavior or other abnormalities. Nevertheless, certain studies point to an increased frequency of parental deprivation during childhood (both by death and in psychoneuroses and schizophrenia (and also by parental psychosis in the two major functional psychoses) [10,11,2].

The present study was designed to investigate the effect of parental deprivation at the level of self-esteem, and life orientation among Palestinian teenagers and to test the hypothesis, whether the parental deprivation affects of self-esteem and life orientation.

2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

The data used in this study is publicly accessible from the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, Foundation Care/Families of Martyrs & Wounded, Departments of Social Affairs, and the Ministry of Prisoners, State of Palestine. The study population consists of all the Palestinian Teenagers in West Bank, which includes (10.500) aged between (12-20) years, and for all ages: Current age of the teenager and has four levels (12-14), (15-17), (18-21). Age at the time the loss of a father and has two levels: (less than three years), and (more than three years, and deprived of the presence of the father. In the State of Palestine by both his region, the total number was identified after obtaining it from those official agencies mentioned above as it is clear in Table . 1.

Table 1 Distribution of the study population that has been applied to teenagers who are suffering from deprivation of the presence of the father registered with the above-mentioned institutions and distributors by the Governorates.

No	Governorates	No. of Teenagers deprived of the presence of the father	Sample size needed
1.	Hebron	2000	322
2.	Bethlehem	959	274
3.	Nablus	1000	278
4.	Jenin	1100	285
5.	Tulkarem	900	269
6.	Jericho	300	169
7.	Ramallah	1000	278
8.	Qalqilya	780	258
9.	Salfit	371	189
10.	Jerusalem	2000	322
11.	Total	10.500	2644

* Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, Foundation Care/Families of Martyrs & Wounded, Departments of Social Affairs, and the Ministry of Prisoners, State of Palestine.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The study shows that there is a reversal effect of statistical significance between the level of teenager’s deprivation (Emotional Deprivation, Economic Deprivation, Psycho-Social Deprivation) from the Non-Presence of father and their self-esteem and life orientation. The more they feel deprived form Non-Presence of father, the less self-esteem and life orientation they have. Besides, the study demonstrates the availability of differences of statistical in the level of sensing deprivation (Emotional Deprivation, Economic Deprivation, Psycho-Social Deprivation) of the teenagers deprived from the Non-Presence of father because of (Martyrdom, Natural Death, Imprisonment, Divorce, Travel, Divorcement, Chronic Disease); the availability of statistical significant difference in the degree of sensing deprivation from the Non-Presence of father for teenagers according to the variables of study (Sex, Age, Birth rank in the family, Place of present residence, Place of birth, and reason of deprivation); and the availability of statistical significant differences in the level of self-esteem and life orientation among the teenagers deprived from the Non-Presence of father according to the study variables (Sex, Place of birth, Place of present residence, and years of deprivation), Whereas, there are no differences of statistical significance in the self-esteem and life orientation among teenagers deprived from the presence of father according to the study variable (Age).

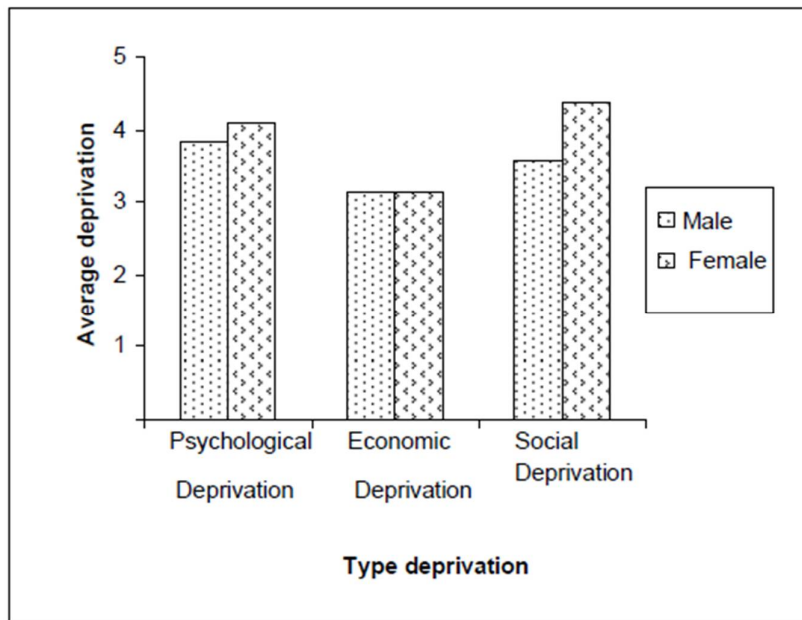


Figure 1 Rate the degree of sense of deprivation (Psychological, Economic, and Social) of the presence of the father in teenagers according sex.

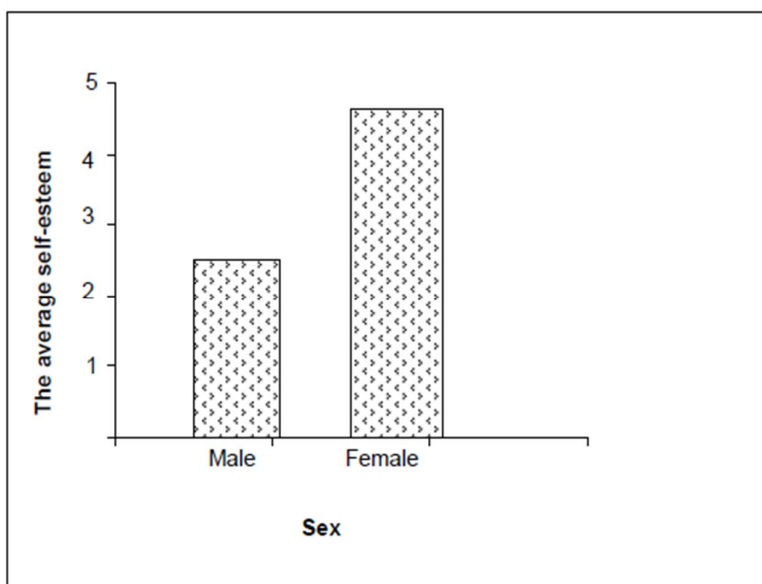


Figure 2 Rate the level of self-esteem among teenagers deprived of the presence of the father according sex.

Table 2 Pearson correlation coefficient and the degree of confidence between self-esteem and Psychological deprivation, Economic deprivation and Social deprivation.

Self-Esteem & Life Orientation	Psychological Deprivation	Economic Deprivation	Social Deprivation
p<0.01	-0.249	-0.488**	-0.626**

Table. 2 shows that there is a reverse relationship of statistical significance at the level of significance (0.05) between the level of deprivation teenagers (psychological, economic, social) of the presence of the father and self-esteem they have, and life orientation. The greater the sense of deprivation of the presence of the fatherless self-esteem and life orientation among teenagers.

Table 3 Average, standard deviation, coefficient F and the degree of confidence & degree of sense of deprivation (Psychological, Economic, Social) of the presence of the father among teenagers according to the reason for deprivation.

P	F	Std. Deviation	Mean	No.	The reason for Deprivation	Type of Deprivation
0.000	22.863	0.580	4.24	477	Martyrdom	Psychological Deprivation
		0.595	4.22	466	Natural Death	
		0.637	4.08	350	Imprisonment	
		0.765	3.98	348	Divorce	
		0.644	3.82	300	Travel	
		1.157	3.16	305	Divorcement	
		0.878	3.83	388	Chronic Disease	
0.000	7.855	1.074	3.22	477	Martyrdom	Economic Deprivation
		0.967	3.15	466	Natural Death	
		1.094	2.90	350	Imprisonment	
		0.923	3.64	348	Divorce	
		1.119	2.88	300	Travel	
		0.955	2.92	305	Divorcement	
		0.996	2.99	388	Chronic Disease	
0.000	15.098	0.820	2.66	477	Martyrdom	Social Deprivation
		0.969	2.98	466	Natural Death	
		0.916	2.80	350	Imprisonment	
		0.847	3.46	348	Divorce	
		1.018	2.89	300	Travel	
		0.799	2.77	305	Divorcement	
		0.869	2.66	388	Chronic Disease	

After calculating, the Pearson correlation coefficient at the level of significance (0.05) results show that there is a relationship between self-esteem, life orientation, and psychological deprivation where ($R = -0.249^{**}$; $**P < 0.01$), the greater the sense of deprivation less psychological self-esteem & life orientation. After calculating, the Pearson correlation coefficient at the level of significance (0.05) results show that there is a relationship between self-esteem, life orientation, and economic deprivation where ($R = -0.488^{**}$; $**P < 0.01$), the greater the sense of deprivation less psychological self-esteem & life orientation.

After calculating, the Pearson correlation coefficient at the level of significance (0.05) results show that there is a relationship between self-esteem, life orientation, and social deprivation where ($R = -0.626^{**}$; $**P < 0.01$), the greater the sense of deprivation less psychological self-esteem & life orientation.

Table .3 shows that there are differences of statistical significance at the level of significance (0.05) in the level of sense of deprivation (Psychological, Economic, Social) for teenagers deprived of the presence of the father as the reason for deprivation (Martyrdom, Natural death, Imprisonment, Divorce, Travel, Divorcement, Chronic Disease).

4. CONCLUSION

The article ends up with several recommendations, among which the most prominent are: supporting and improving the living conditions and standards of living of the teenagers who are suffering from parental deprivation, introducing to their psycho-social, and economic needs to improve their living conditions for the purpose of their social adaptation, enhancing the level of self-esteem and life orientation, providing support and aid for the teenagers who suffer from parental deprivation, especially the female ones to increase their feeling with safety and stability, a matter that leads to improve their positive look to life, and this consequently affects positively on their self-esteem and life orientation, preparing and developing counseling programs concentrating on promoting the level of psychological and social adaptation among the teenagers deprived from the Non-Presence of father, training social workers on some skills of counseling to promote the level of psycho-social adaptation to alleviate and soften the severity and cruelty of confusions resulted from parental deprivation. Moreover, providing the psycho-social service inside sheltering institutions in outer society; holding training and rehabilitating courses for workers in these institutions; integrating children of sheltering institutions in the outer society through getting them participate in some of activities and tasks; activating the role of social workers, school administration and institutions to notice and study the psycho-social problems that hinder and deter the psycho-social adaptation among the teenagers deprived from the Non-Presence of father; activating the role of institutions working in the domain of family and counseling service and coordinating between them to prepare joint counseling programs related to teenagers in general and to teenagers deprived from Non-Presence of father in particular; and conducting studies concerning with the disturbances from which the teenagers deprived from the Non-Presence of father suffer; and conducting studies relating to the role of social work in dealing with the parentless teenagers.

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