Quality of life and its relationship with positive thinking and self-esteem for the primary level students who lost one of their parents in the Kingdom of Bahrain

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Abstract:

The objective of the study is intended to discover the relationship between quality of life, positive thinking and self-esteem for sample of people who deprived of parent. Further, its aim to discover the function of relationship connectivity between the fore mentioned variables and to stand on the function of differences in the positive thinking for those who lost one of their parents. The sample been used in this study was consists of (100) participants divided into 59 females and 41 males.

On other hand, the most important method of instruments applied was a descriptive approach (correlational method) that is to reveal the significance relationship connectivity between life quality for class of deprived of parent. In addition, it used the comparative descriptive approach for comparison between the genders in life quality and its relationship with positive thinking. Further, the study applied three measures, which are the measure of quality of the life prepared by Tawfeeq A. Moneim, the measure of Positive Thinking and the measure of Self-esteem prepared by the researcher.

Finally, the most important results and recommendations considered as below:

- There is positive correlation relationship denoted statistically (a=0.01) exist between Life quality and self-esteem within the deprived of parents in the primary school stage (R= 0.32).
- There is positive correlation relationship with statistical function (a=0.01) between life quality and self-esteem within the deprived of parents in the primary stage (R= 0.32).
- There are no differences with a statistical function between the two genders within those who lost their father and mother in the students for the primary school in the quality of the life and the positive thinking.
- There is no differences with statistical function in the life quality and positive thinking in the students of the primary school that attributable to the gender variable.
- There is no differences with a statistical indicator in the level of self-esteem within the students of the primary school who lost any of their parents attributable to the gender variable.