

## **Inter-Cultural Study and Compare of Parents Break up and its Effect on Children Behavioral Disorders in Tehran and Doshanbe Cities**

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**Abstract:** This research focused on the pathology and the effect of parent's separation on children's behavior disorders in two neighboring Asian countries of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Tajikistan, comparing children in ordinary and separated families in Tehran and Dushanbe. 400 subjects were selected randomly on whom SCL90 Questionnaire was administered. After compiling the questionnaires, 100 were chosen from each group to be examined. Descriptive statistics mean and standard deviation reflected disorders in ordinary and separated families indicating that paranoia and obsession were more prevailing among children of separated families in Dushanbe. The variance of behavior disorders among children of ordinary and separated families was different in Tehran and Dushanbe. This means the kind of disorder was dependant on the living place. These disorders were also different in Tehranian and Dushanbeian children regardless of the family type. Variance analysis indicated that the living place and family type are different significantly in respect to their contribution to children's disorders. To compare the ordinary family children in Tehran and Dushanbe, Tukey's Post Hoc Test was used and the results indicated that malinger, obsession, interpersonal sensitivity, depression, anxiety, hostility, phobia, paranoia and psychosis were higher in ordinary family children of Dushanbe than of Tehran. To study the relationship among the disorder type and degree and also the family type and living place, regression analysis was used and the result showed that the degree of behavior disorders was higher in separated families than ordinary families.

**Key words:** Divorce • Parents and behavior disorders

### **INTRODUCTION**

Family is a group of people living in a specific physical and mental environment, which is a natural and social system with its specific characteristics. This social system as a set of rules and principles determines a variety of roles for its members. In addition, family has a systematic structure or hierarchy, which generates different and complicated forms of conveying messages whether explicit or implicit. On the other hand it is equipped with a plenty possibilities for conducting negotiations and articulated problem solving to accomplish its obligations with success [1].

Interaction between members of this micro culture is a deep and multilayer interaction, generally formed based on common background, understanding and intrinsic assumption about the world and also common purposes. Is such a system, peoples are connected to each other through powerful, reciprocal and old emotional interests and desires. It is common phenomenon that such

emotional interests and desires faded by time. However, they will remain effective throughout family life [1].

Birth, marriage and adaptation as child are the only ways to enter into such organized system, families bring in new members and eventually offer them independency and do not except to live with them in under the same roof, however the membership will never expire, on his point of view, family is such powerful that the bonds between its member will remain unchanged over miles of distance and even after death. Even when a family member feels alienation with his/her family, he/she will never be able cut all the relations with the family [1].

Happenings and events play significant role within family relations, so that each event has its own specific effect on peoples' responses and point of views. Disordered and unsafe environment, lack of emotional and financial security, cold and improper relations, disagreement, confrontation and tensions are some of the factors, which lead to negative effects on family members [2].

Kordok emphasizes that couples have several differences in their tendency, values and beliefs which consequently may lead to marital problems since they look at issues from different point of view. Illness, chronic disabilities along with its specific continuum nature and condition, may have significant effects on family, especially in case of mental diseases such as anxiety and depression.

Family problems and injuries are those events and accidents, which affect one of some members of a family or all members of the family and have consequences on all members of the family, for example, some of them are divorce, maternal problems and communicative problems between family members [3].

Actual process of divorcing, in case of marriages ended to divorce, initiates years before formal divorce verdict in form unsolved alienation, complexity sense of separateness and loneliness. During term of living with each other, one of or both of the couple may feel a sense of divergence and separation, which will lead to emotional divorce. Conflict and incompatibility between the couple and between them and children intensify whenever they emerge and generally, they left unsolved. Having cold and bitter relation sense of loneliness and anger will be intensified when the couples fail to see merit of living with each other against divorce [4].

In addition to negative effects on marital life, divorce also has some unpleasant effect on children, which provide proper ground for emergence of many new issues and problems. Such effect varies relative to children age.

There is several dynamic affecting reactions of children before, during and after divorce, some of emotional injuries may realized after divorce. Effects of divorce on children depend on two factors:

#### Age

**Maturation and Gender [2]:** Parents' divorce may have several effects on children and cause significant behavioral issues in children and juvenile. It is possible that children suffer from rupture, misdeed and disobedience from their parents as a way of expressing their anxiety, depression and hopelessness during different stage of divorce process [5].

Profound effects of divorce may emerge in different fields such as social communication, educational development, mental compatibility and self-esteem [6].

There are some correlations between divorce and child's failures in several dimensions. Some of the issues risen up from a divorce are rupture of parent-child relations, conflicts between the couples and financial problems. Negative effects of divorce is very prevalence, which effect significantly on child during different stage

of his/her life such educational achievement, behavioral (behavioral disorder, aggression, committing crime), mental equilibrium (depression, anxiety), self-esteem especially for men and father and child relations [6].

Studies conducted by Bolbi, Browns, Lipton after 1967 have proven that living away from parents for a long time or living in nursery will lead kids to behavioral disorders in childhood and juveniles.

Visman, in his studies showed that living away from parents has meaningful relation with psychological disorders of the couple and children such as "mood disorders" [7].

In the same way, the researcher conducted a comparative study between two neighbor countries: Iran and Tajikistan about parent break up and its effect on children behavioral disorders.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study is a inter-cultural research between two neighbor countries: Iran and Tajikistan about parent break up and its effect on children behavioral disorders. The study considers children of divorced parents and in normal family with father and mother in Doshanbe and Tehran and tries to compare children of divorced parents in Doshanbe and Tehran and in addition comparison includes children in normal families in Doshanbe and Tehran.

Study group constitutes of all children in normal families and children who their parents have broken up in Doshanbe and Tehran. Samples were gathered in accidental-bunch method, so that district 5 in Tehran was chosen as bunch and questionnaire SCL90 filled by 100 normal children and 100 children who their parents have had broken up and same groups formed in Doshanbe. Agent variance analysis in meaningful level of  $\alpha < 0.05$  conducted for analyzing results and testing research hypothesis and comparing behavioral disorders of children in normal and abnormal families in Tehran and Doshanbe, in addition regression analysis in meaningful level of  $\alpha < 0.05$  conducted for predicting disorders level based on living in normal or abnormal families both in Tehran and Doshanbe.

## RESULTS

Surveying results of research, descriptive statistics, standard deviation, disorders in normal children we found that paranoia and obsession disorders rate in children with separated parents in city of Doshanbe is higher than children in normal family whether in Tehran or Doshanbe.

Table 1: Variance analysis regarding type of disorder in children in normal and abnormal families in Tehran and Doshanbe

Source	Depe nd.	Type II sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Corrected Model	Som	15.977a	3	5.332	13.149	0.00
	Oc	26.846b	3	8.949	20.705	0.00
	Ic	19.928c	3	6.643	14.396	0.00
	Dep	20.049d	3	6.683	14.463	0.00
	Anx	24.256e	3	8.085	16.450	0.00
	Hos	16.537f	3	5.512	9.345	0.00
	Phob	36.667g	3	12.222	26.831	0.00
	Par	11.310h	3	3.770	5.635	0.00
	Psy	22.263i	3	7.421	14.128	0.00
Intercept	Som	225.824	1	225.824	556.860	0.00
	Oc	275.280	1	275.280	636.944	0.00
	Ic	274.857	1	274.857	595.676	0.00
	Dep	289.418	1	289.418	626.330	0.00
	Anx	266.620	1	266.620	542.427	0.00
	Hos	298.315	1	298.315	505.732	0.00
	Phob	148.954	1	148.954	326.998	0.00
	Par	418.299	1	418.299	625.154	0.00
	Psy	193.691	1	193.691	368.747	0.00
Family	Som	3.443	1	3.443	8.489	0.004
	Oc	7.535	1	7.535	17.434	0.000
	Ic	5.249	1	5.249	11.375	0.001
	Dep	6.031	1	6.031	13.051	0.000
	Anx	8.397	1	8.397	17.083	0.000
	Hos	4.328	1	4.328	7.337	0.007
	Phob	2.201	1	2.201	4.831	0.029
	Par	2.645	1	2.645	3.953	0.048
	Psy	4.334	1	4.334	8.250	0.005
Location	Som	9.946	1	9.946	24.525	0.000
	Oc	12.620	1	12.620	29.201	0.000
	Ic	13.158	1	13.158	28.517	0.000
	Dep	7.805	1	7.805	16.891	0.000
	Anx	8.586	1	8.586	17.469	0.000
	Hos	10.571	1	10.571	17.921	0.000
	Phob	28.200	1	28.200	61.907	0.000
	Par	6.007	1	6.007	8.977	0.003

Table 2: Chasing test result for comparing disorders in pairs between normal and abnormal families in Tehran and Doshanbe

Dependent variable	(I) Type of family	(J) type of family	Mean difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% confidence interval for difference	
						Lower bound	Upper bound
Som	Separated	Separated	0.262*	0.090	0.004	0.085	0.440
	Normal	Normal	-0.262*	0.090	0.004	-4.40	-0.085
Oc	Separated	Separated	0.388*	0.093	0.000	0.205	0.572
	Normal	Normal	-0.388*	0.093	0.000	-0.572	-0.205
Ic	Separated	Separated	0.324*	0.096	0.001	0.135	0.513
	Normal	Normal	-0.324*	0.096	0.001	-0.513	-0.135
Dep	Separated	Separated	0.347*	0.096	0.000	0.158	0.537
	Normal	Normal	-0.347*	0.096	0.000	-0.537	-0.158
Anx	Separated	Separated	0.410*	0.099	0.000	0.214	0.605
	Normal	Normal	-0.410*	0.099	0.000	-0.605	-0.214
Hos	Separated	Separated	0.294*	0.109	0.007	0.080	0.508
	Normal	Normal	-0.294*	0.109	0.007	-0.508	-0.080
Phob	Separated	Separated	0.210*	0.095	0.029	0.022	0.398
	Normal	Normal	-0.210*	0.095	0.029	-0.398	-0.022
Par	Separated	Separated	0.230*	0.116	0.048	0.002	0.458
	Normal	Normal	-0.230*	0.116	0.048	-0.458	0.002
Psy	Separated	Separated	0.294*	0.102	0.005	0.092	0.497
	Normal	Normal	-0.294*	0.102	0.005	-0.497	0.092

Table 3: Regression equation of predicting som disorder level based on family and place of living

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R square	Std. Error of the Estimate		
1	0.323a	0.104	0.100	0.65726		
2	0.374b	0.140	0.131	0.64553		
Model		Sum of squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression Residual Total	9.946	1	9946	23023	0.000a
		85.535	198	0432		
		95.481	199			
2	Regression Residual Total	13.388	2	6694	16064	0.000b
		92.092	197	0.417		
		95.481	199			

Table 4: Equation for predicting SOM disorder level based on type of family and place of living

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta	T	
1	Constant	0.394	0.147	0.323	2678	0.008
	Location	0.446	0.093		4798	0.000
2	Constant location type of family	0.787	0.199	0.323	3956	0.000
		0.446	0.091	-0.190	4885	0.000
		-0.262	0.091		-2874	0.004

Table 5: Regression analysis of OC disorder prediction based on type of family and place of living

Model		R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	
1		0.336a	0.113	0.109	0.70687	
2		0.425b	0.181	0.172	0.68116	
Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression of Residual Total	12620	7	12620	25257	0.000a
		98934	198	0.500		
		111555	199			
2	Regression Residual Total	20155	2	10078	21721	0.000b
		91399	197	0.464		
		111555	199			
		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
Model		B	Std. Error	Beta	T	Sig.
1	Constant Location	0.420	0.158	0.336	2655	0.009
		0.502	0.100		5026	0.000
2	Constant location type of family	1002	0.210	0.336	4772	0.000
		0.502	0.096	0.260	5216	0.000
		-0.388	0.096		-4030	0.000

Table 6: Correlation between place of living and inter-personal sensitivity (ic) disorder

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0.345a	0.119	0.115	0.70068
2	0.408b	0.167	0.158	0.68323

Variance analysis shows that level of disorders between normal and abnormal children varies based on place of living, in addition we found by variance analysis that type of family has meaningful relation with place of living. Toki chasing test used to conduct a pair-to-pair comparison in normal and abnormal families in Tehran

and Doshanbe and results show that: hypochondria, obsession, inter-personal sensitivity, oppression, anxiety, aggression, phobia, paranoia and distress disorders have higher rates in children living in abnormal families. To make comparison on average disorders of normal children in Tehran and Doshanbe, Toki chasing test used

for once more and results show that average of disorders as: anxiety = 0.414, obsession = 0.502, inter-personal sensitivity = 0.751, paranoia = 0.347, anxiety = 0.414, aggression = 0.460 \*\* = 0.482 are meaningfully higher than the same among children in Doshanbe, in other word normal children in Doshanbe suffer more from such disorders in comparison to normal children in Tehran.

To have clearer point of view about behavioral disorders based on type of family (divorced and not divorced parents) and place of living, Stepwise regression analysis was used. Results show that there are meaningful relations between the disorders and palace of living and type of family, following are some examples:

Correlation of hypochondria and place of living: 0.323; correlation of place of living and type of family: 0.374; correlation of obsession and place of living: 0.408; and correlation of place of living and type of family: 0.155, which mean that regression equation of highest disorders including hypochondria, obsession, depression, anxiety, aggression, phobia, paranoia and \*\* is meaningful based on place of living and type of family.

## DISCUSSION

Bolby, Browns, Lipton's studies conducted after 1967 illustrate that living without father and especially without mother for a long time, almost always lead to behavioral disorders in childhood and juvenile period.

Based on results of 92 studies in 2007, Amato and Keit [6] showed that on average basis children of divorced parents suffers from more disorders that children in normal families and there is a correlation with desire to suicide (9.87 - 15.44) and social and behavioral disorders among 95% is between 2.92-5.51.

Evidences resulted from creditable researches show that in comparison with children in normal families' children with divorced parents have more difficulties in social development, mental health, self-image, educational development on average [5].

Amato and Both [5] study show that 20-25% of children in families with divorced parents experience more problems to find compatibility with their environment comparing to children in normal families.

Quantitative results of the mentioned researches and the current research included show that children of divorced parents are facing with more behavioral and mental disorders in comparison with children in normal families and comparing to Iranian children, intensity of such problems is higher in Tajikistanis children and to explain such difference following reasons can be mentioned:

- Less marriage age and lack of awareness and required knowledge.
- Refusing to receive marriage consultation specially before marriage.
- Lack of unity and family of support after divorce.

Currently, marriage age has increased in Iran. Having deep and comprehensive knowledge before marriage and bringing child with enough programming and correlation, parents may enjoy grand parents support for their children if any after divorce, in addition parents may be beneficiary of marriage and divorce consult.

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