

Self-esteem of Children Living with their Parents for Secondary Schools in AL-Rusafa: Comparative Study to the Children Living in Orphanage

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Abstract

Objectives: to find out differences in the level of self-esteem between orphanage children and children who live with their Parents.

Methods: A descriptive studies that use comparative design. The method of A Purposive sampling is used which is located in Rusafa, Baghdad. The sample size was 200 students (male and female) from all secondary schools in Baghdad al-Rusafa who lived with their parents, and another 200 adolescent who lived in an orphanage. The data was collected during January 11th to March 2nd, 2021. Short form of (coopersmith,1967) scales for assessing self- esteem level.

Results : The result of the study shows that highly significant differences are accounted between studied groups at $P < 0.01$ regarding of studied “Negative’s Items Domain”, and “ Overall Evaluation”, while no significant different was accounted with reference to “Positive’s Items Domain”. Through the results of the significant comparisons, it becomes clear that the trends of the negative items of the scale are the distinguishing evidence between the two studied groups at the time when the outcomes of the positive trend items didn’t formed the presence of significant differences between the two groups.

Keywords: Self-esteem, Children, Orphanage, Secondary School

Introduction

Self-esteem is a term related to the concepts of self-image and self-consciousness. There are many attempts used to describe self-esteem, the best of them admitted that it represents the manner in which each individual evaluates himself related to the group ^{2,7}. William James was the first who puts the term self-esteem in 1890, making it one of psychology’s oldest concepts. The development of the phase of self-esteem is critical especially during the age of adolescence. The development of self-esteem may it encourages by both teachers and parents. Self-esteem level is expressed in the attitude of adolescent and behaviour at home as well as at school ⁷. Adolescence is a critical period for developing self-esteem and

self-identity. When self-esteem is low may threaten adolescent emotional control ⁵.

Adolescence is a time of transition, both physical and Psychological, and often a time when they develop a sense of their own identity in which interactions between families and peers play a crucial role. Some adolescents do not receive the individual affection and love that others of their age receive from both parents. Some are left to fend on their own, while others are packed off to live in institutions or with relatives. While an alternative choice is given for the child to be in a foster family or an orphanage home ⁹.

Material and Methods

Descriptive study was use comparative design.

The method of sampling was Purposive sampling is used. The research design was used and carried out in order to achieve the study's goals that evaluate the self-esteem of children living with their parents of secondary schools in al-Rusafa comparative to children living in orphanages which is located in Rusafa, baghdad. The research instrument consists of three axes: I-a list of common items for the participating students' demographic data assessment, II-a list of common items for the Orphan demographic data assessment, III Coopersmith self-esteem scale. The study instrument is then revised by a variety of experts From inside and outside the college of nursing. The research was conducted in baghdad, in forty-one secondary schools. It was carried out in Rusafa for secondary schools, which includes (Rusafa I , Rusafa II, Rusafa III Sadr City) , Baghdad governorate general directorate of education and orphanages in baghdad governorate in rusafa. The data was collected

during January 11th to March 2nd, 2021. The content validity and reliability was performed to the tool of study before used, a pilot study was conducted before data collected with (10) children living with their parents and (10) children living in orphanage and they were excluded from study sample. The score are consists 25 items of short form introduced by (Coopersmith, 1967) using (Likert) score of the fifth categories scales, such that (Strongly Disagree, Disagree, Neutral, Agree, and Strongly Agree) by the integer numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, and 5) respectively, and The data was analysed by (SPSS) ver. (21.0). frequencies and percentages, mean of score, standard deviation, relative sufficiency, as well as evaluation for observed responding through using differentiated intervals: [(20.00 – 46.66) for Low (L) evaluation; (46.67 – 73.33) for Moderate (M) evaluation; and (73.34– 100) for High (H) evaluation].

Results

Table (1): Testing different of studied groups regarding (Negative, and Positive) item's direction domains and an overall evaluation

Test Statistic	Sub & Main Domains	Negative's Items Domain	Positive's Items Domain	Overall Evaluation
	P-value			
Mann-Whitney	Z-Statistic	-6.445	-0.406	-4.030
	Asymptotic Sig.	0.000	0.685	0.000
C.S. (*)		HS	NS	HS

(*) H S: Highly Sig. at $P < 0.05$; NS: Non Sig. at $P > 0.05$; Testing statistic are based on the Mann-Whitney test.

The present study results showed that highly significant differences in self-esteem between orphan children and children living with their parents

regarding overall evaluation where the negative items of the scale are the distinguishing evidence between the two groups.

Table (2): Summary Statistics of “Self-Esteem” score’ evaluation for Children living with their parents for secondary schools in AL-Rusafa (The Control Sample) and Children living in orphanage home (The Study Sample)

Self-Esteem Score	Groups	Study						Control				C.S. P-value
	Response	No.	%	MS	SD	Ev.	No.	%	MS	SD	Ev.	
I often wish I were someone else (-)	Strongly Disagree	15	7.5	3.71	1.35	H	49	24.5	2.6	1.35	M	P=0.000 HS
	Disagree	31	15.5				65	32.5				
	Neutral	35	17.5				29	14.5				
	Agree	35	17.5				32	16				
	Strongly Agree	84	42				25	12.5				
I find it hard to talk in front of the class (-)	Strongly Disagree	23	11.5	3.08	1.26	M	55	27.5	2.38	1.23	M	P=0.000 HS
	Disagree	51	25.5				70	35				
	Neutral	44	22				36	18				
	Agree	51	25.5				22	11				
	Strongly Agree	31	15.5				17	8.5				
There are lots of things about myself I'd change if I could (-)	Strongly Disagree	7	3.5	3.96	1.07	H	13	6.5	3.82	1.17	H	P=0.267 NS
	Disagree	13	6.5				17	8.5				
	Neutral	37	18.5				28	14				
	Agree	67	33.5				78	39				
	Strongly Agree	76	38				64	32				
I make decisions in any situation without trouble	Strongly Disagree	12	6	3.4	1.16	M	16	8	3.22	1.11	M	P=0.129 NS
	Disagree	35	17.5				34	17				
	Neutral	54	27				63	31.5				
	Agree	59	29.5				63	31.5				
	Strongly Agree	40	20				24	12				

Cont... Table (2): Summary Statistics of “Self-Esteem” score’ evaluation for Children living with their parents for secondary schools in AL-Rusafa (The Control Sample) and Children living in orphanage home (The Study Sample)

Others are happy when I be with them	Strongly Disagree	12	6	3.93	1.15	L	5	2.5	4.02	0.96	L	P=0.797 NS
	Disagree	10	5				7	3.5				
	Neutral	36	18				38	19				
	Agree	64	32				78	39				
	Strongly Agree	78	39				72	36				

Testing based on Mann-Whitney test.

In the table (2) most of children living with their parents from secondary schools has a better responses to the phrases of coopersmith scale , this findings mean that children living in orphanage had low self-esteem compare to children living with their parents

for secondary school , from the researcher point of view may be related to school environment, teacher-student interaction, and activity structure, such as debate competitions, are likely to aid in the promotion of self-esteem and serve as a nurturing factor in the development of confidence in all school-aged children. ³ in Pakistan clarified that students showed high self-esteem .

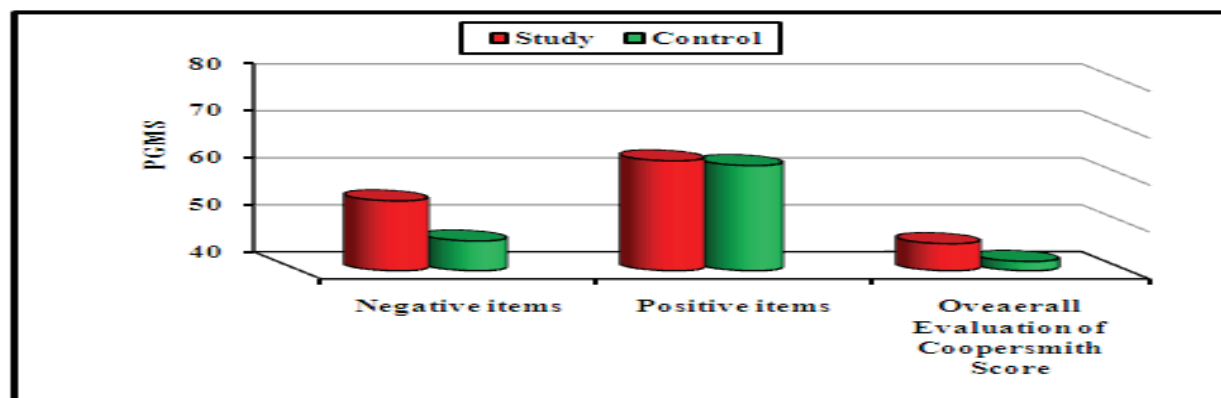


Figure (1): Negative and Positive Percentile (Grand/Global) mean of score for “Self-Esteem” Score in the studied groups

Results shows that highly significant differences are accounted between studied groups at $P < 0.01$ regarding of studied “Negative’s Items Domain”, and “ Overall Evaluation”, while no significant different was accounted with reference to “Positive’s Items Domain”.

Through the results of the significant comparisons, it becomes clear that the trends of the negative items of the scale are the distinguishing evidence between the two studied groups at the time when the outcomes of the positive trend items didn’t formed the presence of significant differences between the two groups.

Discussion

Self-Esteem of Children living with their parents for secondary schools at AL-Rusafa in comparative with the study group of Children living in orphanage home through the short form of (Coopersmith, 1967) scales shows that most of Children living with their parents has a better responses due to their self-esteem than Children living in orphanage home. The trends of the negative items of the scale are the distinguishing evidence between the two studied groups, and orphan who are living in the orphanage are more reliable for this study.

The present study results showed that highly significant differences in self-esteem between orphan children and children living with their parents regarding overall evaluation where the negative items of the scale are the distinguishing evidence between the two groups. This finding is supported by study conducted in anantnag district of Jammu and Kashmir by ⁶, in their study on self-esteem of institutionalized orphan children and family reared. Stated that orphanages children have a lower degree of self-esteem than children living with both parents,

Agree with study conducted by ¹, in Dubai-UAE(United Arab Emirates) in titled orphan and non-orphan children's self-esteem and depression who reported that non-orphan children received a high self-esteem score relative to their orphan children's counterparts. Also, agree with study conducted in India done by ⁹, in their study A comparison of self-esteem and depression levels in adolescents living in orphanages with those living with their parents. They reported that low self-esteem and high depression in orphan children. Furthermore, Mr. Siyad and Mr. Muneer, (2016) consistent with the findings of the current study, they mention that Lower self-esteem was reported by orphan children than by children living with their parents, and Farooqi and Intezar (2009) supported this results and, they reported that Children have lower levels of self-esteem in orphanages than children living with their parent's

Conclusion

Self-Esteem of children living with their parents for secondary schools at aL-Rusafa in comparative with the study group of Children living in orphanage home through the short form of (Coopersmith, 1967) scales shows that most of children living with their parents for secondary schools has a better responses due to their self-esteem than children living in orphanage home in light of studied items, and especially at the negative trend items.

Recommendation

The study recommend that future studies need to be apply a wide and diverse sample of participants from various schools and orphanage in Iraq's provinces will be repeated to obtain more externally valid results.

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Conflict of Interest: None to declare.

Ethical Clearance: "All experimental protocols were approved and carried out in accordance with approved guidelines".

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