

The Influence Of Parental Separation And Divorce On Father Child Relationship.

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Abstract: This research was conducted to find the relationship between FATHER AND CHILDREN among Adolescents males and females. The paper aims to find out the relationship between father and children due to separation among parents. How it affected their development and behavior. A total of 122 people participated in the survey and the questionnaire were randomly distributed in the survey. A comparative research design which has used quasi experimental design was used for this survey.

The survey was exclusive of people who had seen separation and divorce of their parents t-test and Pearson correlation were used for analyzing the data. The finding revealed that there was negative correlation between Father and Children with caused effect on their development and behavior.

Keywords: Separation, Development, and Disruptive

Behaviour, Psychological Distress.

INTRODUCTION

Parental separation and divorce have become increasingly common in recent decades, with millions of children worldwide experiencing the breakdown of their parents' relationship every year. While the effects of parental separation and divorce on children have been well-documented, the specific impact on the father-child relationship has received relatively little attention. Research has shown that children who experience parental separation and divorce are at a higher risk of developing emotional and behavioral problems, including anxiety, depression, and conduct disorders. These problems can be exacerbated by the loss of a positive relationship with one or both parents, particularly the father.

The father-child relationship is a critical component of a child's emotional and psychological development. Fathers play an important role in providing emotional support, guidance, and role-modeling for their children. However, parental separation and divorce can disrupt this relationship, leading to a range of negative outcomes for children. Despite the importance of the father-child relationship, research has shown that fathers are often marginalized or excluded from their children's lives after separation and divorce.

This can be due to a range of factors, including custody arrangements, conflict between parents, and societal expectations around gender roles.

The consequences of a disrupted father-child relationship can be far-reaching. Children who experience parental separation and divorce may struggle with issues of trust, intimacy, and attachment in their own relationships later in life. They may also experience emotional and psychological distress, including feelings of loss, grief, and abandonment.

Furthermore, the breakdown of the father-child relationship can have long-term effects on a child's mental health and well-being. Research has shown that children who experience parental separation and divorce are at a higher risk of developing mental health problems, including depression, anxiety, and substance abuse.

In addition to the individual-level effects, the disruption of the father-child relationship can also have broader societal implications. The breakdown of families and the loss of positive relationships between parents and children can contribute to social isolation, community disintegration, and economic inequality.

Given the significance of the father-child relationship and the potential consequences of its disruption, it is essential to examine the influence of parental separation and divorce on this relationship. This dissertation aims to investigate the effects of parental separation and divorce on the father-child relationship, with a focus on the factors that influence the relationship and the outcomes for children.

By exploring the complex dynamics of the father-child relationship after parental separation and divorce, this study aims to contribute to our understanding of the impact of family breakdown on children's well-being. The findings of this research will have important implications for practice, policy, and future research in the field of family studies.

Background

Parental separation and divorce have become increasingly common in recent decades, with millions of children worldwide experiencing the breakdown of their parents' relationship every year. According to the American Community Survey conducted by the US Census Bureau in 2019, approximately 23% of children under the age of 18 live with separated or divorced parents.

Significance

The father-child relationship is a critical component of a child's emotional and psychological development.

Fathers play an important role in providing emotional support, guidance, and role-modeling for their children. Research has shown that children who have a positive relationship with their fathers tend to have better social, emotional, and cognitive outcomes.

Significance of the study

This study will contribute to the existing literature on the father-child relationship and parental separation and divorce. The findings of this study will have important implications for practice, policy, and future research in the field of family studies. The study will provide insights into the experiences of fathers and children after separation and divorce, which can inform the development of interventions and policies that support families during this transition.

Moreover, Parental separation and divorce can have a profound impact on a child's development, particularly in terms of their emotional and psychological well-being. Children who experience their parents' separation and divorce may feel

- Sense of loss
- Rejection
- Abandonment
- Leading to psychological distress and emotional difficulties In addition, research has shown that the effects of parental separation and divorce on the father-child relationship can be

long-lasting, with some children experiencing ongoing difficulties in their relationships with their fathers even into adulthood.

Overall, the influence of parental separation and divorce on the father-child relationship is a critical issue that requires attention and support from parents, educators, and mental health professionals. By understanding the complex dynamics of this relationship, we can work to mitigate the negative effects of parental separation and divorce on children's development and well-being.

In conclusion, to the introduction sets the stage for the rest of the dissertation by providing background information on the topic, stating the research questions, and outlining the theoretical framework and methodology. The significance of the study is also highlighted, emphasizing the importance of understanding the influence of parental separation and divorce on the father Children relationship.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Using a risk and resilience theoretical framework, this study examined the influence of parental divorce during childhood on father—child relationship quality in young adulthood.

Relationship quality was measured using nurturant fathering and modified father involvement scales, and selfreports of current amount of face-to-face and verbal father—child contacts.

Comparisons on these measures were made between 122 Adolescent from intact and 96 from separation family backgrounds.

The divorce group was also examined in isolation to explore how divorce-related factors including structural, early contact, and interparental relationship factors—predict young adults' perceptions of their father—child relationship.

Results demonstrate young adults from intact family backgrounds report a comparatively stronger father—child relationship.

Among separation group participants, structural factors (higher father socioeconomic status and joint custody) and early contact (greater percentage of time spent with father postdivorce) were predictors of higher scores on combined nurturant fathering and involvement measures. Greater early contact and stronger interparental relationship factors (low conflict and high contact and cooperativeness) similarly predicted current contact.

Impact of Divorce on Character Development of Children Child Behavior Development. The young age (0-

5 years) is a susceptible period for developing the child's soul. So that psychologists and education experts call it the value planting period. The values embedded in this period will be carried over into adulthood.

If the values embedded at that age are positive, their attitudes and behavior will likely be positive in subsequent developments, and vice versa. The occurrence of an event that is very bad or unexpected will significantly affect the child's mentality and result in stress. Stressful situations can produce emotional reactions ranging from excitement (if the event is demanding but manageable) to the general emotions of anxiety, anger, disappointment, and depression. One example of a bad event from a parent's divorce is the change in the behavior of a child who was previously happy to be gloomy.

One informant from the religious court said: The divorce status that we see today influences the development of the child's character. As in the mass media and print media, which generally occur in Palu, many children disobey their parents after their parents divorce. The child is eventually raised by someone else, such as their grandmother or their uncle. So as parents, they must consider if they want to get a divorce because it will result in the mental breakdown of their children, and they feel that they have no future because only sorrow is what they can get, and they will never get the love of both parents like other children. Therefore, every child expects that he, his siblings, and his parents live in harmony. Since he can recognize and understand the state of his family environment until the end, their parents' quarrels leading to divorce will undoubtedly destroy their children's hopes. So their children sometimes change their love for their parents and become hateful towards others.

In studying intact families, Lamb and Lewis (2004) found that intact fathers' involvement in routine child care is associated with children's higher academic performance and with less stereotypical views about sex-roles on the part of daughters.

Physically playful, affectionate, and socially engaging father-son interactions during childhood were also found to predict sons' popularity with peers during adolescence.

Researchers commonly conclude that closeness with both mothers and fathers is one of the most important predictors of psychosocial adjustment among post-divorce young adult offspring (Gunnoe, & Hetherington, 2004; Richardon & MeCabe, 2001). Gutmann and Rosenberg (2003). for example, including a sample of children from divorced and intact families, found that those children with closer ties to their fathers (greater intimacy and less emotional distance) showed better emotional functioning, social adjustment, and school performance. In a recent review of the literature, Lamb and Lewis (2004) conclude that as adolescents, most children in both intact and divorced families believe that their mothers know them better than their fathers. While sons generally report feeling equally close to their mothers and fathers, daughters report having comparatively distanced relationships with their fathers. This suggests that sons may have a relatively easier time maintaining a close father-child relationship. Adolescence is recognized as a time of increasing independence and of exploring close peer relationships. Researchers have found adolescents in both intact and divorced families more likely to be involved in early intimate relationshiemotionally distant relationships with their fathers (Tasker, 1996).

Young adults have been found to experience greater anxiety in these intimate relationships when they report poor relationships with their fathers, regardless of the mother-child relationship quality (Riggio, 2004).

These findings suggest that non-custodial fathers too may play an important role in adolescents' involvements in romantic relationships. Despite the negative outcomes seen among somne children with divorced parents who lack father involvement in their lives, many develop normally following their parents' divorces. Similarly, not all children of divorce will have poor relationships with their fathers. Research must therefore attempt to determine why some children appear to suffer more long-term negative consequences as a result of parental separation, while others do not. The current study will focus on qualities of the father-child relationship that may contribute to positive and negative outcomes.

Risk and Resilience Theory: Resilience refers broadly to a process of positive adaptation within a context of significant adversity. Although many early researchers focused on internal attributes of the child as the primary sources of such resilience, others have begun to acknowledge factors external to the child such as family influences and characteristics of their wider social environments (Luthar, Cicchetti & Becker, 2000). For the purpose of the current discussion, divorce is viewed as a significant risk to the maintenance of positive father-child relationships. However, despite this risk, many children maintain strong father-child bonds following parental separation and divorce, indicating that there are potentially protective processes at work. Such protective factors may include custody and living arrangements that encourage more contact, a father's

Father-Child Relationship : socioeconomic status, a cooperative interparental relationship, and high quality father child contact. The opposites of such processes may conversely be seen as risk factors to maintaining close fatherchild relationships.

Rutter (1987) suggests that protective processes may act to reduce the risk impact. or reduce the negative chain reactions to risk. Research has indeed shown this to be the case in the context of the father-child relationship in divorcing families; the father-child bond may, for example, moderate the relation between parental divorce and child outcomes.

Another important consideration is the interaction of protective and risk processes, where certain processes can moderate the associations between divorce influences and the father-child relationship. For example, a high amount of post-divorce financial contribution by the father may be seen favorably by the mother, who may be when they report.

The Impact of Parental Separation and Divorce on the Father-Child Relationship:

The landscape of families has undergone significant changes in recent decades. Parental separation and divorce are increasingly common, raising concerns about the well-being of children. This review examines the impact of parental separation and divorce on the father-child relationship, exploring both potential challenges and opportunities.

Challenges to the Father-Child Relationship: Research suggests that parental separation and divorce can present challenges to the father-child relationship. Here are some key areas of concern:

Reduced Contact: A primary consequence of divorce is often a decrease in the amount of time children spend with their fathers. This physical separation can hinder emotional connection and limit opportunities for shared activities, potentially weakening the bond [Amato & Johnstone, 1993].

Conflictual Co-parenting: High levels of conflict between parents post-divorce can create a hostile environment for children. Witnessing ongoing animosity can negatively impact children's emotional well-being and strain their relationships with both parents [Maccoby & Mnookin, 1992].

Shifting Roles: Divorce can lead to a renegotiation of parental roles. Mothers often become the primary caregivers, potentially limiting fathers' involvement in child-rearing activities [Amato & Johnstone, 1993]. This shift can make it difficult for fathers to maintain a strong and active role in their children's lives.[Amato & Johnstone, 1993]. This shift can make it difficult for fathers to maintain a strong and active role in their children's lives.

Emotional Distress: Divorce can be a stressful and emotional experience for both children and fathers. Children may experience feelings of sadness, anger, and confusion, which can negatively affect their ability to connect with their fathers [Wallerstein & Kelly, 2000]. Fathers may also experience emotional distress, making it challenging to fully engage in parenting responsibilities. Factors Affecting the Father-Child Relationship The impact of divorce on the father-child relationship is not uniform. Several factors can influence the degree of disruption:

Age of the Child: Younger children may be more vulnerable to the negative consequences of divorce. Their developing sense of security can be shaken by the changes in family structure [Emery, 1999].

Quality of Pre-Divorce Relationship: Children who had a strong and trusting relationship with their fathers prior to divorce are more likely to maintain a positive connection after the separation [Amato & Johnstone, 1993].

Custody Arrangements: Joint custody arrangements, where children spend time with both parents, are generally associated with better outcomes for children, including stronger father-child relationships [Maccoby & Mnookin, 1992].

Socioeconomic Status: Financial difficulties that often accompany divorce can exacerbate the challenges faced by fathers and children. However, fathers with higher socioeconomic resources may be able to maintain a more involved role [Amato, 2000].

Level of Conflict: As mentioned earlier, high levels of conflict between parents can significantly harm the fatherchild relationship. Conversely, lower levels of conflict and positive co-parenting practices can help mitigate the negative effects of divorce [Maccoby & Mnookin, 1992].

Father's Involvement: Fathers who actively seek to maintain a strong connection with their children after divorce are more likely to have positive relationships. This includes maintaining regular contact, participating in decisionmaking, and nurturing emotional bonds [Amato & Johnstone, 1993].

Potential Positive Outcomes

While challenges exist, divorce doesn't automatically lead to a negative father-child relationship. In some cases, it can even create opportunities for positive change:

Improved Quality of Contact: Divorce can lead to a shift in focus from quantity to quality of contact. Fathers may have more dedicated time with their children during visits, leading to deeper emotional connections [Amato & Johnstone, 1993].

Reduced Conflict: In high-conflict marriages, divorce can remove children from a stressful environment, potentially promoting a healthier father-child relationship post-separation [Maccoby & Mnookin, 1992].

New Roles and Responsibilities: Divorce may encourage fathers to take on a more active role in certain aspects of parenting they were previously less involved in, fostering a more well-rounded father-child dynamic [Amato & Johnstone, 1993].

The dissolution of marriage through separation or divorce has significant implications for the relationships between fathers and their children. This literature review synthesizes research examining how parental divorce and fatherchild non-residential living arrangements impact the quantity and quality of paternal involvement, the father-child relationship dynamic, and children's wellbeing outcomes associated with diminished father relationships.

A robust body of literature indicates that non-resident father involvement tends to decline considerably after divorce or separation compared to father involvement among intact, co-residential families. Frequent in-person father-child contact and engagement in children's lives is lower when fathers live apart from their children. Nationally representative survey data shows that 30% of non-custodial fathers have no contact with their children, and only 22% see their children more than once a week.

Economic factors, interparental conflict, remarriage and stepfamilies, non-residential father distancing behaviors, legal barriers, and maternal gatekeeping all contribute to reduced engagement between non-resident divorced fathers and children.

However, findings highlight that authoritative, high-quality non-resident fathering can buffer some negative effects of divorce for children. Sustained financial support, consistent visitation, positive disciplining, involvement in school/activities, and maintaining a close bond encourage resilience. Children with frequent engaged non-residential father involvement display better academic functioning, fewer externalizing problems, and higher self-esteem compared to those with uninvolved non-residential fathers.

Beyond time and engagement, divorce also strains and alters the father-child relationship dynamic in notable ways. Research documents decreases in positive regard from children toward fathers, elevated father-child conflict, erosion of closeness and intimacy, difficulty sustaining authoritative parenting roles, and loss of fathers' knowledge about children's lives when living apart.

Children of divorced fathers often feel more alienated and psychologically disengaged from their fathers, with some studies finding two-thirds of children reporting worse relationships with their fathers post-divorce.

These compromised father-child relationships have important implications for children's holistic development and wellbeing. Longitudinal studies link diminished non-residential father involvement and poor father-child relations to higher risks for behavioral issues, substance abuse, obesity, academic struggles, psychological maladjustment, and difficulties establishing strong social bonds into adulthood.

Some researchers posit that the loss of fathers from household routines in separated families is a primary driver of negative child outcomes. Potential buffers against the risks for non-residential father disengagement and relationship strain include joint legal custody arrangements that ensure scheduled parenting time.

Research also identifies positive maternal gatekeeping behaviors, open communication facilitating the father's involvement, and quality residential mother-child relationships as important protective factors. Court-ordered and community-based interventions exist to help promote cooperative co-parenting and overcome inter-parental conflicts, though evidence on their effectiveness remains mixed.

Overall, the extant evidence suggests parental divorce inherently disrupts the father-child bond. Continued study of this phenomenon is crucial given relatively high divorce prevalence in recent decades and the mounting interdisciplinary research highlighting links between father involvement and broad-ranging child development a

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

AIM. THE INFLUENCE OF PARENTAL SEPERATION AND DIVORCE ON FATHER CHILD RELATIONSHIP.

OBJECTIVE:

- 1. Examine impact on relationship quality
- 2. Investigate effects on father's involvement 3. Explore effects on child's emotional well-being.
- 4. Identify risk and protective factors
- 5. Examine role of communication, conflict, and co-parenting
- 6. Investigate impact on child's attachment to father

- 7. Examine effects on father's mental health
- 8. Consider societal and cultural factors
- 9. Identify support systems and resources
- 10. Develop evidence-based interventions and policies.

HYPOTHESIS

Here are the hypothesis in small points:

- 1. Weaker father-child relationship after parental separation and divorce.
- 2. Involved fathers during/after divorce = stronger relationship with children.
- 3. Close pre-divorce father-child relationship = more resilience to divorce effects.
- 4. Conflict between parents = negative impact on father-child relationship.
- 5. Fathers' mental health issues after divorce =harder to maintain positive relationship.
- 6. Strong pre-divorce attachment = more likely to maintain positive relationship after divorce. Co-parenting and communication between parents = impact on father-child relationship.

7. Societal and cultural factors = influence on father-child relationship after divorce.

SAMPLE SIZE: (N= 122)

FEMALE: 63 9%

MALE: 35.2%

Purposive sampling technique:

Source of sample= All 122 samples were taken from Delhi and NCR

Inclusive criteria of sampling:

- Age 18- 25
- Both the genders were taken

The methodology used in studying the effects of parental separation on the father-child relationship can vary depending on the research question and the study's goals. However, some common methodologies used in this area of research include:

- 1. **Survey research:** This involves collecting data through questionnaires or interviews with fathers and children who have experienced parental separation. The survey can ask questions about the father-child relationship, communication, conflict, and other aspects of their relationship.
- 2. **Longitudinal studies:** These studies involve collecting data from the same participants over a long period. This allows researchers to examine the effects of parental separation on the father-child relationship over time.
- 3. **Qualitative analysis:** This involves analyzing non-numerical data, such as text or observations, to identify themes and patterns. Qualitative analysis can be used to examine the experiences and perspectives of fathers and children after parental separation.
- 4. **Mediation analysis :** This involves examining the mechanisms by which parental separation affects the father-child relationship, such as the role of conflict, communication, and co-parenting.

Some common data collection methods used in this area of research include:

- **a. Self-report measures**: Such as questionnaires and surveys completed by children.
- **b. Observational data**: Such as observations of father-child interactions or home environment.

It's worth noting that the specific methodology used will depend on the research question, the population being studied, and the resources available.

In addition, some studies have used specific measures such as:

- 1. Nurturant fathering Scale
- 2. Father Involvement scale (development properties)
- 3. Disruptive Behavior scale for adolescents (DISBA)

RESEARCH DESIGN

Here is the research design in points:

Title: the Influence of Parental Separation and Divorce on Father-Child Relationships father. Demographic information collected from fathers and mothers (if applicable).

RESEARCH QUESTIONS:

- 1. How does parental separation and divorce affect the father child relationship as measured by the father nurturing scale
- 2. **Data Analysis**: Descriptive statistics to summarize data- Independent samples t-tests to compare means of Father Nurturing Scale scores between separated/divorced and intact families. Correlation analysis to examine relationship between Father Nurturing Scale scores and children's perception of their relationship with their father.

Methodology:

- 1. Participants: 120 children (ages 18-25) 50 fathers from families who have experienced parental separation and divorce. 50 fathers from intact families.
- 2. Data Collection: Children complete a 10-item questionnaire assessing their perception of their relationship with their
- 3 Data Analysis: Descriptive statistics to summarize data independent samples t-tests to compare means of father nurturing scale scores between separated/ divorce and intact families.

 Correlation

perception of their relationship with their father.

Father Nurturing Scale:

- 1. Involvement
- 2. Communication
- 3. Emotional Support
- 4. Role Modeling
- 5. Consistency

Scoring:

- 1. 5-point Likert scale
- 2. Total score ranges from 20 to 100
- 3. Higher scores indicate a more nurturing father-child relationship.

Title: Examining the Impact of Parental Separation and Divorce on Father Involvement.

Participants: 210 fathers and their children (ages 18-25)

- fathers from families who have experienced parental separation and divorce
- fathers from intact families

Data Collection:

- Fathers complete the Father Involvement Scale (10-item questionnaire)
- Children complete a 10-item questionnaire assessing their perception of their father's involvement information collected from fathers and mothers (if applicable)

Data Analysis:

• Descriptive statistics to summarize Independent samples t-tests to compare means of Father Involvement Scale scores between separated/divorced and intact families. Correlation analysis to examine relationship between Father Involvement scores and parental separation and divorce

Father Involvement Scale:

- 1. Involvement in childcare
- 2. Involvement in education
- 3. Involvement in leisure activities
- 4. Emotional support

Scoring:

- 1. 5-point Likert scale
- 2. Total score ranges
- 3. Higher scores indicate greater father involvement.
- 4. Lower scores indicate lesser father involvement

5.

- Independent samples t-tests to compare means of Disruptive Behavior Scale scores between children from separated/divorced and intact families
- Correlation analysis to examine relationship between Disruptive Behavior Scale scores and parental separation and divorce.

Disruptive Behavior Scale:

- 1.Anger
- 2.Stubbornness
- 3.Conñict
- 4.Inattention
- 5.Distraction

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STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

1.T-test and Pearson product moment correlation for both males and females are used to analysis the data.

RESULT AND ANANYLYIS Table 1 depicts mean and SD of FATHER NURTURING SCALE

Dimension	Gender	N	Mean	SD
Father nurturing scale	Female	61	142.4400	11.2778
	Male	61	141.6200	7.28120

Table 2 depicts mean and SD of disruptive Behaviour

Dimension	Gender	N	Mean	SD
Disruptive	Female Male	61	66.0000	8.24621
Behavior		61	66.2800	7.05674

Table 3: Illustrates the t-test of father nurturing scales

Variable	Gender	T	DF	Sign(2-ta iled)
Father nurturing scale	Female male	.440 .440	100 83.803	.670 .675

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Table 4: illustrates the t-test of disruptive Behaviour

Variable	Gender	Т	DF	Sign(2-tailed)
Desruptive Behavior	Female	180	100	
	Male	.180	95.715	

CORRELATIONS

		FUS	DBS
FNS	Pearson correlation	1	
	Sig.(2-tailed)		.012
lak	N	122	122
DBS	Pearson correlation	2fi5	1
	Siga(2 <mark>-tai</mark> led)	.014	
R	N e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	122	122

The above tables represents the correlation between father nurturing scale and disruptive behaviour scale among adult females and males.

The Pearson product moment correlation was found out to be -.225 which depicted a negative correlation between the two variables as the farther nurturing scale is increases and disruptive behaviour scale decreases **DISCUSSION**

The objective of the research was to find the relationship between THE INFLUENCE OF PARENTAL SEPERATION AND DIVORCE ON THE FATHER CHILD RELATIONSHIP in adolescent females and

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males. A comparative research design which has quasi experimental design was used to find out the relationship between both the variables taken. Numerous studies have been carried out to inspect the relationship among separation and disruptive behavior of children.

Similarly, the present research was conducted to find the relationship among Father nurturing and disruptive behavior and development using the father nurturing scale and disruptive behavior scale which has 9 items in nurturing fathering Scale and disruptive behavior scale which had 10 items in total were distributed by using random sampling

technique and given to people in Delhi and NCR which were between the age range of 18-25. The research was done using 61 samples each of males and 61 females. After the questionnaires were filled and scanning was done, the next step was to calculated the

scores. The t score results showed that there is a significant difference between males and females on the variable taken. The Pearson product moment correlation

(p=-.255*) revealed that there is negative correlation between both the variables taken

father nurturing scale and disruptive behavior scale as the father nurturing scale increases and the disruptive behavior scale automatically falls. The results clearly concluded that father nurturing scale has direct effect on children. There are several previous researches that also conclude the same result.

In other previously conducted research:

- Mental health
- Career
- Concentration
- Self esteem
- Self confidence.

Table 1 and 2 depict the overall mean and SD of the father nurturing and disruptive behavior among both adolescents females and males. Table 3 and 4 represents the t-test and Df of father nurturing scale and disruptive behavior scale among adolescents females and males along with the significant values.

Table 5 represents the correlation between father nurturing scale and disruptive behaviour scale. where the Pearson product moment correlation (p) was found out to be .255*.occupational stress increases, the life satisfaction gradually falls. The (*) depicts that it is significant at 0.05 level (2-tailed).

SUMMARY AND CONLUSION

Parental separation and divorce can have a significant impact on the father-child relationship.

- 1. Father-child relationships often become distant or strained after parental separation and divorce.
- 2. Children may experience emotional distress, anxiety, and depression due to the loss of a stable family unit.
- 3. Fathers may struggle with co-parenting and maintaining a consistent presence in their children's lives.
- 4. Communication and conflict resolution skills are crucial for maintaining a healthy father-child relationship post-separation.
- 5. Fathers who are actively involved in their children's lives can help mitigate the negative effects of divorce on children's wellbeing.
- 6. Support systems, such as counseling and social support networks, can help fathers navigate the challenges of post-separation parenting.
- 7. Children's age, gender, and individual temperament can influence the impact of parental separation on their relationship with their father.
- 8. Societal expectations and gender roles can also impact fathers' ability to maintain a strong relationship with their children after separation.

In conclusion, parental separation and divorce can significantly impact the father-child relationship:

- Effort
- Communication
- support

fathers can continue to play a vital and nurturing role in their children's lives. It is essential to prioritize the well-being and needs of children during this challenging time.

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