

Impact of Broken Family upon Adolescents' Behavior at Secondary Schools in AL- Najaf AL-Ashraf City

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Abstract

Background: Broken families It is the family under divorce, separation, death of father, death of mother and death of both parents. It is the legal termination of marriage. It is also the dissolution of marriage that is contracted between husband and wife by the judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction or by an act of the legislature. Separation and divorce have exclusion and negative effects on the behavior of children as well as the burden of education for those in charge of it, which involves risks to the psyche and the degree of coping with children.

Objectives: To determine broken families among secondary school adolescents, assess secondary school's adolescents' behaviors, determine the impact of broken families on adolescents' behaviors, and to find-out the relationship between adolescent's behaviors underbroken family and their socio-demographic characteristics of age, gender, parent's education levels, family type and socio-economic status.

Methodology: Anon-probability (purposive) sample of (555) students, whose age are between 12 to 18 years have been selected; the sampling of study is divided into two stages which include: First stage: the school's selection by cluster, the AL-Najaf City divided to six districts, the schools selected randomly (36) school's boys and girls, from (130) total schools .Second stage: students under broken family selection by using the purposive sampling, while control group from each school students were randomly selected.

Results: Indicate that there is significant relationship between the adolescent's gender under broken family and their behavior domain excessive suffering, poor anger control and poor social conformity. While there is a non-significant relationship between the adolescent's gender under broken family and their other behavior domains. The results show that there is a highly significant relationship between adolescent's Educational level under broken family and their behavior domain poor impulse control and poor anger control. While there is a non-significant relationship between the adolescent's Educational level under broken family and their other behavior domains.

Conclusion: That most of the secondary school's adolescents under broken family have Behavior problems.

Recommendation: To the Governments and Schools should create awareness on the ills of broken homes on the academic, emotional and social adjustments of students through training, workshops and seminars. Parents should be enlightened on the need to stay together as husband and wife to raise a good family.

Keywords: *Impact, Broken Family, Adolescents' Behavior, Secondary Schools.*

Introduction

God created mankind and made the production of the offspring and its perpetuity of life through marriage between a man and a woman. Therefore, the family is considered the smallest social institution within the community, and the relationship that binds the father and

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respectively in fourth and fifth class, with average level (39.6%) of broken sample, while good level (89.7%) of education with control sample; the highest percentage of number children in the family is (43.5%); (46.4%) of four to six of both samples respectively; while age

at broken family is more than third percentage (31.7%) at ten to twelve years; the children rank in family is more than third percentage (37.1%) at second in broken sample, while (44.2%) at first in control sample.

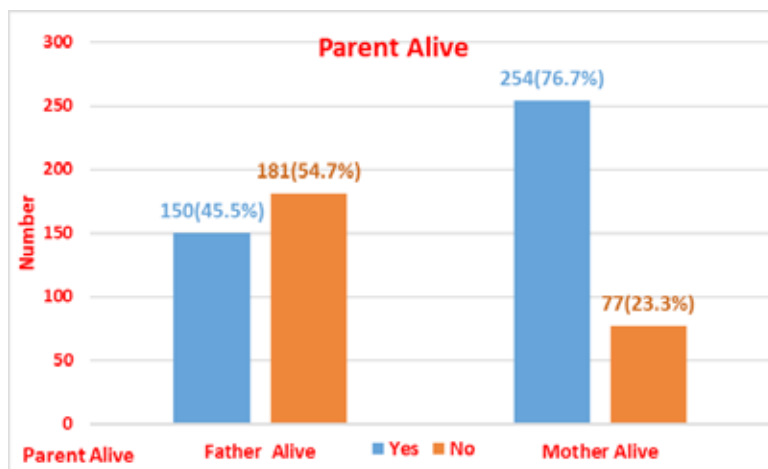


Figure (1): Distribution of the Study Sample by their Parent Alive

The findings in figure (1) indicate that the more than half percentage (54.7%) of no father alive; while mother alive is two-third percentage (76.7%) of broken family sample.

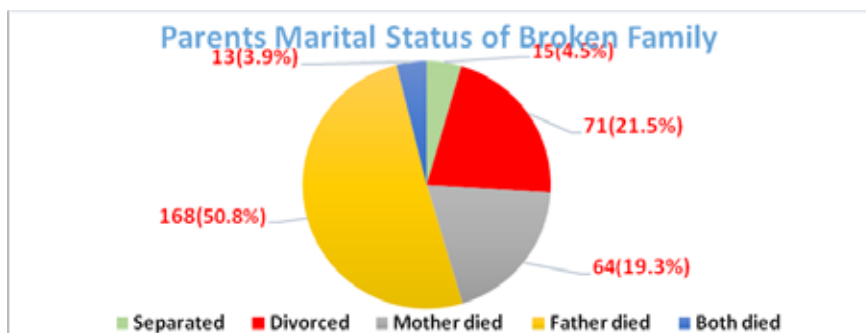


Figure (2): Distribution of the Study Sample by their Parents Marital Status

The findings in figure (2) indicates that the majority percentage (50.8%) of father died and the divorced is (21.5%); while lowest percentage (3.9%) is both parent died of broken family.

Table (2): Association Between Educational Level for the Students and Adolescent’s Behavior Levels of the Study Group

Variables		Broken Family						Control					
		Educational level for the students											
		Good		Average		Poor		Good		Average		Poor	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Burks Behavior Rating Scale (BBS)	Not (110-220)	4	4.3	-	-	1	0.9	95	47.3	12	54.5	-	-
	Yes (221-384)	74	80.4	104	79.4	91	84.3	106	52.7	10	45.5	1	100
	Sign.(385- 550)	14	15.2	27	20.6	16	14.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
	P. value	0.007						0.655					

*Significant difference between proportions using P. Chi-square test at 0.05 level.

Table (2) represent the association between the adolescent’s behavior and their educational level for the students, the study results indicate that there is a significant association at p-value more than 0.05; at p-value (0.007) .

Table (3): Association Between Type of Family and Adolescent’s Behavior Levels of the Study Group

Variables		Broken Family				Control			
		Type of Family				Type of Family			
		Nucleus		Extended		Nucleus		Extended	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Burks Behavior Rating Scale (BBRS)	Not (110-220)	3	1.7	2	1.3	94	46.8	13	56.5
	Yes (221-384)	135	76.3	134	87.0	107	53.2	10	43.5
	Sign. (385-550)	39	22.0	18	11.7	-	-	-	-
	P. value	0.041*				0.375			

*Significant difference between proportions using P. Chi-square test at 0.05 level.

Table (3) represent the association between the adolescent’s behavior and their type of family, the study results indicate that there is a non–significant association at p-value more than 0.05; Burks behavior rating scale) at p-value (0.041) .

Table (4): Association Between Socio Economic Status and Adolescent’s Behavior Levels of the Study Group

Variables		Broken Family						Control					
		SE Status (income)						SE Status (income)					
		Enough		Little bit enough		Not enough		Enough		Little bit enough		Not enough	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Burks Behavior Rating Scale (BBRS)	Not (110.220)	3	2.2	2	1.7	-	-	85	50.0	22	40.7	-	-
	Yes (221.384)	112	82.4	102	84.3	55	74.3	85	50.0	32	59.3	-	-
	Sign. (385.550)	21	15.4	17	14.0	19	25.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
	P. value	0.185						0.235					

*Significant difference between proportions using P. Chi-square test at 0.05 level.

Table (4) represent the association between the adolescent’s behavior and their socio economic status, the study results indicate that there is a non –significant association at p-value more than 0.05; Burks Behavior Rating Scale (BBRS)at p-value (0.185) .

Discussion of the Results

Table (1) show distribution of the study sample by their adolescents demographic data, this table indicates that the highest percentage (more than half) (58%); (82.6%) are females of broken and control samples respectively. This result indicates that there were females students of broken homes more than males students in the secondary schools; these findings agree with results obtained from study done by Pauwels and Svensson, (2017. This result is due to the presence of

disputes between parents or family disintegration. This generates conflicts and problems for the children, as it leads the children, especially the girls, to research and clings to any outlet that leads them to alleviate or break out of these conflicts and to prove their existence, and this can only be found through school. Especially in the Najaf community, where the available resources for girls are much less than for boys with more supervision for girls, especially in adolescence, which is characterized by aspirations for freedom and independence ⁽⁵⁾.

While the results revealed that more than half (51.1%); (67%) of age is 16-17 years of broken and control samples respectively; these findings agree with results obtained from study done by (Tremblay et al., 2018). This result is due to the period in which they were born. The society has suffered in many political and

economic problems, in addition to the openness that the country witnessed and other factors have rocked society, especially the family. The disintegration has increased during that period ⁽⁶⁾.

Concerning the level of adolescent's education, the study indicates that more than half (54.7%); (54.9%) at secondary school of broken and control samples respectively; these findings agree with results obtained from study done by (Atsushiet al., 2018) ⁽⁷⁾. While there are more than quarter (29.3%); (45.1%) of broken and control samples respectively in fourth and fifth class, with average level (39.6%) of broken sample, and good level (89.7%) of education with control sample; these findings agree with results obtained from study done (Amato and Sobolewsk, 2001) ⁽⁸⁾. This result is due to the fact that most of the samples members are between 16-17 years old and who are usually in this stage of study. Addition the lower educational level to middle due to loss or lack of supervision by the parents, with the mental, emotional and behavioral problems faced by the teenager, as well as difficulties in the family. All of this reflects negatively on all levels of the adolescent's life, especially the academic level, with the loss or lack of interest of the educational staff in the student, making the student's level be less than good.

The highest percentage of number children in the family are (43.5%); (46.4%) of fourth to sixth of both samples respectively; these findings agree with results obtained from study done by (Cohen, 2014). This result is due to the occurrence of most cases of family disintegration when the number of its members increases, which creates burdens on the family breadwinner and consequently the family's neglect and disintegration. Therefore, the order of adolescents plays a major role in determining the method of family upbringing, especially in dealing with children ⁽⁹⁾.

While adolescent's age at broken family indicates that more than third (31.7%) occurred at ten to twelve years; these findings agree with results obtained from study done by (Banket al., 2001). This result is due to the burdens of living and the increasing requirements of adolescents as they get older, with the inability of parents to manage family affairs with the problems of life facing the family in light of the unstable political, economic and security conditions of the country, with the increase in the number of family members. These factors can lead to family disintegration and incoherence⁽¹⁰⁾.

Children rank in family are more than third percentage (37.1%) at second in broken sample, while (44.2%) at first in control sample; while the results revealed that the highest percentage (48.3%); (100%) is number of failure at less than one year of broken and control samples respectively; these findings agree with results obtained from study done by (Anderson et al., 2017). This result is due to the varied socio-demographic of the family who live in a poor or semi-poor family ⁽¹¹⁾.

Respondents were asked whether both parents were alive (Figure 1), the findings indicate that the more than half percentage (54.7%) of no father alive; while mother alive is two-third percentage (76.7%) of broken family sample; these findings agree with results obtained from study done by (Lauren and Laura, 2008). This result is due to the Iraqi society, especially Najafi, the main breadwinner for the family is the father, and the dependency is high, as well as the large role in meeting most of the basic needs necessary for family members, especially individuals without adolescence. In the case of losing the father, the entity and cohesion of the family can permeate or weaken and also generate economic and social burdens on the rest of the family members, especially the mother or big brother ⁽¹²⁾.

Figure (2) show distribution of the study sample by their parents marital status, it indicates that the majority percentage (50.8%) of father died and the divorced is (21.5%); while lowest percentage (3.9%) is both parent died of broken family; these findings agree with results obtained from study done by (Rialaet al., 2013). This result is due to living in single parent families or stepfamilies caused by death had higher negative consequences for adolescent than living in single parent families caused by divorce, due to fathers take on the principal caring role. In general, the results of this study give support to the weak social position of the mother as the most likely explanation for the negative effects of living in a single parent family ⁽¹³⁾.

Table (2) show association between educational level for the students related to the adolescent's behavior levels broken family in secondary schools, represent the association between the adolescent's behavior and their educational level for the students, the study results indicate that there is a significant association at p-value more than 0.05; these findings disagree with results obtained from study done by (Umar, 2019); the study results indicate that there is significant influence of broken homes on the academic adjustment of secondary school students ⁽¹⁴⁾.

Table (3) show association between type of family related to the adolescent's behavior levels broken family in secondary schools, represent the association between the adolescent's behavior and their type of family, the study results indicate that there is a non – significant association at p-value more than 0.05; these findings agree with results obtained from study done by (Maggie, 2017); individual's adolescent family the study results indicate that the degree of support and sense of belonging individuals felt towards their family during adolescence, as well as their parent's relationship history were associated with low. Table (4) show association between socio economic status related to the adolescent's behavior levels broken family in secondary schools, represent the association between the adolescent's behavior and their socio economic status, the study results indicate that there is a non – significant association at p-value more than 0.05; these findings agree with results obtained from study done by (Hughes et al., 2017); the study results indicate that lower levels of family cohesion are an indicator of poor family relationships and may a healthy development. This result is due to the families characterized by unsupportive and neglectful relationships and conflict constitute risky environments that may lead to worse mental and physical health across the life, operating through pathways such as stress, emotion processing, social competence, and risky health behaviors⁽¹⁵⁾.

Conclusions

1. The study confirms that more than half of the study are female adolescent under broken family.
2. The study indicates that the broken family has a non-significant relationship to SESS.
3. The study indicates that most of adolescents have a behavior problems with their broken family.
4. The findings from this study lead to the conclusion that broken family have immense Impact of Adolescent's Behavior at Secondary Schools in AL-Najaf AL-Ashraf City.

Recommendations:

1. Government should review upward minimum salary from the current amount to reasonable and substantial level to better the lives of the average citizen in the country.
2. Employment opportunities should be created for the unemployed parents.

3. Should, through enacting laws and the media, to enhance and improve the quality of family life.
3. Parents should be enlightened on the need to stay together as husband and wife to raise a good family. They should persevere and tolerate each other in marriage.

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Conflict of Interest: None to declare.

Ethical Clearance: All experimental protocols were approved under the College of Nursing, University of Kufa, Iraq and all experiments were carried out in accordance with approved guidelines.

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