



A Study On The Psycho-Social Problems Of Single Parenthood Children's With Special Reference To Ettumanoor Municipality

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ABSTRACT

Parents provide emotional, physical and economic aid to their members of families. The aim of study was to examine the psychosocial challenges of single parenthood children in Ettumanoor Municipality. The target population of the study was below 18 years; children in Ettumanoor Municipality were selected as sample participants by using convenient sampling techniques. Interview schedule method were used, descriptive statistics like frequency, table and percentage to examine the effect of psychosocial challenges of single parenthood students. The result revealed that students from single parenthood face psychosocial problems due to the absence of one parent by death or divorce that create more problems for these students. Also, students from single parent face psychological problems like low self-esteem, loneliness and high depression, negative attitudes about themselves and hopelessness about their future life. Finally, the study suggested that the concerned bodies should play a great role in teaching and counseling therapy.

Key Words – *Special Children, Psycho Social Challenges, Single Parent, Low Self Esteem, Depression.*

Parenthood, which dates back to the origins of the universe, has been passed down through the generations, and there is no shortage of literature and ideas to help explain what parenting is all about. Parenting is unconditional love and support that is available to all living creatures on the planet, depending on how much you require it. India is one of the best countries in the world at nurturing children and analysing their weaknesses in order to develop strengths, as well as having a proper plan in place to bring their

children to a high level of achievement. Single parenting is a social sacrifice and an unpleasant test of stamina in one's life for raising a child, with parents reacting more when their working hours are longer than average, ignoring the importance of the child's emotional strength to deal with and often resulting in a little neglect.

A parent who raises children without the help of a partner is referred to as a single parent. There are a variety of reasons why a single parent may raise a child without the assistance of a partner.

It's possible that they were formerly involved in a relationship that ended. Other parents may choose to raise their children as single parents, and in certain situations, a partner may have died.

Every parent wants their children to be successful in school and in life. Despite their desire to be there for their children and support their academic endeavours, single parents may find it difficult to fully realize this objective. When compared to children with two parents, children from single-parent families are less likely to complete high school. ("Families: Single Parenting and Today's Family", 2022). The impact of a single parent on a child's development might be positive or negative. Regardless of the impact single-parenting has on children, they can grow up to be happy, successful, and well-adjusted. Single parents can raise successful children with outstanding overall social and emotional development if they take extra care. The following are some of the negative effects of solitary parenting on children.

Significance

When a parent raises their children alone, they are said to be practising single parenting. There are numerous reasons why a single parent would rear a child by themselves without assistance from a partner. It's possible that their relationship broke up. Other parents might decide to raise their children alone, and in other situations, a partner might have passed away. Every parent wants the best for their kid's success in school and in life. Nevertheless, single parents may find it challenging to fully fulfil their wish to be there for their children and to support them in their academic endeavours. Compared

to children with two parents, children from single-parent families are less likely to complete their education.

Review of Literature

Hetherington (2011), Divorce parent children (20-25 percent) showed lasting signs of depression, risk taking, irresponsibility, and antisocial behaviour compared with 10 percent of children in two-parent families.

Ham (2012), children's academic achievement and personal-social development can be harmed by being raised by a single parent. When high school students' academic performance is compared, kids from intact households outperform students from divorced homes in every category, including grades and attendance.

Kelly & Emery, (2013) Divorce, death, and long-term separation are all caused by a single parent. Children from non-intact households have low self-esteem, emotional and social connectivity, and job satisfaction. We can deduce from this that non-intact families, particularly single parents, have serious psychosocial issues. As a result, family issues appear to affect and be affected by how the family interacts as a whole.

METHOD

Researching about a topic has been conducted or studied to know more about the topic and add some more knowledge to the old studies. Research methodology is the chapter that describes how the research has been conducted. This chapter deals with the methodology. An overall description about the study is included in this chapter. The study deals with the

psycho social problem of single parenthood children. It includes introduction, title of the study, statement of the problem, significance of the study, general objective, specific objective, conceptual definition, operational definition, pilot study, inclusion criteria, exclusion criteria, geographical area of the study, research design, universe, sampling technique, sampling size, sampling unit, method of data collection, tools of data collection, pre-test, data analysis and interpretation, limitation of the study.

Objectives

1. To understand the socio-demographic profile of the respondents
2. To identify the psychological problem of the respondents
3. To know about socio-economic problem of the respondents
4. To identify the academic performance of the respondents
5. To identify the parenting style of the respondents.

Universe of the Study

The population for this study includes the children's of Ettumanoor Municipality.

Sampling Techniques

The researcher selected convenient method for the research study. Convenient sampling also known as availability sampling is a specific type of non-probability sampling method that relies on data collection population members who are conveniently participate the study.

It's a statistical method of representative data by selecting people

because of their volunteering. The advantages of the study of this type of sampling are the availability and the quickness with which data's can be gathered. The researcher use non probability sampling technique and the researcher selected 60 samples through convenient sampling.

Sample Size

It refers to the number of items to be selected from the universe to constitute a sample. Here the researcher selected 60 children from the universe.

Tools for Data Collection

In this research the researcher is using interview schedule method as a tool for data collection. The questions consist of 58 questions based on the 5 specific objectives.

Pretest

Pre-test is mainly conducted to check the feasibility of the questions that have been prepared by the researcher for the study. Before the final submission of the interview schedule, it is a good practice to conduct a pre-test somewhere. It will help the researcher to rectify the mistakes if any. As a result of this, researcher conducted a pre-test with 10 single parenthood children's in Ettumanoor Municipality.

Through conducting the pre-test researcher had rectified some information's regarding single parenthood children's problem.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

Data analysis was done through IBM SPSS 23. All the data collected from the respondents have been entered by the researcher without having any mistakes to

SPSS 23 version. After completing of entering the data researcher had done the analysis by using the same software in order to acquire the results of the data collected. The data entered into the SPSS was coded and outcome was generated as tables and figures by using SPSS and

EXCEL SHEET. The analysed has then interpreted by the researcher based on the knowledge and interpretations of the researcher. As a part of analysis, researcher analysed the data and coded each question with SPSS 23 version.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Table 2.3 *Distribution of the respondents based on Stress Level*

Description	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	44	73
No	16	27
Total	60	100

Above 2.3 table shows distribution of respondents based on Stress level. The table shows that that 73% of the respondents experiencing stress after the

separation of their guardian and at the same time 27% of the respondents were not experiencing stress.

Table 2.4 *Distribution of respondents based on Changes in Daily Activity*

Description	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	40	67
No	20	33
Total	60	100

Above 2.4 table shows that 67% of the respondents have changes in their daily activity after the separation of the guardian and 33% of the respondents have no changes in their daily activity after the separation of the guardian. Hence review also proven that children's have problem

or changes with their daily activities. According to Arya et al. (1999), adolescent behavioural difficulties are linked to poor parental surveillance and a lack of information about the adolescent's activities.

Table 2.5 *Distribution of respondents based on Anxiety about Future*

Description	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	40	67
Sometimes	14	23
Never	6	10
Total	60	100



Above 2.5 table shows that 67% of the respondents have anxiety about their future, 23% of the respondents have anxiety about their future in sometimes and remaining 10% of the respondents have no anxiety about their future. Most of the respondents have anxiety about their future because of separation of their guardian.

FINDINGS AND SUGGESTIONS

In this study 42% of the respondent's guardian is authoritarian parenting, 38% of the respondents guardian is authoritative parenting, 10% of the respondents guardian is permissive parenting and remaining 10% of the respondents guardian is neglectful parenting nature.

In this study 40% of the respondents guardians were spends time with their children's in some times, 30% of the respondents guardians were always spend their time with their children's and remaining 30% of the respondents guardians were not spend their time with their children's.

In this study 45% of the respondent's guardians were sometimes gives academic support to their child by teaching, 28% of the respondents guardians were always gives academic support to the child by teaching and 27% of the respondents guardians were not given any support related to their academic.

In this study 38% of the respondents like their guardian always, 37% of the respondents likes their guardian sometimes and 15% of the respondents are not like their guardian.

Suggestions

- The school should focus on establishing guidance and counseling service in fostering self-esteem of the students.
- The government should play a great role in teaching parent about the negative side effects of divorce.
- Giving family counseling play a great role in teaching the community and should takes necessary counseling service to those who are single parent children and student.
- The government also create comfortable situation to the single parenthood children and students, children from the absence of one parent.
- Non-government organization should take responsibility to that single parent family structure.

In general, all the concerned bodies should play great role in teaching, counseling therapy by preparing the material and comfortable situation to that single parenthood.

Social Work Implications

Social workers can do various interventions in the area of mental health of single parenthood children. A social worker is necessary in a setting like this. Their interventions can apparently help the children overcome various psychological and social issues.

- Social workers can play various roles such as educator, counsellor, facilitator, advisor, advocate, mobilizer etc.



- Educate about myths and misconceptions about single parenting.
- Provide a safe and secure atmosphere at school environment.
- Conduct awareness class about parenting style.
- Educate about the scholarship / grants

Limitations of the Study

Number of studies conducted in India is also found to be less in number which is evident in literature review

CONCLUSION

This thesis focuses on examining the relationship between single parenthood and their children as well as the academic performance, parenting style, demographic profile, economic status and their psychological problem of children and thus assessing whether indeed single parenthood has a negative impact on the

health and academic performance of their children.

Previous studies have suggested that single parenthood may come with challenges like financial, social and psychological which end up affecting the quality of health outcome and academic performance of their children. This study tried to examine the psychosocial challenges of students in single parenthood in Hosanna vision school.

Based on the findings, students of single parenthood face psychological and social problems due to the absence of the parents living together. Students of single parenthood faces low self-esteem and social interaction problems like loneliness, low emotional intelligence, high depression, negative attitude about themselves and hopelessness about their future life. Finally, single parenthood students face different problems due to the separation of their parents as a result of divorce.



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