Examining the relationship between parenting style, self-esteem and general health of young people up and down the city's religious beliefs EIZEH

Yousef Mombeyni Niya

A doctoral student in Psychology at the University Academy of Education of Tajikistan

ABSTRACT

Objective: This study parenting style, self-esteem and general health in adolescents with high and low religious beliefs. All girls IZEH city's population.
Methods: The sample consisted of 120 subjects who were selected by random cluster sampling tools Bamrynd Research of parenting style, self-esteem and general health of the Eysenck Personality Questionnaire (GHQ), respectively. To analyze the data, multivariate analysis of variance was used. Results: The results showed that young people up and down the religious beliefs of force and authoritative parenting style, there is a significant difference. This means that most of the families of adolescents with low religious beliefs were unreasonable. Between low and high self-esteem in young people with religious beliefs were significant. And adolescents with low religious beliefs significantly lower self-esteem. Conclusions: Our findings suggest that the general health of adolescents with high and low religious beliefs were significant. The changing role of family, parenting style and self-esteem in adolescents with low religious beliefs show.
KEYWORDS: parenting style, self-esteem, health and religious beliefs

INTRODUCTION

Humans are born in a family called Gzard.dr environment alongside other members of the family are grown. Each one of them has the innate talent and capacity to inherit from their parents and then under the influence of environmental factors and the training. (Tourism 1996).

Every family has a certain style in personal and social education of their children's work. This method is called parenting style is influenced by many factors, including cultural factors, social, political, economic, etc. (Hardy et al., 1993).

The results of numerous studies can be found in the different training methods led to the emergence of different characters and social behavior in adolescents are. The Islamic emphasis on emotional relationships with parents of children in this direction has offered advice to parents to act to provide for their children's health as possible. Psychologists to meet the emotional needs of children to focus The most interesting advice and unconditional positive attention to the child's parents An important factor in psychological health throughout life is the (Shokrkon quoted democracy curls, 1990).

One of the purposes of providing and maintaining the health of humans is excellent for this purpose all countries a significant proportion Financial and intellectual capital to this account Since the country's Islamic state governed by, in addition to the written laws of the sacred religion of Islam to achieve this objective, clear instructions are given. Certainly one of the tools to Tvanmndkrdn healthy mind and body to get through training and education to enhance our human upper echelons.

The impact of religious beliefs on mental health and psychiatric long among Islamic scholars have different opinions there. On the mental side Cavani as Freud (1939-1856) and colleagues Mzbh and religious beliefs and religion is considered a disorder Nvrtyk not only on mental health are not effective, Contrary to good mental health is considered risky. (Firebug, 1991) from people like Jung (1961-1875), any religious belief, even if the basic human beliefs and superstitions like Also considered are necessary for mental health. (Ibid: 15) In this regard, in recent years the use of religious psychotherapy in the treatment of mental illness has been studied. (byan Zadeh, 1970).

byan Zadeh (2001) Mental health is a systematic attempt to address mental illness in a cognitive-behavioral approach - religious definition and purpose of religious treatment methods to relieve anxiety and depression through Search Howe beliefs and values change their religious practices knows. Some of psychologists like Klktvvgalantz (1990) argue that if patients with anxiety and depression with medication therapy treatment to be religious, Recover faster. However, the above research, paying attention to the spiritual dimension of patients and utilization Of their religious beliefs as a potential treatment is positive. With the rapid spread of mental illness in modern societies need to do more research on the beliefs Consequently religious treat these and move towards healthy community feels that it is necessary to draw attention to educational institutions. Muslim scholars of the Islamic sources and comments make it clear that the practice of religious beliefs deterrent to many diseases, especially mental illness. (ghobari banab, 2008).

According to belief, Tabatabai, "Man in the acceptance of monotheism and the practice of religion, his mental capacity is expanded, otherwise feel uncomfortable and life will be dark and gloomy. (Rezai, 1978). So it seems that people adhere to religious programs and commands it to many mental illnesses are not affected. Although it is quite

---

* **Corresponding Author:** Yousef Mombeyni Niya, A doctoral student in Psychology at the University Academy of Education of Tajikistan. yousefmombeyni@yahoo.com

logical conclusion from the perspective of Islamic thinkers but not gained much popularity and some people believe that non-religious people, religious people are more Shadabtr and joyful. Many psychologists and psychiatrists have found that prayer, prayer and faith can be hard, worry, anxiety, frustration and fear that causes many diseases are on the side (Abraham ghavam , 1987).

Dean of the fact that in various spheres of human presence and serious study of religion as corresponding to these areas, has numerous branches. Psychology of Religion, a tributary of the scholars is that the manipulation of religion and religious relevance of the Wathiq Today in America Psychological Association, an independent department dedicated to the psychology of religion and scientific publications and Web sites are subject to the special independent Conferences And it has grown as a formal lesson In its place the most prestigious universities in the world and even in some academic institutions, is a specialization(Azerbaijani, Mousavi originally 1985) The main issue raised in this research is the relationship between religious beliefs and practices of parenting,Public health and people's self- efficacy. In other words, it is important to investigate whether people with religious beliefs Higher in mental health is likewise located on the upper level of normal or not? Religion is a known issue that has always been a man, even early humans the concept of god Orientation, religion and worship, and thus they have left their archaeological and historical evidence supports the view that The psychological sense of self-esteem is very common, yet very important, but in general A person's self-esteem can be defined. People often feel their thoughts and feelings about daily experiences are And temporarily affect the feelings of the individual. However, self-esteem, more fundamental than the usual fluctuations can be temporary fluctuations Ahsastshan on how to develop, However, this effect is very limited, in contrast to those who have low self-esteem usual fluctuations can alter their lives. Self-esteem is defined as the assessment of one of his precious people who have high self-esteem and self-worth are Khvdpzyra. Social psychologists to assess positive and negative self-esteem and self-esteem is assumed to be regarded as somewhat stable. One of the characteristics of self-esteem or self-respect Essential character of each individual form and certainly the aspect of personal touches and a shortage or lack of it leads to the growth of other aspects of personality are inconsistent and will even may Pdydayy mental illness diverse as depression, shyness, aggressiveness , fear, etc. (Biabangard, 1997).

High self-esteem is related to shaping the values and standards of behavior also depends on your parents, when people are healthy But do not have high self-esteem, low self-esteem in their behavior suggests (Shatrlv, 1999).

Public health as the name suggests is a general concept that encompasses the physical and mental aspects. Public health is a concept that is far away, and be free of the disease in mind

And all the efforts of doctors and psychologists in order to maintain health and prevent mental disorders and body. In this study the components of physical health, social relationships, anxiety and depression are included. This means that one of these components, whether it is in the normal range or that the anomaly is inclined. Since the performance of individuals to determine their opinions and thoughts, the mind behind every action is And the way people live determines the style and way of life of every individual is determined Whether the future will be healthy or not. So people who have religious beliefs, their own style and way of life that is associated with certain actions Health and determines whether or not it would be healthy in the future. The main issue is the relationship between religion and health in the context of the scientists Various theories have been proposed and different beliefs. It has positive effects on health that we achieve religious, probably will not be very effective Research has shown that people who use religion as a tool to target the psychological benefits of religious activities do not benefit But those who have committed themselves to religion, which itself is the goal. They (ie those with true faith) is more probable that the mental health, life satisfaction and anxiety are less efficient. For example, Alvarado and his colleagues examined the relationship between religious activities and fear of death, concluded that: "Efforts to lower death anxiety or depression due to the death of more religious participation, a cure is not guaranteed, Instead it must already have faith, belief and commitment to diminish the anxiety of death experience. "So for those who can not get health benefits, may require that their religion because religion look, not health reasons. (Abraham -1986). Therefore, in this study the researcher believes that the relationship between parenting style, self-esteem and general health among adolescents with religious beliefs and religious beliefs down city eIZEH examine And answer the question that the relationship between parenting styles, self-esteem and general health. Among adolescents with religious beliefs and religious beliefs down there?

Background research

Object-based and colleagues (2001) have shown that family Haynvjvanan depressed compared with the control group families experience a high level of efficiency and poor performance Karbalv (1998, quoted in Fishing 2006) in their study found that the internal relationship between the family and family members with mental health of adolescents There is.

Gatz and Gutman (1993) in their investigation concluded that the parents are unfit for the performance of their conflict resolution practices are hostile to the children Teachers who have symptoms of depression, anxiety, and antisocial behaviors are (according to the Borjali 1980) .gy 3 et al (1996) found in their study concluded The parents, along with acceptance and warmth and style liberalism is a strong dependence of their properties and make the parents, academic competence, higher self-esteem, positive social orientation (eg, sense of participation, with peer acceptance, having a strong sense of ethics and many other advantages) are Bashnd.mtqabl lack of acceptance and affection from parents to depression and other psychological problems involved (Syglmn, 1999).

(Bamrynd, 67-77-1991) In a longitudinal study found that preschoolers who have been raised by authoritative parents are maximum compatibility, hope, and confidence in the social responsibility are high. Prsyngr (1998). Believes that when a person is unable to establish the relationship with God that is with their parents during childhood.

Bartkvsky and colleagues (2008) . In a longitudinal study showed Teens look to God and expect them to look after his parents expect God has close relations.

 (Barnett and Kebria, Baruch and Grassi and Pylyk, 1991) to study the influence of parents on health and psychological problems of young girls began. In this study, the conclusion reached.

Girls for the mental health of the mother outweighs the father's relationship with his mother as having a poor relationship with mental illness, is associated with anxiety and depression. Several studies by different researchers in the US and other countries like Bamrynd, Elder, and Howard Harris, Hoffman and Lewis to investigate the relationship between parenting style with a measure of self-esteem, Independence and competition has been reassuring to have concluded that parents are more likely to have children self-confidence, high self-esteem, achievement seeking independence and a sense of responsibility. (Yasayy, 1986).

The Elder Research, Lewis and Peterson (1984) showed that adolescents whose parents are less authoritarian self-reliant and can not do the job alone Or have their own belief or accept responsibility independently during the adolescent self-esteem, independence, creativity and achievement are less than, not curious mind ‹Less ethically grown and practical in dealing with everyday problems, have less education and mental flexibility. (Bagheri, 1995).

Chic (1999) in a study on the impact of parental mental health of adolescents studied in his research he concluded Parental characteristics simultaneously linear correlation with the mental health of the general characteristics of the father, but a greater impact on adolescent health Dasht.shkrkn et al (1961) By comparison, sensation seeking, self-esteem, emotional climate and socio-economic status in adolescents found that there were significant differences between the two groups regarding the foregoing. Afrasiabi and Akbarzadeh (1989) Comparison of methods of coping in adolescents showed that there are significant differences between the two groups.

Haqqani and Jafapour (1997) showed that the self-esteem and locus of control, there are significant differences between juvenile and ordinary. Lhranpvr (2004). In his research on the self-esteem of juvenile offenders were normal and showed that in Ahvaz The self-esteem of juvenile offenders were significantly lower than normal people Ast.mshhdy and Rose (2003) showed how the family, Quality maintenance and how the interaction between family members, determines the type of attachment in children, adolescents and adults. Large and Mahdavi (2009) investigated the growth of family dysfunction and impaired adolescents found That the growth of family dysfunction and antisocial tendencies in teenagers there. Nomad (1991) research showed laxity in religious beliefs and moral values and principles of the most important factors tend to be anti-social factors in adolescents.

Pourabdian (1989) study showed that juvenile offenders are often torn and impoverished families Bvdnd.ahdy (1993) study found Compared with normal people in normal adolescent relationships are not conventional This means that a compromise with each other and respect their parents were too low And between them there was no consultation.

Pour tahmasebi and Archer (1984) The effects of religious attitudes on depression, anxiety and mental health, a study of 50 patients, July 7 hospitals and health centers, the Holy Prophet (SAW) did And concluded that the correlation between religious attitudes and anxiety 46/0 - religious attitudes and depression 56 / 0- religious attitude and mental health 85 / 0- is. A study by Sultan Mohammad (1993) entitled "Mzb role in reducing psychological problems have been girls, 35 people who were religious scholar and the 35 people who were less religious prestige Select And after the questionnaire and analysis of the data revealed that girls are less religious than the girls secular psychological problems.

Batsvn and colleagues (1993) found 115 studies on the correlation between religion and mental health analysis and found that 37 of these studies indicate a positive correlation between the two and 47, showing the relationship will be negative.

(Levine, 1994), President (1997) conducted a study entitled Assessment of depression and its relationship with the person's attitude toward religion in Muslim students in senior high schools in the city, In this study, 472 male and female students were selected by cluster sampling method using the Beck Depression Inventory and Alport religious orientation were evaluated. The findings showed that the rates of depression and religious attitude, a negative correlation (52 / 0- = r) exists. And this correlation is statistically significant.

Research hypotheses
1. The upper and lower among adolescents with religious beliefs of parenting style landscape there.
2. Religious beliefs among adolescents with high and low of the authoritative parenting style is different.
3. Religious beliefs among adolescents with high and low of authoritarian parenting style, there
4. Upper and lower among adolescents with religious beliefs are different in terms of public health.
5. The top and bottom of Nzrzt esteem among adolescents with religious beliefs are different.

Method
Study, methodology and implementation of the study population, sample and sampling

This study is a descriptive and comparative. The population of this study, all girls high school teens up and down the city's religious beliefs is IZEH. The sample consisted of 120 individuals (adolescents with religious beliefs above and below), which were selected by cluster sampling method. After coordination with the school district to implement a questionnaire survey conducted among a sample And the purpose of the study was to teenagers said they were asked to respond calmly to all the provisions of the questionnaire. After loading the data were recorded for statistical analysis.

Data collection tool
A) Inventory parenting style: To measure parenting style parenting style questionnaire Schafer (1965), which was standardized in 1358 by Naghashiyan in Shiraz were used in the study of the parenting practices so that Schiffer is

obtained from the questionnaire. The questionnaire is based on two dimensions of love (cold - warm) and control (Control release) formulation, including 77 positive and negative options. The items 1 to 42 items of 43 to 77 minutes later and control measures affection. Items 1 to 14 representing the most free and low control. 15 to 42 show a little freedom and control of large, high heat for 43 to 60 represent 61 to 77 indicates too much cold The high and cold control shows that authoritarian parents, free high or low control represents a family with cold listless, Free high or low control with warm and easygoing family represents freedom and control over medium-high heat with a strong family is revealed.

Validity and reliability testing Schiffer

This scale by Naghashiyan (1986), based on the work of Schaefer (1960) has been prepared by the bisection him to 87/0 reliability coefficient of the test reports Ghiasvand (1992) and test-retest reliability through Cronbach's alpha coefficient for the Control of freedom 63/0 and for the cold - warm relations between 82/0 and split-half coefficient and Cronbach's alpha for the total scale 92/0 and 82/0 respectively. has reported. Tahamtan (1899) in his study of the reliability of this test through Cronbach's alpha for the Control of freedom 74/0 and for the warm relations Srdy- 89/0 and has reported to the scale 85/0.

(B) General Health Questionnaire 28-GHQ:

The questionnaire 2 by Goldberg (1979) for the separation of people with mental disorders in general health of the population centers are built. The original form of the questionnaire consisted of 60 questions had been Depending on the circumstances, a shorter form of the questionnaire was prepared material consisting of 12,28,30. Form of 1 or 28 questions in an effort to increase the amount of variance is made on the basis of studying the full form factor mean GHQ-60 version is the question. The results of several studies, Benjamin et al (1982) indicate that there is a strong correlation between the results of the questionnaire, 28 and 60 is a matter of public health and psychological disorders (ibid.). Gold leaf and colleagues (1986), the correlation between the data from the implementation of the General Health Questionnaire and the Czech psychiatric symptoms SCL- 90 on the list of 244 subjects, 78 /. Reports Therefore, based on the results of this study, the sensitivity and specificity indices, the overall error rate of classification, correlation with clinical assessment to training scores of 86%, 77%, 20% and 70% respectively. Dvlkn, Jvyz, Henderson (1987) Correlation between PSE and GHQ questionnaire to the 76% reported in Australia (James, 1984). In another study by Goldberg and Hiller (1979) conducted a two-variable correlation coefficient between the four sub-scale 28-point scale between 33 /. To 61 /. Respectively .

Jacob (1996) During the study, the study identified an epidemic of mental disorders and the best feature of this questionnaire Questionnaire score (23) respectively by 5/86% and 82%, respectively.

Payapy that kind of screening methods are most relevant to their internal consistency, which is measured by Cronbach's alpha coefficient. Previous studies Payapy GHQ 28 questionnaire is high.

Cheung 1 and Britney, the reliability coefficient of 42 /. 47 /. Gain. In addition, the coefficient alpha for the total scale of 88 /. And for small scale between 66 /. 85 /. Respectively (James, 1374). Cheung and Spears (1994) in a population of Cambodians living in New Zealand through retest reliability of the questionnaire within 2 to 4 weeks using the Spearman correlation coefficient 55 /. Have evaluated. The rate is low but statistically significant (mir khshti, 1989).

Table 1: shows the frequency, mean and standard deviation values for age, parenting style, public health and self-esteem among adolescents with high and low religious beliefs show.

60	60	10/2	3	15/33	15	**C. Self-esteem Scale: Authoritative parenting style**
60	60	7/38	8/38	19/97	15/83	**Parenting style force**
60	60	7/16	6/72	22/34	25/83	**Parenting style landscape**
60	60	6/97	7/04	21/90	22/10	**Self-esteem**
60	60	6/92	7/40	31/00	28/43	**Public Health**
60	60	11/14	9/14	24/31	33/83	

B) other results:

Table 2 :.ntayj multivariate Zvi score on self-esteem, parenting practices (Landscape, force, and strength) and general health scores.

Significant level.	F	Error degrees of freedom	Hypothesis df	Amount	Exam Name
0/000	6/773	112	2	0/232	**Zmvnasrpylayy**
0/000	6/773	112	2	0/768	**Zmvnlambdayvylks**
0/000	6/773	112	2	0/302	**Zmvnasrhtlyng**
0/000	6/773	112	2	0/302	**Zmvnbzrgtrynryshh**

As seen in Table 2, F Hemi is a variable amount equal to 773/6 at 000/0 P> of sense, it is statistically significant. The results of the multivariate analysis, suggesting that the religious beliefs of adolescents with high and low self-esteem, at least in one of the dependent variables, parenting style, (landscape, Gvanh force, forcefulness) The public health and there are significant differences in the results of the univariate analysis of variance are presented in Table 3.

Table 3. Univariate analysis of variance on self-esteem, parenting style
(Landscape, force, Vmqtdranh) and public health

Significant level. P	F	Mean square	Degree of freedom	Sum of squares	Variables
<000/0	4/925	250/883	1	250/883	**Self-esteem**
<0/577	0/312	12/592	1	12/592	**Style landscape**
< 0/043	4/203	275/276	1	275/276	**Coercive style**
<0 /007	7/611	532/403	1	532/403	**Authoritative Style**
<0/004	8/506	2117/242	1	2117/242	**Public Health**

As aforementioned above table suggests the religious beliefs of adolescents with high and low self Aznzrzt, public health procedures Vmqtdranh coercive parenting, there was no significant difference The results showed that the group with a view to mean Religious beliefs that adolescents with low self Azzt public health are less than coercive parenting are often owned by families Basbk However, the average number of authoritative parenting style on adolescent religious beliefs religious beliefs Aznvjvanan high above the bottom.

Conclusion

The present study aimed to compare the styles of parenting, self-esteem and general health Shd.jamh included all adolescents with low religious faith Balavqayd eIZEH city of 120 samples were selected by cluster sampling method NfrbvdkhThe hypothesis of the test results showed that adolescents with high and low Qaydmzhby Aznzrsbk·hay coercive parenting and general health were significantly different meaning Hrqdrkhanvadh Haazayn pedagogical approaches and coercive parenting their children to public health Knndmshklat more. The research was done by hand happy Bayafth (1998), Mashhad, Iran (1984), no one (2000), Shaver et al. (2001). Karbalv (1998), Bhnazsyady, (2009), Moazami Vmhdvy (1998) is Hmsvmy. Gatzvgatmn (1993), quoting Azbrjly, (1996) stated that the applicability of the parents are unfit to practice their conflict resolution methods are hostile to children where it populates Aznzrmlmanshan with symptoms of depression are behavior antisocial. No doubt the mental health of children and family members love Vfaqd Vskhtgyranh coercive influence makes the same Rastamasnvhmkaran (1984), translated Yasayy, (1985) correction emotional deficiencies, including important factors affecting Hamy's anomaly. Vfaryngtvn West (1973) found that children whose parents had been uterine Mvrdby Vyadary Ungaro neglect of parental neglect and lack of interaction Bakvdkan had boiled over into behaviors are Nabhnjarkshydh. Chapman (1989) Nyzdryaftnd the bitter experiences of childhood led to the development of behavioral problems Drafradmy (to quote Azklark Vfrydmn, (1987 Bandvravvaltz 1959), quoting Azmasnvkangr (1974) found that parents with ideas down here than Bavaldyn Afradba ideas Balabyshtrtrdknndh in the meanwhile love were. In such event, a mistake by the boys' fathers Khvdanhara ridicule if they are placed in relation to Byshtrzalmanh Bapsran Vtvam been Baghflt Other findings showed that adolescents with low religious beliefs inclusion of authoritative parenting style, family Vjvddardv positive and significant differences are that the authoritative parenting style They have mental health problems, so that means less authoritative parenting adolescents with high ideals Tvrmny were significantly higher. The findings of the study conducted Bayafth hand Mashhadi Mohammad (1996) is consistent. Shokrkon et al (1987) also stated. Between normal and abnormal adolescent Jvatfy of five subscales (acknowledge, encourage, love, security and trust) there was no significant difference. The positive and significant relationship was found between self-esteem and mental health. This finding is also in Lhranpvr Bayafth (1381), Levy (1997) Mdnlv, Haqqani and Jafaripour (1990) .afrasyaby and A. Zadeh (1994) and Shokrkon et al (1996) Hmsvmybashd. Long absence of a parent, divorce Vmshajrat Vmnazat Nhadr severe consequences for the children. Research on high school boys have done. Families with teenagers concluded ROM failed in fulfilling social activities, And individuals with neurological disabilities have Vtndkhv than Amvrzndgy pessimistic, sensitive to their tendency to diverge is Byshtrazdygran Japl (1999). Hashemian (11984) that Nyznshan history of substance abuse education, parent occupation, history of alcohol consumption, marital status has a significant relationship Bafrarazkhanh girls.

pvrbdyan (1997), Aylyngvrs (1986) Vmasnvhmkaran (1974) states that there are more criminals where it belongs families Nhapayyn social and economic status of such a large population of families with low academic standards are more. The study of adolescents and young adults with high religious beliefs IZEH city was low, so the results are only applicable to the community. It is recommended to be carried out and compared Nyzthqyq Tadrkhsvs boys Nyzprdakhth be bisexual. Determine the type of crime and its relation to demographic variables can illuminate aspects of this issue better. Use tools such as interviews, questionnaires completed along Ydygry can increase the richness of information.

REFERENCES

1. No one, H. (1971). Robbery and sexual deviance, social psychological factors in adolescents, Mjlhtrbyt, Salhshtm 6 (21-12)
Ahmad, SA (1982). Rvanshnasynvjvanan vjvanan. Tehran, Nshrmshl.

2. Afrasiabi, Mhnazvakbrzadh, N. (1386) .brrsy and the ways to deal with stress in normal and delinquent adolescents in Tehran .fslnamh Psychological Studies University, Faculty of Education and Psychology. 3 (1), 31-23.

3.Borjali, A. (1980), Thvlshkhsytdrnvjvan, Antsharatvraydansh.

4. nomad, E. (1981). Rvanshnasynvjvanan. Tehran. Nshrfrhngaslamy.

5. nomad, Ishmael. (1972) procedure to increase self-esteem in children and adolescents. Tehran Iran .antsharat shaft Vmrbyan.

6. Pourabdian, SH (1877) .brrsy and social and economic status in adolescents Kazshnasy Bz·hkar.payan a Master of Education, Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, Tehran University.

7. Shokrkon, H., done many, Bdakazmvsphvnd, E (1988) .mqays·h sensation seeking, self-esteem, emotional climate and socio-economic status in adolescents delinquent habits. Journal Dstavrdhayrvanshnakhty (Lvmtrbytyvrvanshnasy. (Danshgahshhyd chmranahvaz, 4 (1), 107-124.

8. fishing, Ali. (1981). Evaluate the effectiveness of family interactions in the development of mental health problems among adolescent girls and boys Grade Tehran, Payannamhkarshnasyarshd, (Chapnshdh), Danshgahlamhtbatbayy.

9. Lhranpvr, Gh (1981). Self-esteem, locus of attribution Mharvsbk Psrbz·hkarvghyrbz·hkarshhrahvaz adolescents. Thesis public Arshdrvanshnasy. Islamic Azad University Vahdahvaz.

10. Masn, Paul. Hnrykygan, Jerome Houston, Ltakarvn Vkanjrjan Jyvy (1984) and the growth of children's personality. Translation: Mhshydyasayy (1976), Eleventh Edition. Median book publisher.

11. Mashhadi, M., (1381). Examine the relationship between efficacy and safety of children, families, indigenous Islamic Azad University Vahdyasvj pages. MA thesis (Chapnshdh), Teacher Training University, Tehran.

12. Mashhadi, Ali Mohammad, M. (1988). Vbz·hkar attachment styles in normal adolescents. Journal of Educational Studies Vrvanshnakhty. University of Mashhad, 3 (1), 12-23.

13. Leader, Shhlavmhdvy, Mahmoud (1988). Disorder in children and adolescents Drkarkrdrshdy Vbz·hkary family. Journal of Women's Studies, 3 (1), 23-12.

14. H. race, M. (1380). Simple exponential relationship between social anxiety, Baabrazvjvddanshjvyan Vkmalgrayy. MA thesis, University of Ahvaz Shhydchmran.

15. jehangard, Yadu'llah. (1973). Parents with children's behavior. Third Edition, published by the PTA tehamtan, Kulthum. (1977). Examining the relationship between parenting practices and student achievement motivation in male and female school Fasa city, Thesis, University of Shiraz. Pp. 27-28.

16. Salari far, MR, family attitudes toward Islam and Psychology, Tehran, publisher, 1978. Pp. 84-90 Abrahimi ghavam, S. (1974) 's parents Bafrzndan communication methods ", Journal of Education, Vol. XI, Shmarh.s54-59.

17. Navabinejad, the Glory (1983). Psychology of Adolescence in this dumb behavior by adolescents, the vast Publications, Tehran. Pp. 63-71.

18. Shatrlv higher, increasing the self-esteem of students with intellectual disability, according to the components of the self-concept, special education, 1989 No. 74, p. 27.

19. Yasayy, M. (1899) The development of the child Vshkhsyt Tehran: Nshrmrkz. Pp. 51-56.

20. M. Azerbaijani, Mehdi Mousavi principle, "An Introduction to the Psychology of Religion", in Tehran, the study and formulation of Human Sciences: A Research and Development Center for the Humanities (left), Qom: Institute of Science, 1385.

21. Gholamali, Afrooz, (1987), psychology and rehabilitation of children Slow paced, Tehran, Tehran University Press.

22. Bagheri, M. (1998) Karshnasyarshd- Danshgahahvaz.s16-19.

23. Bartkowskijp . conservative protestant child discipline: the case of parental yelling . social forces 2000:79 (1) :856-91.

24. shick.D.T.L .(1999). Parental and maternal influences on the psychological well being of chines Adaleseents . Gentic. social and psychological monographs. VOL23 Issue 3.P. 269-297.

25. Baumrind, D . (1991-77-67) .Effective parenting during the early adolescent transition In P . A . Cowan &M . Hetherington (Eds) . , Family transitions .Hillsdale , NT : Erlbaum

Sigelman , C . K . (1999) .Life – span human development . Brooks Cole publishing Company .p . 267 – 296 .

26. Hardy , D . F .Power , T.G . , and Jeadicks , S . (1993) .Examining the relation of parenting to childrens coping with every day stress : , child development . vol , 64 p . 1841 .

27. Barnett , R : Kibruch , G : and Pleck . (1991) . Adult doughter – Parent relations & their association with daughters , subjective well – being & psychological distress. Journal of marriage & the family 53 , 29 – 42

28. Lancaster,J& Stanhope, M(1988).community health nursing.2th. Ed. Washington, Mosby company.pp:457.

29. Lengua,J.L(1999). Emotionality and self regulation threat appraisal and coping in children of divorce. *psychopathology*.11 (1), 15-37.

30. Leung,K. Drasgow, f(1986). Relationship between self esteem and delinquent behavior in 3 ethnic groups. Journal of cross- cultural psychology.17 (2):151-165.

31. Levy,K.St.c.(1977).multi factorial self concept and delinquency in Australian adolescences. Journal of social psychology. 137(3),277-283.

32. Liu,X (1999). Prevalence and risk factors of behavioral and emotional problems among Chinese children ages 6 through 11 years. Journal-AM- child- adolescence psychioatry.38 (6, 2148-65.

33. Minuchin.s.(1974), Families and family Therapy. Campidge, MA: science and Behavior Books.

34. Mussen,P., &Conger,J.(1974). Child development and personality (4 rded).

New York/:Harper and Row.

35. Sheeber, L.Hops Alpert, A. (2001). Family support and conflict prospective relations to adole scent depression, The Journal of abnormal child psych, 12, 54-76.

36. Thao,N.l., &Stockdale, G.(2008). Acculturative dissonance, Ethnic identity and youth violence. Cultural diversity and ethnic minority psychology.14(1),1-9.