

Study and Comparison of Parenting Methods in Mothers with Secondary Education and Without Secondary Education

Mohammad Reza Sarmadi¹; Nooshafarin Safari¹; Khalil Ghaffari² and Mahmood Shahsavari^{1*}

¹Department of Educational Sciences, Payame Noor University, PO BOX 19395-3697, Tehran, Iran

²Department of Educational Sciences, Aligoudarz Branch, Islamic Azad University, Aligoudarz, Iran

ABSTRACT

Child learns basic beliefs about the world in the family. The early years of a child's development are substantial and robust bases for future emotional growth. Many of problems that children are facing with these in the future are related to the early relationship of parents with them. This study was a descriptive-field. Statistical population was mothers under 35 years with high school diploma, and the mothers without high school education on Aligoudarz city, Iran (2011). The sample of statistical population was 150 mothers under 35 years, who were selected According to the study hypotheses and variables: 75 cases mothers under 35 years with high school diploma; and 75 cases mothers under 35 years without high school education. Method of sampling on this study was simple random sampling. Results showed that there is difference between parenting style in mothers with high school diploma and mothers without high school education. Methods of authoritative, permissive parenting style, in mothers with high school diploma were more than mothers without high school education. Moreover methods of despotic parenting style in mothers without high school education were more than mothers with high school diploma.

KEYWORD: Education, parenting, authoritative, permissive, children

INTRODUCTION

Family is the first social institution that child opens its eyes on therein. Physical and emotional needs of children are fulfilled in the family, and child acquires a lot of social and knowledge skills. The early years of a child's development are substantial and robust bases for future emotional growth. Many of problems that children are facing with these in the future are related to the early relationship of parents with them. Of course type of expressible relationship depends on values and cultural habits where the child grows. Parents are the most important people in the world for children. The relationship between parents and children is the important cases that attracted the view of education scholars and professionals for many years. Child learns basic beliefs about the world in the family, grows physically and mentally, learns how to speak and basic norms of behavior and ultimately formed his attitudes, behavior and mental, and in expression becomes social. Even thinking and behavior and personality development of children is influenced by parental attitudes and practices. In some families, parents are the main decision makers, and children obey without orders and asked of them; in this case, children have the lower role than their parents, and parents methods is authoritarian. The relationship is usually based on the freedom and the time when there is little dialogue; because the duties of parents have limited to provide their children welfare. Some families in the midst of a democratic act, the family of equal value, but they both have different functions. In each of these cases, levels of economic, social and cultural differences (Monadi, 2005). The relationship between parents and children from educational or non-educational ranging are not according to equal relationship and specific model. Various ways of educating a child is cause different behaviors among children and adolescents. In other words, the behavior of children and young people is affected by parental practices governing the family. Parents who continually support their own kids, they are warm and friendly and will exercise reasonable control and balance, the children expressed their desire to create a socially acceptable behavior and favorable ground for development of capacity to provide for children. Conversely, parental restriction and exclusion of with children, restrict their merits, they are denied the ability to test out. Over time, these groups of kids have believed that they cannot face with life issues through proper without parents. Lack of warmth, intimacy and parental support coupled with coercive control or lack of control can lead to problematic behaviors (Ghani-Abadi, 1998). Four interactions way is evident by behavior analysis of child and parent: 1. Authoritative; 2. Permissive; 3. Despotic; 4. Neglect (Dolati, 2010).

Today, family, school, media, friends and the public network, are the main sources of influence in every community, but in the meantime the family has the first and greatest impact on the social construction of cultural identity. Growth processes of thinking, self-image, relationships, team teacher and student relationships, opportunities, creativity and experience are profound influenced by social class. Children are not the same educating in terms of character, social and cultural identity due to the difference many for families in terms of economic, social and cultural. Families Level of economic, social, and cultural has a direct relationship with

*Corresponding Author: Mahmood Shahsavari, Department of Educational Sciences, Payame Noor University, PO BOX 19395-3697, Tehran, Iran

education level of family. Educated person has more power on decision-making and economic health. Education is an important factor in human development in the world today. Illiteracy in all aspects of human life can be really effective, especially on health, economic growth, cultural development, child development, children's disorders and abnormalities, and growth and employment. One of the most important factors influence in educating practices and parenting is literacy. Education level of parents has the definitive effect with success and failure of children in life. Several studies indicate that the academic progress of students is more, which Mothers who are informed and educated (Karimian, 2008). Considering the importance of the issue the current study was done to evaluation and comparison of parenting methods in mothers with secondary education and without secondary education. Research hypotheses are as follows:

1- Is there a difference between parenting style in mothers with high school diploma and mothers without high school education?

2- Do - maternal education are effective in parenting style?

3- Is of mothers without high school education use of authoritarian methods?

METHODOLOGY

This study was a descriptive-field. Statistical population was mothers under 35 years with high school diploma, and the mothers without high school education on Aligoudarz city, Iran (2011). The sample of statistical population was 150 mothers under 35 years, who were selected According to the study hypotheses and variables: 75 cases mothers under 35 years with high school diploma; and 75 cases mothers under 35 years without high school education. Method of sampling on this study was simple random sampling. The parenting styles questionnaire was used in this study for data collection and assessment research variables. In this questionnaire three scales of parenting includes: authoritative, permissive, and despotic were investigated (Table 4). Answering model to the questions would follow 5 Likert scale (Fully disagree = 0, disagree = 1, disagree approximately = 2, agree = 3, completely agree = 4). Scores and questionnaire data of mothers with high school diploma and without high school education are present in Table 1 and 2. Statistical methods in this study were one-way analysis of variance a fallows:

$$SS_t = SS_w + SS_b$$

Questionnaire data of two groups of mothers with using one-way analysis of variance was investigated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum x &= \sum x_1 + \sum x_2 + \sum x_3 + \dots + \sum x_k \\ \sum x^2 &= \sum x_1^2 + \sum x_2^2 + \sum x_3^2 + \dots + \sum x_k^2 \\ SS_t &= \sum x^2 - \frac{(\sum x)^2}{n} \\ SS_b &= \frac{(\sum x_1)^2}{n_1} + \frac{(\sum x_2)^2}{n_2} + \frac{(\sum x_3)^2}{n_3} + \dots + \frac{(\sum x_k)^2}{n_k} - \frac{(\sum x)^2}{n} \\ SS_t &= SS_w - SS_b \\ MS_b &= \frac{SS_b}{df_b} \\ MS_w &= \frac{SS_w}{df_w} \\ \bar{x} &= \frac{\sum f_i}{N} \\ F &= \frac{MS_b}{MS_w} \\ df_b &= k - 1 \\ df_w &= N - K \\ \alpha &= 0.05 \\ \alpha &= 0.01 \\ \alpha &= 0.001 \end{aligned}$$

Table1- Scores and questionnaire data of mothers with high school diploma

Permissive scale			Despotic scale			Authoritative scale		
x_1	f_1	x_1^2	x_2	f_2	x_2^2	x_3	f_3	x_3^2
2	3	4	3	3	9	25	4	625
4	3	16	4	4	16	26	3	676
5	5	25	7	5	49	28	5	784
8	4	64	9	3	81	29	4	841
9	3	81	11	2	121	30	3	900
11	4	121	12	9	144	31	5	961
14	5	196	13	5	169	32	9	1024
15	6	225	14	5	196	33	7	1089
16	6	256	15	6	225	34	6	1156
18	3	324	16	4	256	35	4	1225
19	4	361	18	5	324	36	5	1296
21	7	441	19	3	361	37	4	1369
23	5	529	21	4	441	38	4	1444
25	4	625	22	7	484	39	4	1521
27	4	729	23	4	529	40	3	1600
31	5	961	24	3	576	41	3	1681
34	4	1156	25	3	625	42	2	1764

Table 2- Scores and questionnaire data of mothers without high school education

Permissive scale			Despotic scale			Authoritative scale		
x_1	f_1	x_1^2	x_2	f_2	x_2^2	x_3	f_3	x_3^2
5	3	25	7	3	49	-	-	-
7	5	49	8	4	64	23	4	529
8	3	64	9	5	81	24	6	576
9	6	81	10	6	100	25	3	625
10	6	100	11	3	121	26	3	676
11	4	121	12	4	144	27	5	729
12	3	144	13	6	169	28	5	784
14	10	196	14	5	196	30	10	900
16	7	256	15	7	225	31	3	961
17	3	289	16	7	256	32	13	1024
18	2	324	17	3	289	33	4	1089
19	2	361	22	8	484	34	7	1156
21	4	441	26	6	676	35	6	1225
22	9	484	31	4	961	36	3	1296
25	3	625	34	4	1156	37	3	1369
26	5	676	-	-	-	-	-	-

Questionnaire data analysis for educated mothers is as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum x &= \sum x_1 + \sum x_2 + \sum x_3 = 282 + 256 + 576 = 1114 \\
 \sum x^2 &= \sum x_1^2 + \sum x_2^2 + \sum x_3^2 = 6114 + 4606 + 19956 = 30676 \\
 SS_t &= \sum x^2 - \frac{(\sum x)^2}{n} = 30676 - \frac{(1114)^2}{75} = (14129.39) \\
 SS_b &= \frac{(\sum x_1)^2}{n_1} + \frac{(\sum x_2)^2}{n_2} + \frac{(\sum x_3)^2}{n_3} - \frac{(\sum x)^2}{n} = \frac{(282)^2}{75} + \frac{(256)^2}{75} + \frac{(576)^2}{75} - \frac{(1114)^2}{75} \\
 &= 6357.81 - 16546.61 = (-10188.8) \\
 SS_t &= SS_w + SS_b \rightarrow SS_w = SS_t - SS_b \\
 SS_w &= (14129.39) - 10188.8 = 24318.19 \\
 df_b &= k - 1 = 3 - 1 = 2 \\
 df_w &= N - K = 75 - 3 = 72 \\
 MS_b &= \frac{SS_b}{df_b} = \frac{(-10188.8)}{2} = (-5094.4) \\
 MS_w &= \frac{SS_w}{df_w} = \frac{24318.19}{72} = 337.75 \\
 F &= \frac{MS_b}{MS_w} = \frac{(-5094.4)}{337.75} = (-15.083)
 \end{aligned}$$

Questionnaire data analysis for mothers without high school education is as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum x &= \sum x_1 + \sum x_2 + \sum x_3 = 240 + 245 + 421 = 906 \\
 \sum x^2 &= \sum x_1^2 + \sum x_2^2 + \sum x_3^2 = 4236 + 4971 + 12939 = 22146 \\
 SS_t &= \sum x^2 - \frac{(\sum x)^2}{n} = 22146 - \frac{(906)^2}{75} = (11201.52)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
SS_b &= \frac{(\sum x_1)^2}{n_1} + \frac{(\sum x_2)^2}{n_2} + \frac{(\sum x_3)^2}{n_3} - \frac{(\sum x)^2}{n} = \frac{(240)^2}{75} + \frac{(245)^2}{75} + \frac{(4216)^2}{75} - \frac{(906)^2}{75} \\
&= (3931.54) - (10944.48) = (-7012.948) \\
S_t &= SS_w + SS_b \rightarrow SS_w = S_t - SS_b \\
SS_w &= (11201.52) - \left(-\frac{7012}{94}\right) = 18214.46 \\
df_b &= k - 1 = 3 - 1 = 2 \\
df_w &= N - K = 75 - 3 = 72 \\
MS_b &= \frac{SS_b}{df_b} = \frac{(-7012.948)}{2} = (-3506.47) \\
MS_w &= \frac{SS_w}{df_w} = \frac{18214.46}{72} = 252.97 \\
F &= \frac{MS_b}{MS_w} = \frac{(-3506.47)}{252.97} = (-13.86)
\end{aligned}$$

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Considering to the critical F (3.13) of table at 0.05% significance level and df numerator and denominator (2 and 72), and also because the observed F is smaller than the table critical F; than this is confirmed first hypothesis, and suggest that there is difference between parenting style in mothers with high school diploma and mothers without high school education.

Table 3- The calculated mean for parenting style in mothers with high school diploma and mothers without high school education

Level of education	Scale	N	\bar{x}
Mothers with high school diploma	Permissive	75	3.76
	Despotic	75	3.27
	Authoritative	75	7.68
Mothers without high school education	Permissive	75	3.20
	Despotic	75	3.47
	Authoritative	75	5.61

Table 4- Interpreting questionnaire scores according to ANOVA formula

Mothers with high school diploma	Mothers without high school education
$\sum x_1 = 282$	$\sum x_1 = 240$
$\sum x_1^2 = 6114$	$\sum x_1^2 = 4236$
$\sum x_2 = 256$	$\sum x_2 = 246$
$\sum x_2^2 = 4606$	$\sum x_2^2 = 4971$
$\sum x_3 = 576$	$\sum x_3 = 421$
$\sum x_3^2 = 19956$	$\sum x_3^2 = 12939$
$N = 75$	$N = 75$

Second hypothesis was investigated at 0.01 of significance level, and results showed that this is confirmed second hypothesis. Third hypothesis was investigated at 0.001 of significance level, and was confirmed. Result showed that methods of authoritative, permissive parenting style, in mothers with high school diploma were more than mothers without high school education. Moreover methods of despotic parenting style in mothers without high school education was more than mothers with high school diploma (Table 3 and 5; Figure 1)

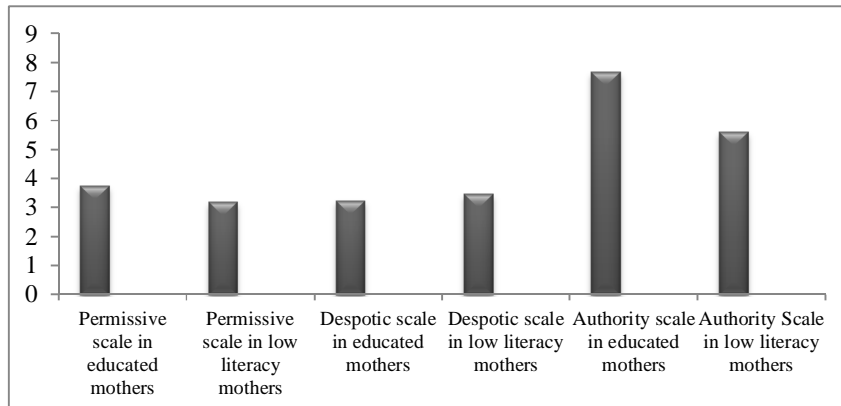


Figure 1- Mean comparing for parenting style in mothers with high school diploma and mothers without high school education

Table 5- ANOVA for parenting style in mothers with high school diploma and mothers without high school education

SOV	SS	df	MS	F ratio
Mothers with high school diploma				
Between Group	-10188.8	2	-5094.4	-15.083
Within the Group	24318.19	72		
General	14129.39	74	-	-
Mothers without high school education-				
Between Group	-7012.94	2	-3506.47	-13.86
Within the Group	18214.46	72	252.97	
General	11201.52	74	-	-

Conclusions

Children's personality is affected by media, family, school and other social environments, but in the meantime, family has the most influence of children's character formation. Parents and family among the social factors has the greatest effect on the child identity. Most experts consider the family as the most important institution in shaping children's identities. Children are not educating same in terms of, social character and cultural identity. Attitudes, perceptions and behaviors of family have the greatest impact on the social and cultural identity and social behavior of children. Level of education has an important role in family parenting style.

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