

The Quality of Life among Malay Single Mother in FeldaChini and FeldaJengka, Pahang, Malaysia

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Abstract—The purpose of this study is to identify the quality of life among Malay single mother in FeldaChini and FeldaJengka, Pahang, Malaysia in term of safety and satisfaction in a residential area. The quantitative method has been used in which focus on Malay single mother as a respondent. The information obtained was translated into percentage in analysis data. As a result, Malay single mothers were felt safe and satisfied in the residential area of FeldaChini and FeldaJengka, Pahang, Malaysia.

Keywords—Malay Single Mothers, Quality Of Life, Safety, Satisfaction, Malaysia.

I. INTRODUCTION

The increase in the number of single mothers day-to-day has been recorded throughout the world [1]. Significant increases caused the instability of the husband and wife as well as the decreasing marital status led to an increase in the number of single mothers' families [2]. It is believed that the number of children born out of wedlock or offspring and divorce rates has increased the number of single mothers in the past two decades around the world. This situation has been proven by literary experts about the increase in divorce rates and the rise of children born out of adolescence in most industrialized countries and developing countries that have affected the well-being of women and children [3].

Based on the 2010 Population and Housing Census statistics, the number of women in Malaysia was 13.9 million while the number of 235,240 were single mothers. While single mothers registered with the Department of Women's Development (JPW) are 83,775, the figure is still low compared to the number of single mothers throughout Malaysia [5]. Whereas, the percentage of malpractice in Malaysia is also at a state of concern, i.e. the federal territory of Kuala Lumpur is the highest state (32.4%), followed by Terengganu (27.4%), Perlis (22.9%) and Kedah (21.3%). Percentage of divorce in other states is below 20 percent, but the numbers are still high, but the percentages continue to increase from year to year. Obviously, based on the analysis of divorce rates in Malaysia it can be concluded that single mothers also continue to increase in parallel with the dissemination rates in Malaysia [7]. This situation is quite alarming as it can have a detrimental effect on the development of the child's psyche and the family institution itself will be threatened.

Single mothers raising concerns about the quality of life and, this has led researchers to study how single mothers influence

their quality of life. Understanding what is said by the quality of life refers to the general well-being of individuals and societies, it also includes the wealth and income earned by individuals. Quality of life can also be attributed to the environment, physical and emotional health, recreational and leisure education as well as social relationships [4]. Therefore, in this study, the assessment assesses some aspects of the quality of life of single mothers in the Felda area of Jengka and FeldaChini focus on safety and satisfaction of residence.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Single mothers are the terms used to describe unmarried, divorced, divorced or widowed women and keep at least one child under the age of 18 [8] mentioned in [6]. In Malaysian society, divorced women or husband's death is known as widows, widows or single mothers. But the term to be used in this study is the single mother [9]. The single mother's family began to rise in the last decade of the twentieth century and consisted of divorced mothers, widows and unmarried mothers.

According to [10] single mothers are women who, 1) her husband has died and the woman has to continue living and has to shoulder the duties and responsibilities of her husband in raising children without a husband, 2) have been divorced husband, and has been granted child custody of mother to take care of her, 3) dependent wife and not given husband's maintenance to support children's life, or 4) women who are in the divorce process which may take a long time, and his children are still under his care. However, it is inevitable that a single mother should work and take care of her family's welfare which will be a heavy burden and responsibility by a single mother [6].

Often the various twists and turns have to be traversed by single mothers in continuing their lives after the absence of a husband on the side. What's more for those who are forced to cope with young children and troubled teens. This situation will be more difficult if the work remains unreachable. This story is widely heard and often displayed by the print and mass media but to what extent is the awareness of the community in helping these special people. On the contrary, what is happening now, people often give cynical views with various negative responses to single mothers [9]. Most of the women left behind or the death of the husband and still have

children, choose to live with their families because they are confident that their children will be safely protected [11].

Traditional families are comprised of a perfect family with their spouses and children [12]. Unfamiliar families are often discriminated against and labelled with negativity as they deviate from the norms of life. Undeniably, family disorders have a direct impact on family members including women, children, and men. However, changes to family structure affect not only family members but also affect the community. According to [13] crime rates increase at the same rate as divorce and pregnancy out of wedlock. This bad problem comes from families who do not care about their children and lack of attention from the mother. The relationship between crime and divorce is often linked because one of the reasons is poverty often associated with a single mother's family [14]. Crimes committed by children from this single family are often associated with the lack of supervision and control of their mothers because single mothers are busy seeking livelihoods and lack of time to keep an eye on their children.

III. METHODOLOGY

Researchers have employed a quantitative method to conduct this study. The questionnaire has been constructed to be distributed among 120 Malay single mothers in FeldaJengka and FeldaChini, Pahang, Malaysia. The questionnaire used by the researcher is divided into two parts. Part A was respondents background and Part B was safety and satisfaction in a residential area. Each section of the questionnaire is required to ensure that the quality of single mothers in the FeldaChini and Jengka areas can be identified.

IV. RESULTS

Based on table 1, it shows that the results of the study have shown that the majority of single mothers living in the FeldaChini area feel that the neighborhood they live in is safe and comfortable. According to statistics, 34.17 percent feel their neighborhood is good, 15.00 percent moderate and 0.83 percent worse. While in the FeldaJengka area single mothers say their neighborhoods are safe and comfortable with good 44.17 percent, 5.83 percent moderate and no one says their neighborhood is bad. This shows that neighborhoods in FeldaJengka are higher than Chini, Jengka 44.17 percent compared to FeldaChini only 34.17 percent.

The warmth and concern of the neighbors in FeldaChini in good condition is 35.00 percent, moderate 14.17 percent while 0.83 percent is in severe condition. The neighbors' concern and intimacy in FeldaJengka areas are good at 43.33 percent, 6.67 percent moderate and no single mother expresses their neighborhood bad. However, the percentage of neighborhood and neighborhood concerns in FeldaJengka is 43.33 percent higher than FeldaChini's 35.00 percent.

While most of the families living in FeldaChini in distress are moderate, 34.17 percent and 15.83 percent are good. In statistics showing severe disruption has never occurred to

families living in the area. While the disruption received by the single mother's family during FeldaJengka was at a moderate percentage of 27.50 percent, 21.67 in good condition and 0.83 percent had received severe disruptions. The moderate rate of disruption in FeldaJengka is higher than in FeldaChini.

The results showed that associations in FeldaChini area were concerned with the condition of every family living in the area, which is 25.83 percent, 22.50 percent moderate and 1.67 percent worse. The residents' association in FeldaJengka area is moderately 27.50 percent, good 21.67 and 0.83 percent receive severe service. The percentage of services provided by the union to the single mother's family in FeldaChini was higher at 25.83 percent compared to FeldaJengka.

While the crime scene in FeldaChini was moderate at 31.67 percent, good 16.67 percent and 1.67 percent worse. In FeldaJengka the crime situation that occurred was 35.00 percent moderate, 15.00 percent was good and there was no severe crime in FeldaJengka.

The single mother who lives in FeldaChini area feels comfortable and happy with their own home which is 30.83 percent good, 19.17 percent moderate and no single mothers feel bad about the condition of their home. Most single mothers in FeldaJengka who answered the questionnaire expressed their satisfaction about their own home which was 39.17 percent good and 10.83 percent moderate with the condition of their home. The satisfaction of single mothers with their own home in FeldaJengka is 39.17 percent higher than FeldaChini's 30.83 percent.

While the number of bedrooms owned is good at 28.33 percent, 21.67 percent is moderate and there is no single mother who is an inadequate bedroom in their home. In FeldaJengka, the number of bedrooms they have is 36.67 percent good and 13.33 percent moderate. The single Malay in FeldaJengka states that the number of rooms they have is good at 36.67 percent higher than the 28.33 percent FeldaChini.

The home temperature in FeldaChini area is 26.67 percent moderate, 23.33 percent is good and there is no severe home temperature. Temperature conditions in most homes in FeldaChini in a comfortable and comfortable environment mean that the temperature is not too hot and not too cold. While the temperature of the single mother's house in FeldaJengka was 37.50 percent good, and 12.50 percent moderate. The home temperature situation in FeldaJengka is far better at 37.50 percent than FeldaChini's 23.33 percent.

While the pipeline supply to each house they live in FeldaChini is 34.17 percent in good condition, 15.00 percent moderate and 0.83 percent worse. The water supply of each house in FeldaJengka which they live 45.00 percent in good condition and 5.00 percent moderate. Statistics show that Felda Jengka's water supply is better at 45.00 percent compared with FeldaChini's 34.17 percent.

The single mother's statistics say that their home roof was not leaky at FeldaChini's rainy season at 28.33 percent, 20.00 percent moderate and 1.67 percent worse. While the single mother's statistics in FeldaJengka say that their roofing houses are not leaky during the rainy season is a good 42.50 percent and the 7.50 percent moderate statistics shown in tables 4.8 and 4.9 show that the comfort of a single mother's stay in FeldaJengka is better than in FeldaChini. This proves that the quality of life owned by most single mothers living in FeldaChini and Jengka areas is in good shape for their lives.

Table 1: Safety and Satisfaction of Malay Single Mother in FeldaChini and FeldaJengka

Items	FeldaChini					
	Good		Moderate		Bad	
	f	%	f	%	f	%
My neighbourhood is safe and comfortable.	41	34.17	18	15	1	0.83
My neighbour are very friendly, friendly and caring.	42	35	17	14.17	1	0.83
My family has never been bothered to stay here	19	15.83	41	34.17	0	0
The people's associations are very concerned with the condition of my family.	31	25.83	27	22.50	2	1.67
Crime in my neighbourhood is rare.	20	16.67	38	31.67	2	1.67
I feel comfortable and happy with my home	37	30.83	23	19.17	0	0
The number of bedrooms in my house is sufficient	34	28.33	26	21.67	0	0
The temperature in my house is quite cold, comfortable and comfortable.	28	23.33	32	26.67	0	0
Water supply to my house is good.	41	34.17	18	15	1	0.83
The roof of my house did not leak during the rainy season.	34	28.33	24	20	2	1.67

Items	FeldaJengka					
	Good		Moderate		Bad	
	F	%	F	%	F	%
My neighbourhood is safe and comfortable.	53	44.17	7	5.83	0	0
My neighbour are very friendly, friendly and caring.	52	43.33	8	6.67	0	0
My family has never been bothered to stay here	26	21.67	33	27.50	1	0.83
The people's associations are very concerned with the condition of my family.	26	21.67	33	27.50	1	0.83
Crime in my neighbourhood is rare.	18	15	42	35	0	0
I feel comfortable and happy with my home	47	39.17	13	10.83	0	0
The number of bedrooms in my house is sufficient	44	36.67	16	13.33	0	0

The temperature in my house is quite cold, comfortable and comfortable.	45	37.50	15	12.50	0	0
Water supply to my house is good.	54	45	6	5	0	0
The roof of my house did not leak during the rainy season.	51	42.50	9	7.50	0	0

V. CONCLUSION

The findings in this study represented a total of 120 people of the Malay single mothers at FeldaChini and Jengka to measure the quality of life in terms of their safety and satisfaction in a residential area. The results obtained showed that Malay single mothers in FeldaChini and FeldaJengka were satisfied and they felt safe in living there. Hence, the objective to is achieved.

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