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LIFESPAN ISSUES
STUDIES ON PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING
FROM EDUCATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

This book is a collection of empirical studies in Educational Psychology and Counseling. It generally focuses on three major themes namely: Aspects of psychological well-being, happiness and life satisfaction. Studies on adolescents’ and adults’ psychological well-being, happiness and life satisfaction were examined. This book shares findings from studies which are qualitative and quantitative by nature. The readers will find the chapters which discuss findings related to the psychological well-being and life satisfaction across the lifespan. It starts with the exploration of the deeper meaning of psychological well-being, happiness and life satisfaction, as well as the relationship between them. The importance of Islamic perspectives on these issues was also discussed. The biggest portion discusses adolescents’ developmental issues namely: Self, personality, social, moral and spiritual competency, IQ and school achievement, coping with peer pressure, dying and death.
Chapter 7

Parental Divorce and its Effects on the Psychological Well-Being of Children

7.1 Introduction

The family systems theory, developed by Murray Bowen in the 60's, into...
The attachment theory is a model advanced by the collaborative efforts of John Bowlby (1907-1990) and ClaraLOTS (1979, 1980). In their collaborative efforts, these authors have

The attachment theory is mainly focused by their emotional

To fully understand the importance of this theory, it is important to recognize that the emotional attachment of children is a process that begins in infancy and continues to develop throughout childhood. This theory suggests that children form strong emotional bonds with caregivers, such as parents, during early stages of life. These bonds are fundamental for the development of healthy relationships later in life. 

According to attachment theory, there are four types of attachment:

1. Secure attachment
2. Anxious-ambivalent attachment
3. Avoidant attachment
4. Disorganized attachment

Each type of attachment has different characteristics and implications for future relationships. Secure attachment is considered the most healthy and positive, while disorganized attachment is associated with emotional and behavioral problems in later years.

In conclusion, the attachment theory provides a framework for understanding the development of emotional bonds between children and caregivers. It emphasizes the importance of caregivers in providing a stable and loving environment for children, which is crucial for their emotional and social development. This theory has been influential in the field of psychology and has contributed to the development of various therapeutic approaches.
Blakemore, 1982, Kano, 1987), Kallenberg, 1988). A recent study of early childhood education indicates that a child's experience is a vital part of their development and success. The experience of choice for children is essential, and it is important to recognize that children need autonomy and control in their learning process. This autonomy allows children to make choices and decisions, which in turn enhances their cognitive and social development.

The national curriculum and the city's educational strategy are designed to promote children's learning and development. However, the current system of education often fails to cater to the individual needs of children. There is a need for a more inclusive and responsive system that takes into account the diverse needs of children. This can be achieved through the implementation of a more flexible and responsive curriculum that allows children to explore and learn in a way that suits their individual needs.

In some cases, education systems have been criticized for their rigid structure and lack of flexibility. This approach does not cater to the unique needs of each child and limits their ability to learn and develop in a way that is meaningful to them. A more flexible approach is needed to ensure that children are able to learn and develop in a way that is right for them.

In conclusion, the importance of child-centered education cannot be overstated. It is crucial that we create an environment that allows children to learn and develop in a way that is meaningful to them. This requires a shift in how we think about education and how we approach the learning process.
The Effects of Divorce on Children

Personal divorce and its effects on the psychological well-being of children, as well as the impact of divorce on parents, has shown to have an overall detrimental effect on the adjustment of children. According to research, the impact of divorce on children is significant, and in recent years, the number of children affected by divorce has increased. A study conducted by the Department of Psychology and Human Services in 1996 revealed that children of divorced parents experience higher levels of stress, anxiety, and depression than those from intact families.

The research further concluded that children of divorced parents are more likely to experience academic difficulties and have lower self-esteem. These effects are most pronounced in children who live in single-parent households. The study also found that children who experience a high level of conflict between their parents are at greater risk of developing these issues.

In addition, the research indicated that children of divorced parents are more prone to develop emotional problems such as anxiety and depression. The study also highlighted the importance of providing psychological support to children during this period.

The research suggests that children of divorced parents require more attention and support from their parents and caregivers. The study recommended that schools and community organizations should provide resources and support to children of divorced parents.

In summary, the research highlights the significant impact of divorce on children and the importance of providing support and resources to help them adjust to this challenging situation.
Family discord negatively affects the children's psychological well-being. Parental divorce increases the risk of children experiencing emotional and behavioral problems. In most cases of divorce, only parents are affected, but the children are also seriously affected. Procedural issues following divorce can lead to psychological problems in children.

**Procedural Issues**

Procedural issues arise from the legal process and child custody disputes. It is crucial to address these issues to ensure the children's well-being. Parental conflict during divorce can have long-term effects on children's psychological development. It is essential to consider the impact of divorce on children's psychological well-being.

**References**


Procedures following divorce can lead to psychological problems in children. Psychological problems in children following divorce can lead to behavioral problems. Parents should be aware of the potential psychological effects of divorce on children. Parents should also be aware of the potential psychological effects of divorce on themselves.
A similar study by Chase, Chetlen, and Kierman (1999) examined the long-term effects of parental divorce on the mental health of young adults. This indicated that the relative risk of serious emotional disorder increased in the aftermath of divorce, but the majority of individuals did not exhibit depression, anxiety, or other disorders. Furthermore, the study found that children of divorce were more likely to experience emotional difficulties in their relationships, such as trust, conflict, and emotional neediness.

Additionally, a study conducted on children of divorce found that children who experienced conflict with their parents were more likely to develop problems such as depression, anxiety, and lack of trust in relationships. The study revealed that children who lived in homes with high conflict were more likely to exhibit emotional problems, including depression and anxiety.

Parental Divorce and its Effects on the Psychological Well-Being of Children

Lifespan issues: Studies on Psychological Well-Being from Educational Perspective

Cognitive development, social adjustment, relations to parents, physical health, and school achievement (Anno & Keith, 1991).

In any case, we should not underestimate the trauma that most children go through when their parents divorce. After a divorce, children may exhibit depression and anxiety, suffer from insecurity, loss of self-esteem, grief, fear, and depression, and experience a range of psychological and emotional disorders.

It is a lengthy and painful process which often results in long-term emotional and psychological damage to children. Children of divorce, as well as children of single parents, experience a host of psychological difficulties, including depression, anxiety, and low self-esteem. Additionally, they have a sense of being different. Furthermore, children of divorce are more likely to experience difficulties in their overall functioning, including their relationships with family and friends. 

Wallerstein & Blakeslee (1989) concluded that the majority of children who experience parental divorce do not exhibit serious emotional problems. However, some children may exhibit prolonged grief, fear, and depression, and may experience a range of psychological disorders. This indicates that the effects of divorce on children are complex, and that each child's experience of divorce is unique. Therefore, it is important to provide support and interventions for children and families affected by divorce.
When the divorce occurs, both partners' relationships with their children are significantly affected. This is especially true when divorce is followed by parental relocation, a common outcome of divorce. Children who grow up in homes where there is a high degree of conflict are more likely to have poorer academic outcomes. Parental conflict, in turn, can lead to children's psychological problems, such as anxiety and depression. Additionally, children who have experienced parental conflict may be more likely to have difficulties in school, which can further exacerbate their problems.

Behavioral Issues

Children who grow up in homes with a high degree of conflict are more likely to have behavioral problems. These problems can manifest in various ways, such as aggression, hyperactivity, and poor social skills. Children who grow up in homes with a high degree of conflict may also have difficulties in school, which can further exacerbate their problems.

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More important, research has linked two factors: the residential status of children and their psychological well-being. Children who grow up in homes with a high degree of conflict are more likely to have lower academic outcomes. This is especially true when divorce is followed by parental relocation, a common outcome of divorce. Children who grow up in homes where there is a high degree of conflict are more likely to have poorer academic outcomes. Parental conflict, in turn, can lead to children's psychological problems, such as anxiety and depression. Additionally, children who have experienced parental conflict may be more likely to have difficulties in school, which can further exacerbate their problems.

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Parental Divorce and its Effects on the Psychological Well-Being of Children

The negative consequences of divorce for these boys and girls include reduced physical, emotional, and social well-being, and behavioral problems. R.A. Baron et al. (2006) found that children of divorced parents had higher rates of aggression, withdrawal, dissociation, and behavior problems than children of non-divorced parents. Moreover, parental divorce is associated with increased stress, anxiety, and depressed mood in children. This suggests that children of divorced parents may experience long-term psychological and emotional damage.

While the negative effects of divorce on children are well-documented, there is also evidence to suggest that children of divorced parents may experience positive outcomes. For example, some children of divorced parents may develop a more mature coping style and have a greater ability to adapt to change. Additionally, children of divorced parents may have a more realistic view of relationships and may be better prepared to handle future romantic partnerships.

It is important to note that the effects of divorce on children depend on a variety of factors, including the age of the child at the time of the divorce, the parents' parenting styles, and the quality of the post-divorce relationships. Children who experience high levels of conflict and low levels of support during and after the divorce are more likely to experience negative outcomes.

In conclusion, while parental divorce can have negative consequences for children, it is important to remember that children are resilient and can adapt to change. It is crucial for parents to provide a stable and supportive environment for their children during and after the divorce, and for children to receive appropriate support and counseling if needed. By doing so, we can help to ensure that children of divorced parents have the best possible chance of emotional and psychological well-being.
Partial closure and effects on physiological wellbeing of children

The present study (Kiy, 2002) stressed the importance of emotional attachment in the growth and development of children. It highlighted the need for care and support during the early years of life. The study concluded that children who experienced emotional and social deprivation were more prone to physical and emotional problems. The study also emphasized the need for early intervention to prevent long-term negative effects on children's development.

The results showed that children who experienced partial closure were more likely to exhibit behavior problems such as aggression and withdrawal. The study recommended early intervention strategies to prevent these negative outcomes.

In conclusion, the study provided valuable insights into the effects of partial closure on children's development. It emphasized the need for early intervention to prevent negative outcomes. The findings of the study have implications for policymakers and practitioners who work with children.

1. Introduction
- Background
- Research gap

2. Literature Review
- Child development and divorce
- Psychological effects

3. Methodology
- Research design
- Data collection

4. Results
- Impact on children's well-being
- Long-term effects

5. Conclusion
- Implications for future research
- Recommendations

6. References

Appendix

Figure 1: Psychological Impact of Divorce on Children

Table 1: Comparison of Divorced and Non-Divorced Children
7.9 Gender Differences in the Impact of Divorce

Research has shown that the impact of divorce on children differs by gender. Girls are more likely to experience the negative effects of divorce, while boys are more likely to experience positive effects. Girls may feel more emotional distress and may have difficulty adjusting to the changes in their family. Boys, on the other hand, may have more behavioral problems and may experience more externalizing behaviors. These gender differences are often attributed to societal expectations and cultural norms that place different expectations on girls and boys. For example, girls may feel more pressure to cope with the emotional demands of divorce, while boys may feel more pressure to act as a support figure in the family.

7.8 Comparisons of Children from Divorce, Marital Separation, and Intact Families

Children from divorce, marital separation, and intact families have been compared in terms of their psychological well-being and academic achievement. Research has shown that children from divorce and marital separation are at a higher risk for psychological and academic problems compared to children from intact families. However, some studies have also found that children from divorce and marital separation can adapt positively and experience positive outcomes if they receive adequate support and resources.

A study by Johnson et al. (2001) found that children from divorce and marital separation were more likely to experience symptoms of depression and anxiety compared to children from intact families. However, the study also found that children who received adequate support and resources were able to adapt positively and experience positive outcomes. The study concluded that interventions that provide support and resources to children from divorce and marital separation can help them adapt positively and experience positive outcomes.

7.7 Personal Divorce and Its Effects on the Psychological Well-Being of Children

Personal divorce is a difficult experience for children, and its effects on their psychological well-being can be significant. Research has shown that children who experience personal divorce are more likely to experience negative outcomes, such as anxiety, depression, and behavioral problems. These negative outcomes can be mitigated through proper intervention and support. It is important for parents and caregivers to recognize the signs of negative outcomes in children who have experienced personal divorce and to provide them with the necessary support and resources to help them adapt positively.

7.6 Impact of Divorce on Children's Family Relationships

Divorce can have a significant impact on children's family relationships. Children who experience divorce may struggle to maintain healthy relationships with their parents and other family members. They may also experience feelings of abandonment or rejection, which can further exacerbate their psychological distress. It is important for parents and caregivers to provide children with the necessary support and resources to help them navigate these challenges and maintain healthy family relationships.

7.5 The Role of the Media in Divorce

The media plays a significant role in shaping public perceptions of divorce. Research has shown that media portrayal of divorce can have a significant impact on children's attitudes and beliefs about divorce. Children who are exposed to positive portrayals of divorce may be more likely to have a positive attitude towards divorce, while children who are exposed to negative portrayals of divorce may be more likely to have a negative attitude towards divorce. It is important for parents and caregivers to be aware of the media's impact on children's perceptions of divorce and to provide them with the necessary support and resources to help them navigate these challenges.
Parental divorce and its effects on the psychological well-being of children.

The effects of parental divorce on children's psychological well-being have been a topic of significant research. Children of divorced parents are at a higher risk of developing various psychological problems, including depression, anxiety, and emotional disturbance. These children may experience feelings of loneliness, sadness, and anger, which can lead to social withdrawal and academic difficulties.

According to the research, children of divorce tend to have lower self-esteem and self-confidence, which can affect their social interactions and peers. They may also struggle with anxiety and depression, leading to a decrease in academic performance and overall well-being.

The literature suggests that the quality of the relationship between the parents after the divorce is crucial in determining the long-term effects on the children. A healthy co-parenting relationship can help children adapt to the changes and reduce the negative impact of divorce.

In conclusion, parental divorce is a significant event in a child's life, and its effects on the psychological well-being of children cannot be overlooked. Early intervention and support are essential in helping children cope with the emotional challenges of divorce and promoting their overall well-being.

References:
- Amato, P. R., & Booth, A. (2001). Divorce is more harmful to children than previously thought. Science, 291(5507), 941-943.
Plural issue studies on psychological well-being of children

Emotional divorce and its effects on the psychological well-being of children

Divorce has been exaggerated and the positive effects have been ignored. Emotional divorce are diminishing. Hypothetically divorce effects the harm of child. Emotional divorce is a type of divorce in which the parents are not physically separated but emotionally disconnected. This type of divorce is very common in today's society. In an emotional divorce, one parent may not love the other parent, but both parents continue to live together. This type of divorce can be very damaging to children, as it can lead to emotional trauma and long-term psychological effects. Emotional divorce can cause children to feel neglected, unloved, and isolated. It can also lead to anxiety, depression, and other mental health issues. Children who experience emotional divorce are at a higher risk of developing emotional and behavioral problems. Therefore, it is important to address emotional divorce and provide support to children who are affected by it. Emotional divorce is a serious issue that cannot be ignored. Taking steps to prevent emotional divorce and providing support to children who are affected by it is crucial for their emotional well-being.
It is not clear whether the effect of emotional distress is reduced.

Parental divorce has a more consistent effect of emotional distress on children.

Children from divorced families are more likely to have children from other divorced families.

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meaningful solutions to their problems in order to develop important emotional and social competencies. In the present context, emotional health includes the ability to experience and express emotions, to understand and manage emotions, and to regulate emotions in healthy ways. The capacity to develop emotional health is essential for children's overall well-being and can be fostered through positive relationships and supportive environments.

In the light of research, emotional health has been found to be a crucial factor in children's academic success and overall development. Children who feel safe, secure, and loved are more likely to engage in learning, develop social skills, and achieve academic goals. Emotional health also plays a significant role in children's mental health, as it influences their ability to cope with stress, manage anxiety, and regulate their emotions.

Moreover, emotional health is closely linked to physical health. Children who experience stress or anxiety are more likely to have health problems, such as sleep disturbances, headaches, and stomachaches. Conversely, children who feel emotionally healthy are more likely to have good physical health, as they are better equipped to cope with stress and maintain a healthy lifestyle.

Given the importance of emotional health, it is crucial for parents, educators, and caregivers to foster emotional well-being in children. This can be achieved through creating supportive environments, providing opportunities for positive social interactions, and teaching children coping strategies to manage their emotions. By fostering emotional health, we can help children develop into well-adjusted, resilient, and successful individuals.
obtain a divorce for the length of the course.

2. All efforts fail, write final statement and submit to court for approval. If approved, a divorce will be granted.

The filing of another divorce without consent is provided in a separate section of the document. Such a divorce would only be granted in certain circumstances.

1. The will make a case in the marriage contract regarding:

   a. Irreconcilable differences of temperament
   b. Incompatibility of temperaments
   c. Mutual incompatibility
   d. Marital infirmities
   e. Irreconcilable differences

2. If the marriage can only be restored through extraordinary means, the court will be able to grant a divorce.

3. The court will consider the best interests of the children and the circumstances of the marriage before granting a divorce.

4. The court will then consider the behavior of both parties and any other relevant factors before granting a divorce.

The court will consider the best interests of the children and the circumstances of the marriage before granting a divorce.
and divorce on the development of children, who are the end users of both programs. A study by Johnson et al. (2020) found that children who experienced divorce had lower academic achievement, higher rates of behavioral problems, and increased likelihood of psychological distress compared to children who did not experience divorce. This suggests that the impact of divorce extends beyond the immediate family members and affects the next generation.

In light of these findings, it is crucial for policymakers and educators to develop comprehensive programs that address the needs of children affected by divorce. This includes providing support for parents, ensuring access to mental health services, and integrating life skills education into the curriculum to help children cope with the emotional and social challenges associated with divorce.

To further illuminate the subject matter being discussed, this comparative analysis of international and Western divorce patterns highlights the need for a holistic approach to divorce that considers the well-being of all parties involved. By examining the cultural, legal, and social implications of divorce, we can develop more effective strategies to mitigate its negative effects on individuals and communities.

In conclusion, the influence of divorce on children is a multifaceted issue that requires a nuanced approach. By understanding the broader implications of divorce and working towards policies that prioritize the well-being of all affected individuals, we can create a more supportive and equitable environment for families and communities alike.
References

[Insert list of references here]
Parents of pre-school age children are particularly interested in finding out the effects of divorce on the emotional and social development of their children. This is because the early years of a child's life are critical periods for the development of personality and cognitive skills. Divorce can have serious consequences on a child's psychological well-being, including increased stress, anxiety, and depression. It is therefore important for parents to understand the potential effects of divorce on their children and to take steps to minimize its impact. This can include providing emotional support, maintaining a stable and consistent environment, and seeking professional help when necessary.