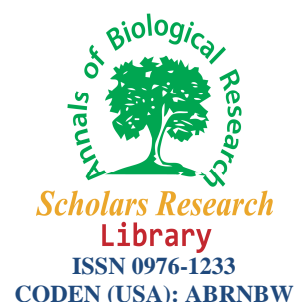




Scholars Research Library

Annals of Biological Research, 2012, 3 (5):2255-2258  
(<http://scholarsresearchlibrary.com/archive.html>)



## Impact of parental remarriage on second gear high school student's aggression Tehran

<sup>1</sup>Abdolmajid Bahreyniyan, <sup>2a&b</sup>Morteza Azizi, <sup>2b</sup>Mina Shirazi Rad and <sup>3</sup>Tavakol Mosazade

<sup>1</sup>Department of Clinical Psychology, Beheshti University, Tehran, Iran

<sup>2a</sup> Department of Psychology, Islamic Azad University, Central Tehran Branch, Iran

<sup>2b</sup> Department of Psychology, Islamic Azad University, Sarab Branch, Iran

<sup>3</sup> Department of Psychology, Islamic Azad University, Ardabil Branch, Iran

---

### ABSTRACT

*The purpose of this study is to investigate the effect of remarriage on their second, gear high school male and female aggression un Tehran. That has been used scientific and Comparison method. The actuarial all student's female and male that studding the second year of high school in Tehran and sample included 240 people included 120 male students and 120 female students. So that from each sex 60 students have remarried parents and 60 students did not remarried parents. Data Collection tools: The questionnaire has pass and pary 29 questions. In order analyze data, descriptive and deductive statistics were used. For collate average, variance, standard deviation and histogram charts and polygon descriptive statistics and the relation ship between variables of inferential statistics including analysis of variance was used to design two parents. Results: Children's overall level of aggression whose parent have remarried id more then the children who the parents did not remarried and physical aggression in male are more than female. Male belonging to families who have remarried Compared with male how do not belong to this family of physically aggression. In families where parents have remarried verbal hostility aggression in female is more than male.*

**Key Words:** Remarriage, Aggression, hostility, Divorce.

---

### INTRODUCTION

Family id one of the most important educative institutions, Every child in the family learns the lessons of education and the most fundamental teachings of good and bad in the family learns. Children learn love and affection from her mother and how to deal with social issue of his father According to sandys and stewart, divorce in the past decade in America has been rising and 40-50% of marriages split up [1].

Also impact of divorce on children different, it depends on the child's age, Level of understanding and his coping skilled, type of family relations be fore the divorce, parental support, families and those around his after the divorce].Extensive research on the impact of shattered families on children and report show that emotional social life and even though these children's families are affected badly and results indicate this fact that children who belong to the families shattered in competition children belong to the warm and friendly family, rated bugs physical, social and behavioral are more and generally incompatible. Research also shows kysen and partners: Criminal behavior and running away from home at the children belonging to the family has been divorced more and believe that parents should be a ware of the effects of divorce [2].

Research should and partners also indicate behavioral abnormalities and poor social Compatibility in children of divorced families.

The results of this study can be concluded that children have become the unwanted victim impact of divorce ominous. Single parent children unwanted conflicts are involved that cannot understand and it cannot stand them. Abundant divorce according to the social – cultural factors is different and is a preventable phenomenon. Behavioral in Compatibility may be caused by non observance of moral rules and non – observance of wife's rights. That certainly, special education of rights and Islamic criteria they can be instrumental in convincing families to observe. Some cases may be incompatible, is due to a personality disorder or psychiatric that if we can legally survey psychological and psychiatric required before a Judgment of divorce that we can reduce the number of these cases this proposal could be research case is dedicated. UN warranted interference by relatives by acquiescence with other training systems can all be controlled [3]. Sensiyelo, micelle and others (1989) in their research on 37 aggressive male and 37 male non – aggressive in the third and fourth grade class about direct and indirect reaction of friends and non friends are mentioned that when the aggression subjects are directly questioned, and total tendency to violence and hostility from non aggressive subjects show but when they deliver are not taken directly from the reaction do [4]. Hope and paver and rajezi (1999) in their study entitled «affective factors in single mothers » the results, published in observed; creating stress hard ship life when there alone were due to divorce more than when there were not married [5].

Also this factor has a more effective role in lack of social support. vidzors with doing research at 1997 in England report, destructive effect of social factors and such as divorce on health of parents and children's and such as feeling of being with out spouse, lack of support, reduce learning and poverty as a consequence of these factors are expressed [6].

Cynthia, feffer (1983) in his research has concluded that in all races, males are more aggressive than females. That parents who are aggressive, has a more aggression.

Kahni, sima (1996) amount of divorce parents, the incidence of abnormal behavior teenagers in Byrjand city had reviewed [7].

A mount of abnormal behavior in teenagers family in discrete with average difference 17/09 and standard deviation 2/29 to rate 1/5 more than successful families. It is hoped that with studies by researchers do, we can prevent negative

Regarding to these issues, this prompted the researcher about this problem so research and survey. Whether parental remarriage on second year high school student's aggression and comparison of female and male are verbal aggression that whose parents have remarried and male that whose parents have not remarried.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

In the present research in made use of design scientific Comparative, in this research statistical society second year high school students in Tehran at academic year is 86-87. The survey sample of this research is 240 students that Consisted of 60 male, that whose parents are remarried and Consisted of 60 male that whose parents have not remarried and Consisted of 60 female that whose parent are remarried and Consisted of 60 female that whose parent have not remarried. Multi – stage random sampling method have been done.

Aggression questionnaire prepared by Arnold H. bals and Mark perry, That included 52 question box that many questionnaire, questions with using agent analysis and have been deleted that which eventually 29 questionnaires question that by the doctor Bagher sanaei zaker has been trusted.

This test has 29 questions measures four aspects of aggression that includes: physical aggression, verbal aggression, anger and hostility aggression:

This questionnaire of very good internal homology. The alpha Coefficient. questionnaire total score is 89%. A bout questionnaire validity, It should be noted that its formal validity, have confirmed, doctor [6].

**RESULTS****Table 1: Calculation of two – Factor analysis of variance, in order to compare the average of physical aggression scores students according to sex and marital status of their parents**

Significant level	Ratio	Squares of average	Degrees of freedom	Sum of squares	Change resources
0/008	7/227	151/875	1	151/875	Sex (factor A)
0/001	21/527	452/408	1	452/408	Marital status (factor AB)
0/118	2/475	52/008	1	52/008	Interaction
		21/016	116	243/833	error
-	-		119	3094125	Total

**Table2: calculation of two – factor analysis of variance in order to compare the average of verbal aggression scores students according to sex and marital status of their parents.**

Significant level	Ratio	Squares of average	Degrees of freedom	Sum of squares	Change resources
0/001	17/897	252/300	1	252/300	Sex (factor A)
0/005	8/231	116/033	1	116/033	Marital status (factor AB)
0/001	11/919	198/033	1	168/033	Interaction
		14/098	116	1635/333	error
-	-		119	2171/700	Total

**3- calculation of two – factor analysis of variance in order to compare the average of verbal aggression scores students according to sex and marital status of their parents.**

Significant level	Ratio	Squares of average	Degrees of freedom	Sum of squares	Change resources
0/004	8/783	126/075	1	126/075	Sex (factor A)
0/001	11/217	161/008	1	161/008	Marital status (factor AB)
0/349	0/883	12/675	1	12/675	Interaction
		14/354	116	1665/033	error
-	-		119	1964/792	Total

**4- calculation of two – factor analysis of variance in order to compare the average of verbal aggression scores students according to sex and marital status of their parents.**

Significant level	Ratio	Squares of average	Degrees of freedom	Sum of squares	Change resources
0/001	48/686	468/075	1	468/075	Sex (factor A)
0/001	32/074	23/408	1	23/408	Marital status (factor AB)
0/640	0/220	18/075	1	180/075	Interaction
		16/655	116	1932/033	error
-	-		119	2603/592	Total

**5- calculation of two – factor analysis of variance in order to compare the average aggression scores students according to sex and marital status of their parents.**

Significant level	Ratio	Squares of average	Degrees of freedom	Sum of squares	Change resources
0/001	48/686	23/408	1	3729/675	Sex (factor A)
0/001	32/074	2457/075	1	2457/075	Marital status (factor AB)
0/640	0/220	16/875	1	16/875	Interaction
		76/607	116	8886/367	error
-	-		119	15089/992	Total

**DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION**

The main stimulus for this study find the answer was for this question that whether teenagers whose parents had remarried in comparison with the teenagers whose parents are married for the first time are more aggressive?

For example, whether verbal aggression of teenagers (A) group is more than (B) group? Or whether hostility of the B teenagers group is more than a group? Whether remarried parents cause to be aggression in males more than females? Whether remarried parents cause to females engage in verbal aggression more than males? Whether amount of anger in males that whose parents had remarried are more than females that they have the same situation? The results obtained that indicate they are coordinate with the findings of kaheni and Ehsani (1995). One of the results which kaheni and Ahsani in this study reach to it , that is amount of aggression in teenagers is coordinated with parents' divorce Namely aggression more observe in teens that whose parents are divorced. This study also confirms that physical aggression, general aggression and feeling hostility in children belonging to families whose

parents have been remarried are more than of them whose parents had not remarried. But, verbal aggression and feeling anger not only are affected parents' remarried, but also they are depending on gender. Also, the results of this study are consistent with the finding of Russell. Russell in own research achieved to this conclusion that separation or divorce are cause to interruption in families. In compared whit families that one of the parents are dead and it created a disorder , amount of aggression , anger, and disobedience in children are more. Although, In this research about physical aggression and feeling hostility and general aggression can be said that Russell's view is quite consistent with obtained results. But, there is an more additional point that amount of anger , partly depends on teenagers' gender, In males amount of anger belonging to families who had remarried are more than the females who belong to families that have such situation. Namely, If remarried occurs and they have a male, we will see more anger and aggression. This point is that Russell did not mention it, In families where parents have remarried, verbal aggression in females are more than males. This is probably due to retaliation and physical disability in dealing whit people who knew the females and also it is not from view of community good behavior. As a result, because of females have less physical aggression inevitably they use verbal aggression such as curse and swear and obscene words. In families where parents have remarried amount of anger in males are more than females. Every one's behavior indicates his different types of personal experiences and family and social environment, males harder than females are used with a new person (stepfather or stepmother) and new values. In families that parents who have remarried, in compared with families who have not such a situation, the children feel more hostility. Amount of general aggressiveness of students whose parents have remarried are more than students who their parents did not remarry. Aggression because it is acquired, so should be emphasis on educating parents and be training methods of prevention for to deal with aggression. The expansion of guidance and advice centers for individual and group counseling with aggressive students and can be offered information and awareness to them for help to solving this problem. Attention to the results of present study shows that the families have remarried we will see physical aggression, high anger in males and verbal aggression and high hostility in females. It is better that consultant to pay attention to this issue for to help them.

#### REFERENCES

- [1]. B Franklin J. and others, **2002**, *Journal Announcement: CIJAPR* 94, 41 (4), 4050-14.
- [2]. M Anchor, **1998**, Teacher Training University, (New research and counseling the first table - number, 3 and 4, page 59).
- [3]. A Salari, and others, **1995**, Department Iran – cover1- number 3 and4).
- [4]. S. Michael, and others, **1987**, Middle childhood Journal Announcement. RIEOCT 87 Baltimore, MD, April 23-26.
- [5]. F Bahari, **2001**, Teacher Training University of Tehran.
- [6]. P Masen, et al, **2001**, child's personality development, mahshid Yasayi translation, publishing center.
- [7]. S.Kaheni, **1998**, the effects of parental divorce on the incidence of abnormal behavior in the city of Birjand / General Psychology Master Thesis / University.
- [8]. S Mino china, **1994**, families and family therapy, translation Sanaei. Baqer Zakeri, Amir Kabir Publications.