



**COMPARISON OF SELF – ESTEEM, QUALITY OF LIFE AND HOPE OF LIFE
AMONG AFFECTIVE DIVORCE WOMEN AND NORMAL WOMEN**

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ABSTRACT

This study self-esteem, quality of life and life expectancy in women with emotional divorce and normal women The sample included 150 individuals referred to counseling centers for women who were willing to respond to questions. To measure self-esteem questionnaire Iysenck, quality of life (QOL) and life expectancy Schneider (1991) Results showed significant levels of all of the tests indicate that between two groups of women with emotional divorce and ordinary women hope to at least one aspect of life there is a significant difference. In all aspects of quality of life, there are significant differences between the two groups Average scores for self-esteem in women with emotional divorce than women was lower than normal. As well as the quality of life in women with emotional divorce, the area of environment and living conditions within the area of social relations, the highest average and the lowest have won And the hope of life in women with emotional divorce, strategic thinking highest average and the lowest factor thought to have won.

Keywords: Self-Esteem, Quality Of Life, Life Expectancy, Emotional Divorce

INTRODUCTION

The family's most important social institution in human societies and the development of Character and development of the children, as well as the next person's compatibility with the

widespread effects of sociologists and psychologists Believe that the root of many aberrations character should be sought in the development of the first family because if the source of deviancy and Various types

of mental illness review the role of family farming is evident in the quality of character development. (Erudite, 1987) with regard to the structure and function of the family as the first and most stable factor The family's influence mental development of children is clear and uncontested divorce as an important phenomenon can be drastic changes in the healthy functioning of the system Family structure and its role in the development of all aspects of the family, especially the children of divorce even though they affect the negative effects on the emotional, social, moral and family members The research is very clear. (Hetherington, 1998), but official statistics show divorce entirely because of the failure of spouses in marriage as well as by larger but not discovered to divorce There is maybe twice the legal emotional divorce Emotional divorce does not mean we can live off of families Hollow that men and women live together in the cold, but never divorce is not legal. (Bukharai, 1987: 64). In fact, some marriages do not end in marriage and divorce hollow Become devoid of love, companionship and friendship and spouses of family life only to go and spend time. (Steel and Kidd, 2009,; 26). Hollow family, the family is Whose members continue to live together and interact with each other emotional support, but their relations are the

emotional divorce, spouses under a While living roof completely cut off communication between them or without the desire is satisfaction. (Mohammadi, 2004: 111). On one hand, the quality of relationships within the family play a role in shaping social attitudes and feedback, preparation and development social skills and basic family relations radically Within the family based on the relationship between husband and wife. (Firebug, 2010, 2). Emotional symbol of a healthy and correct problems related to divorce husband and wife is based. The communication problem in small families. Wider (society) as well as the prevalence and spread of human communication is disrupted. Faltered when families are founded. The moral and social foundations of the social system and community shaken by problems Various driven, hence the importance and urgency of the problem of special emotional divorce. Thus, according to the divorce emotionally important role in family and society and threats Considering that so far, despite considering divorce, divorce is less scrutiny is emotional, emotional and strategies in dealing with the consequences of divorce can recognize The phenomenon and therefore useful in the prevention and treatment. The issue of divorce, emotional and family ties and lack of intimacy in the midst of the Cold

significant impact on self-esteem, family is family. Especially The family's children for emotional problems and low self-esteem are very involved. Several factors play a role in creating an emotional divorce, many of which were unknown or of the importance of their relationship with a divorce since unclear emotional factors that may be associated with emotional divorce, self-esteem, quality of life and life expectancy. Since changes in the test samples to the issue invoices and emotional connection with the divorce action is unethical and there is therefore the possibility of such trial comparing these agents in normal women and women with emotional divorce pay And the relationship between these factors, we assess the emotional divorce.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

Divorce and separation is the most important factor of disintegration of the family is the most basic structure Marriage and divorce word means release from conventional phenomenon that allows men and women to marriage under conditions to be fragmented and isolated from each other. (Malek Mohamaddi, 2002). The same amount Divorce in family life is increasing its effects everyday life from the past threatens people the consequences of divorce on women can be considered. Divorce and disintegration of life to the

psycho-emotional balance family and women as a severe stress Is the development of mental disorders, particularly in women that emotional subtlety index is forming their character very likely. (Ghodousi, 2000) Today, the number of women partners On the effects of divorce have lost and have to take sole responsibility for children and women is increasing due to social pressures and Their economic helplessness and negative features of their lives will not be happy and they feel depressed. (Moti, 1999 quoted Frzadfr, 2006). Divorce can be openly and Officially take over the family collapses and can be hidden in your family so that only its outer structure preservation In fact, the inside is empty, but in the case of necessity and compulsion couples living together but not a good and constructive relationships.

The importance and necessity of research

Due to the fact that each of the variables of self-esteem, quality of life and life expectancy of women's role and family life successfully and mental health as well as emotional divorce is relatively new, New and little research on this subject with the variables compared with many other variables In the case of women with emotional divorce has been selected and importance of this research reveals so far research In relation to divorce, legal and

emotional divorce also present in modern societies is very common and is considered negligible. Address this issue as a problem that can cause the loss of a healthy family with children is unhealthy and aggressive cold relations. Non-intimate family self-esteem in all family members, especially women and the adverse effect caused a lot of stress in your life will feel the quality of family life to be. Happiness and life satisfaction and benefit to the individual needs and values to be respected and the tense relations of family loss. A good and happy life together according to the negative effects of divorce on women and the impact of emotional abuse in the family and mental health of women and Their families identify the exact relationship between these variables and do research in this area is essential to be able to identify these women after using Educational experts strategies for a healthy family with warm and friendly relations with each other and respect the sacred system of the family is an important step taken. According to what was mentioned in general and the need to address the concepts of self-esteem, quality of life and life expectancy for women divorce was important emotional and ordinary women. For this reason, a research effort that the importance of this issue to be addressed.

REVIEW OF RESEARCH

Bastani, Golzari, Roshani, (2010) as a consequence of divorce, emotional and strategies in Research Exposure found in infants of Semnan differences and even conflicts and strategies of women is therefore essential differences in the treatment of emotional divorce. And treatment cannot be the same for different family satisfied.

Hudson et al (2000) in this study as levels of depression, self-esteem, loneliness and social support found among young women. Social support positively correlated with self-esteem and a negative relationship between depression and self-esteem. Alone and no significant relationship exists. Sharman Moy (2001) study titled 'Performance verbal communication to compare the performance of different women has self-esteem. The results showed significant differences between the performance of the two models and suggests that people who have higher self-esteem and performance are better than those who have lower self-esteem. Anne Morse (2011) in a study examining the experiences of women as emotional divorce. Emotional divorce found in the family and lack of commitment to the relationship as Signs of entering a woman's emotional relationships deemed to be negatively affected by divorce emotional self-realization of women placed. And makes it

difficult to separate the emotional awareness of women about divorce often occurs when the relationship is coming to an end. Fukuda et al. (2005) in their study showed that divorce was negative with hope divorced women than married women have significantly higher levels of stress in the first post-divorce and a After decades have shown higher levels of disease and higher levels of stressful life events that eventually leads to depression was experience. Research by the Ameri et al., (2003) in the case of marital discord were among the seven couples who were seen as the main cause communication problems between personality differences, faithlessness, complex family problems, financial conflicts, ill-treatment and abuse suspicion Whestheime & Lopater (2005) showed that between sexual function and feel about themselves as a sexual partner, there is a direct relationship and sexuality as part of the character Whestheime & Lopater (2005) showed that between sexual function and feel about themselves as a sexual partner, there is a direct relationship and sexuality as part of the character The aim is to reduce people's sexual self is the result of sexual abnormality suffer from low esteem often feel self-honor. Sample and sampling

For the selection of a sample of convenience sampling and questionnaire

completely received 150 The 75 women who were divorced were selected criteria emotional needs were not being emotional, neglect of men's expectations of women in various fields, communication problems, lack of empathy and companionship of man Women living with the disease and pregnancy difficult position and were married the wrong choice. 75 normal women that the women who did not have the emotional divorce counseling centers that criteria and wish to Participating in the research were chosen and matched for age, duration of marriage and education were matched.

Tools for data collection

Self-esteem Scale Eysenck (1976)

Three options have been set.

Quality of Life Questionnaire Quality of Life)

The questionnaire used to measure quality of life is a manufacturer World Health Organization (WHO QOL - BREF).

Inventory life expectancy Schneider:

This scale was created in 1991 by Schneider and contains 12 articles by Shirin Zadeh in Iran for the first time (2006) is used.

THE STUDY METHOD

The counseling centers and coordination center was done by consultants who were selected to conduct research on the subject explained And all participants were given a

questionnaire separately and tips necessary to answer each question individually expressed a And that ambiguity was explained as well as the participants were assured that the test results will remain confidential And that's why they feel the institution to refrain from mentioning their names on paper despite restrictions The study was performed in collaboration with consultants path ultimately to be quiet and

free from stress and anxiety be provided to women in order to properly respond to the test.

DATA ANALYSIS

In this study, using SPSS software and provided according to the hypotheses independent t-test analysis and analysis of variance were used.

RESULTS

Table 1: Descriptive indicators variables studied two groups of women with emotional divorce and ordinary women (N=150)

Ordinary Women		Women with emotional divorce		Group Variable
Standard deviation	Average	Standard deviation	Average	
5/59	21/18	6/51	Quality of Life	Self-esteem
15/34	88/64	14/77	Psychological domains of quality of life	The area of physical health
4/71	23/92	4/40	The area of environment and living conditions	The area of social relations
3/43	20/14	3/06	Quality of Life	Self-esteem
2/58	10/20	3/09	Psychological domains of quality of life	The area of physical health
6/09	27/40	4/87	The area of environment and living conditions	The area of social relations
4/79	38/34	6/89	29/92	Hope to live
2/28	12/98	3/30	9/18	Thinking Factor
1/94	13/57	3/17	9/84	Strategic thinking

The hypothesis of the study:

First hypothesis: the level of self-esteem in women with emotional divorce and ordinary women there are significant differences.

Table 2: Results of t-esteem in women with emotional divorce and ordinary women

Significance level	value of T	Degrees of freedom	standard deviation	Average	Group	Factor
0/001	7/32	148	6/51 5/59	13/92 21/18	Women with emotional divorce	

The second hypothesis: the quality of life in women with emotional divorce and ordinary women there are significant differences.

Table 3: t-test results, the quality of life in women with emotional divorce and ordinary women

Significance level	value of T	Degrees of freedom	standard deviation	Average	Group	Factor
0/001	5/96	148	14/77 15/34	73/96 88/64	Women with emotional divorce	

The third hypothesis: the hope of life in women with emotional divorce and ordinary women there are significant differences.

Table 4: Results of t-test, life expectancy in women with emotional divorce and ordinary women

Significance level	value of T	Degrees of freedom	standard deviation	Average	Group	Factor
0/001	8/69	148	6/89 4/79	29/92 38/34	Women with emotional divorce	

Table 5: Test results on the default Levine variances quality of life in women with emotional divorce and ordinary women

Significance level	DOF 2	DOF 1	F	Indicators Variables
0/4	148	1	13/85	Physical health
0/5	148	1	38/32	Psychological quality of life
0/06	148	1	41/48	Community Relations
0/2	148	1	13/06	Environment and living conditions

Table 6: Results of multivariate analysis of variance divorce and emotional quality of life in women with normal women

Eta	Significance level	F	Degrees of freedom error	Degrees of freedom hypothesis	Deal	Exam Name
0/28	0/001	14/18	145	4	0/28	Pylayy effect
0/28	0/001	14/18	145	4	0/71	Wilks Lambda
0/28	0/001	14/18	145	4	0/39	Hotlyng effect
0/28	0/001	14/18	145	4	0/39	Largest root

Table 7: Multivariate analysis of variance of the quality of life in women with emotional divorce and ordinary women

Significance level	Deal F	Mean square	Degrees of freedom (2, 1)	Indicators Variables
0/001	13/85	288/42	(145·4)	Physical health
0/001	38/32	406/72	(145·4)	Psychological quality of life
0/001	41/48	337/50	(145·4)	Community Relations
0/001	19/06	580/16	(145·4)	

Table 8: Levine test results in the case of default of the variances of the two groups hope to the lives of ordinary women and women with emotional divorce

Significance level	DOF 2	DOF 1	F	Indicators Variables
0/06	148	1	30/26	Practical thinking
0/1	148	1	29/45	

Table 9: Results of multivariate analysis of variance of the two groups hope to the lives of ordinary women and women with emotional divorce

Eta	Significance level	F	Degrees of freedom error	Degrees of freedom hypothesis	Deal	Exam Name
0/34	0/001	16/60	147	2	0/18	Pylayy effect
0/34	0/001	16/60	147	2	0/81	Wilks Lambda
0/34	0/001	16/60	147	2	0/22	Hvtlyng effect
0/34	0/001	16/60	147	2	0/22	Largest root

Table 10: Results of multivariate analysis of variance of the two groups hope to the lives of ordinary women and women with emotional divorce

Significance level	Deal F	Mean square	Degrees of freedom (2, 1)	Indicators Variables
0/001	30/26	288/42	(147·2)	Practical thinking
0/001	29/45	272/02	(147·2)	Strategic thinking

DISCUSSION

First hypothesis: the level of self-esteem in women with emotional divorce and ordinary women there are significant differences.

T-test was used to evaluate the hypothesis of the results shows that the two Group divorce and ordinary women, there were no significant differences in self-esteem and self-esteem results also showed that women with emotional divorce is lower than normal women. Self-esteem allows Up to the capabilities and value of interpersonal relationships and trust their advantage is their low self-esteem people who have And the ability to have feelings of worthlessness and emptiness will not see. Couples who have trouble in relationships and not take any pleasure of being together and are very cold and distant feel worthless Frustration and low self-esteem are usually normal, but the couple do not have problems in their marital relationship comes less empty feeling And despair experienced honor the lower self and feel better about their marriage. Hudson in this research (2000) the level of depression, self-esteem, loneliness and social support for young women. The results showed Social support positively correlated with self-esteem and negative relationship between self-esteem

and depression alone and there is no significant relationship. The results of this study are consistent. Study Sharmn and Moy (2001). Performance in verbal communication to compare the performance of different women with self-esteem. Results significant differences Between the two samples showed that people who have higher self-esteem, a better performance than those with low self-esteem. The results of this study are consistent. Given the above recent hypothesis is confirmed. The second hypothesis: the quality of life in women with emotional divorce and ordinary women, there are significant differences. To investigate this hypothesis, the t-test was used to show the results between the two groups of women, divorce and women There are also significant differences in terms of quality of life and quality of life of ordinary women with emotional divorce is lower than normal women. Harvest quality of life of every person to physical and mental health status, expectations, and aspirations of each individual involved can optimize the quality of life, interpersonal relationships and emotional state of the person on the cover. Feeling of satisfaction or dissatisfaction with the different aspects of life that are deemed critical for any

personal comments about their quality of life is personal and subjective quality of life. The marital relationship depends on the emotional and psychological and physical needs of couples are couples who have problems and do not have any effective communication requirements are not met any of couples are unhappy and there is no pleasure. Normal quality of life in couples who seem to experience less stress and better stress rather have a healthy lifestyle and mental health needs.

The two sides meet and intimacy and warmth in relations still feel. In this research, Haffarian, Aghai, Kajbaf, Kamkar. (2009). In quality of life (dimensions) divorced and non-divorced women: results of this study showed that QOL scores in physical health, psychological, social relations, etc.), divorced women significantly less than women divorced ($p < 0/01$). The results of this study are consistent. Given the above recent hypothesis is confirmed. The two sides meet and intimacy and warmth in relations still feel. In this research, Haffarian Aghai, Kajbaf, Kamkar. (2009). in quality of life (dimensions) divorced and non-divorced women: Is ($p < 0/01$). The results of this study are consistent. Given the above recent hypothesis is confirmed. The third hypothesis: the hope of life in women with emotional divorce and

ordinary women there are significant differences. To investigate this hypothesis, the t-test was used for tables between two groups according to the divorce and hope to the lives of ordinary women as there are significant differences. The results show that the life expectancy in women with emotional divorce is lower than normal women. Life expectancy is a psychological construct and hope to the lives of people dependent on the economic, social, mental, physical conditions, living environment, interpersonal relationships, marital relationships are healthy. My men can have their life depending on the resources available for their decisions and goal-oriented programs and life itself to bring. When individual interests and ambitions balanced level of hope and meaning in their lives will be fulfilled when two people marry and economic conditions, mental health, sexual relations are not good to drastically reduced life expectancy and experiencing negative emotions (such as depression, anxiety are. in this Fakoda et al. (2005) divorce has a negative correlation with hope divorced women than married women are Drury sense in the early years after the divorce experience higher levels of stress and disease in a decade to have shown higher levels and it seems women have longer divorce emotional stress and that in fact the first legal divorce. The

results of this research line is. In this Nasiri, Jokar. (2008) between meaning in life with hope, happiness, life satisfaction and a significant positive correlation with depression there is a significant negative correlation. The results of this study are consistent. Considering the aforementioned points, the last hypothesis is confirmed.

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