

Study the Relation between Parenting Styles of Parents, Social Skills and Self-Esteem among Iranshahr High School Students

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ABSTRACT

The Present study attempted to investigate the relationship between the Parenting styles of parents along with Social skills and Self- esteem of the students. This Study is descriptive and Correlative. The sample of Study were 327 high school female students in Iranshahr Town who were chosen clustery. The data were gathered by a 30- item questionnaire on Bambrind Style as of training Children and Inderbitsen 39- item questionnaire about Social skills and Copper Smith 58- item questionnaire about Self-esteem. The data were analyzed by regression analysis. Therefore, in children training %72. 2 DF the Parents are Lenient. Besides, %61. 2 of the Students have low Self-esteem while %71. 3 of the students have high Social talents. The Findings of Study reveal that based on Superior and Serious Styles along With Lenient Styles of training Children and Social talents, %53 of Self- esteem variance is Predictable.

KEYWORDS: parenting styles of parents, Social skills, Self-esteem, Students.

1. INTRODUCTION

Today's, one of the most important problems of the youth is avoiding from successful communication with others that is result of lack of individual's social skills. Although, seclusion was limited among people in past and it is imposable today's. Every person needs to communicate others and expand his/her relations with others. Reaching to the peak of prosperity, self-confidence and social and cultural appropriateness requires having healthy and productive social relations (Shariatmadari, 1998). One of the related issues with individuals' social skills is self-esteem. Afroz (Biababgard, 1999) believes that when degree of self-confidence and self-esteem of individuals decrease hopelessness resulted it will be led to anxiety and disorder in people. According to Maslow's need hierarchy, when self-esteem need is met, person feels self-confidence, power and useful, but if this need is not satisfied, person feels weakness, anxiety, hopelessness and inferiority (Rastegari, 2004). Studies showed that youth who have high degree of self-esteem, they can learn, communicate and use their opportunities effectively. Also, they are productive and creative and have low degree of anxiety (Kelmz&Klark, 2005).

Child psychologists and experts know the main cause of disorders in children result of family relations and parenting style of their parents. Parenting style composes of two elements: parental control and parental responsibility (warmth/ acceptance). Combination of these two elements produces four parenting styles (Spota& Palson, 1996) that include: authoritative parenting style (high control and high responsibility), dictator parenting style (high control and low responsibility), permissive parenting style (low control and high responsibility) and careless or inattentive parenting style (low control and low responsibility). Bamberid (1976) concluded in his studies about behavioral aspects of parents and their effects on children that children off dictator parents have medium level of self-control, but they are secluded and do not pay attention to others (Hossiani Far, 2002). It was observed in a conducted study about 238 adolescents in 11-14 years old that parents with high support and low acceptance parenting style have negative effects on self-esteem of their adolescents (Neal, 2001). Conducted study on 109 students with age average 11.5 years old about the effect of three behavioral styles of parents on internalize and externalize process of problems showed that there is significant relationship between dictator parents (high support – high behavioral control) and educational achievements of children. Also, there was negative relationship this parental style and anti-social behaviors and there was significant relationship between dictator behavior and depression (Nancy, 2003). We must consider Hill's view in this field. According his view there is significant relationship between parental style and sex. For example, boys are encouraged towards independence and girls towards socialization (Sayad Shiraz, 2004).

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Regarding to this matter we can say that one of the effective factors on increasing self-esteem of children are social and environmental skills that person lives with them and grows. Thus, this research tries to study the relationship between parental styles of parents and social skills of students with their self-esteem.

Research objectives and hypotheses

The main aim of this research is to study the relationship between parental styles and social skills with self-esteem of high-school students in Iranshahr city. To achieve above aim following hypotheses will be studied:

1. There is significant relationship between parental styles, social skills and self-esteem of the students.
2. There is significant relationship between authoritative parenting style, social skills and self-esteem of the students.
3. There is significant relationship between dictator parenting style, social skills and self-esteem of the students.
4. There is significant relationship between permissive parenting style, social skills and self-esteem of the students.
5. There is significant relationship between parenting styles and social skills of the students.

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Current study is descriptive and correlation study. Statistical community of this research includes all girl high-school students of Iranshahr city in 1390-1391. They are 2254 students. The sampling method of this research is clustering method. At first, to collect needed data students of eight schools were selected. Then, 4 classes were selected and 10 students were selected from every class randomly. The number of sample members were selected 327 students among 2254 students. In order to collect needed data for this research were used 3 Bambrid, s parenting styles, Enderbitzen and Foster, s social skills and Cooper, s self-esteem questionnaires.

3. Research findings

First hypothesis: there is significant relationship between parenting styles, social skills and self-esteem of the students.

Since estimated P-value (0.000) is less than significant level 0.05, then H₀ is rejected. Thus, linear regression model is meaningful. It means that there is significant relationship between authoritative, dictator and permissive parenting styles of parents, social skills and self-esteem of the students. Correlation coefficient is r=0.73, it shows that there is significant relationship between parenting styles, social skills and self-esteem of the students and since significant level is 0.000 and it is less than α= 0.05. Then this relationship is significant and since, R²_{adj} is equal to 0.53, then all variables in this model show variance of students · self-esteem 0.53.

Table1. variance analysis of regression model of the first hypothesis

| P- value | F-value | R ² | R | Sum of the | | Sum of squares | Change |
|----------|---------|----------------|------|------------|-----|----------------|-------------|
| 0/000 | 93/91 | 0/53 | 0/73 | 2499/04 | 4 | 9996/18 | Regression |
| | | | | 26/61 | 322 | 8568/60 | Residential |
| | | | | - | 326 | 18564/78 | Total |

Also, regarding to estimated P-value in test of regression model coefficients, H¹₀, H³₀ and H⁴₀ are rejected in 0.05 level, but H²₀ is not rejected in 0,05 level. Thus, t-values are 8.27, -4.78 and 7.39 in significant level 0.000 for authoritative , permissive parenting styles of parents and social skills of students, respectively, thus self-esteem of students is different regarding to parenting styles of parents and their social skills. Regarding to that β values are 0.34 , -0.156 and 0.124 for authoritative and permissive parenting styles and social skills, respectively. Then we can predict self-esteem value regarding to authoritative and permissive parenting styles and social skills 0.38, 0.162 and 0.405, respectively. But we can not predict self-esteem of students based on dictator parenting style, because its significant value is higher than 0.05.

Table2: regression model coefficients of first hypothesis

| P-value | t-value | Standard value of β | Estimated error | B-value | Variable |
|---------|---------|---------------------------|-----------------|---------|----------------|
| 0/065 | 1/85 | - | 2/77 | 5/13 | Constant value |
| 0/000 | 8/27 | 0/38 | 0/042 | 0/34 | Authoritative |
| 0/68 | -0/414 | -0/02 | 0/046 | -0/019 | Dictator |
| 0/000 | -4/78 | -0/162 | 0/038 | -0/156 | Permissive |
| 0/000 | 7/39 | 0/405 | 0/017 | 0/124 | Social skills |

Second hypothesis: there is significant relationship between authoritative parenting style, social skills and self-esteem of the students.

Since estimated P-value (0.000) is less than significant level 0.05, then H_0 is rejected. Thus, linear regression model is meaningful. It means that there is significant relationship between authoritative parenting styles of parents, social skills and self-esteem of the students. Correlation coefficient is $r=0.71$, it shows that there is significant relationship between authoritative parenting styles, social skills and self-esteem of the students and since significant level is 0.000 and it is less than $\alpha=0.05$. Then this relationship is significant and since, R^2_{adj} is equal to 0.51, then all variables in this model show variance of students, self-esteem 0.51

Table3. analysis of regression model variance of the second hypothesis

| P-value | F- value | R^2 | R | Sum of means | Freedom degree | Sum of squares | Change resource |
|---------|----------|-------|------|--------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 0/000 | 169/90 | 0/51 | 0/71 | 4751/65 | 4 | 9503/31 | Regression |
| | | | | 27/97 | 324 | 9061/47 | Residential |
| | | | | - | 326 | 18564/78 | Total |

Also, regarding to estimated P-value in test of regression model coefficients, H^1_0 , H^2_0 are rejected in 0.05 level. since, t-values of authoritative parenting style of parents and social skills of the students are 9.2 , 8.39 and 7.39 in significant level 0.000, respectively, thus self-esteem of students is different regarding to parenting styles of parents and their social skills. Regarding to that β values of authoritative parenting style and social skills are 0.38 , -0.19, respectively. Then we can predict self-esteem value regarding to authoritative parenting styles and social skills 0.43, and 0.39, respectively. But we can not predict self-esteem of students based on authoritative parenting style and social skills values 0.43 and 0.30, respectively.

Table 4 regression model coefficients of the second hypothesis.

| P-value | t- value | Standard estimated B-value | Standard error | Estimated B-value | Variables |
|---------|----------|----------------------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 0/107 | -1/62 | - | 1/32 | -2/14 | Constant |
| 0/000 | 9/2 | 0/43 | 0/042 | 0/38 | Authoritative |
| 0/000 | 8/39 | 0/39 | 0/014 | 0/19 | Social skills |

Third hypothesis: there is significant relationship between dictator parenting style, social skills and self-stem of the students.

Since estimated P-value (0.000) is less than significant level 0.05, then H_0 is rejected. Thus, linear regression model is meaningful. It means that there is significant relationship between dictator parenting styles of parents, social skills and self-esteem of the students. Correlation coefficient is $r=0.62$, it shows that there is significant

relationship between dictator parenting style, social skills and self-esteem of the students and since significant level is 0.000 and it is less than $\alpha= 0.05$. Then this relationship is significant and since, R^2_{adj} is equal to 0.39, then all variables in this model show variance of students, self-esteem 0.39.

Table 5. analysis of regression model variance of the third hypothesis

| P-value | F-value | R ² | R | Sum of squares | Freedom degree | Sum of squares | Change resource |
|---------|---------|----------------|------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 0/000 | 103/69 | 0/39 | 0/62 | 3622/57 | 4 | 7245/15 | Regression |
| | | | | 34/94 | 324 | 11319/63 | Residential |
| | | | | - | 326 | 18564/78 | Total |

Also, regarding to estimated P-value in test of regression model coefficients, H^2_0 is rejected in 0.05 level. since, t-values of social skills of the students is 10.147 in significant level 0.000, respectively, thus self-esteem of students is different regarding to social skills of the students is 0.172 . Regarding to that β value of social skills is 0.172 , Then we can predict self-esteem value regarding to social skills 0.559. But we cannot predict self-esteem of students based on dictator parenting, because its significant level is higher than 0.05.

Table6. regression model coefficients of third hypothesis

| P- value | t- value | Estimated β - value | Standard error | Estimated B- value | Variable |
|----------|----------|---------------------------|----------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 0/029 | 2/20 | - | 2/87 | 6/31 | Constant |
| 0/077 | -1/78 | -0/098 | 0/052 | -0/092 | Dictator |
| 0/000 | 10/147 | 0/559 | 0/017 | 0/172 | Social skills |

Fourth hypothesis: there is significant relationship between permissive parenting style of the parents, social skills and self esteem of the students.

Since estimated P-value (0.000) is less than significant level 0.05, then H_0 is rejected. Thus, linear regression model is meaningful. It means that there is significant relationship between permissive parenting style of parents, social skills and self-esteem of the students. Correlation coefficient is $r=0.66$, it shows that there is significant relationship between permissive parenting style, social skills and self-esteem of the students and since significant level is 0.000 and it is less than $\alpha= 0.05$. Then this relationship is significant and since, R^2_{adj} is equal to 0.44, then all variables in this model show variance of students · self-esteem 0.44.

Table7. analysis of regression model variance od the fourth hypothesis

| P-value | F-value | R ² | R | Sum of means | Freedom degree | Sum of squares | Change resource |
|---------|---------|----------------|------|--------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 0/000 | 127/21 | 0/44 | 0/66 | 4082/95 | 4 | 8165/89 | Regression |
| | | | | 32/095 | 324 | 10398/88 | Residential |
| | | | | - | 326 | 18564/78 | Total |

Also, regarding to estimated P-value in test of regression model coefficients, H^1_0 , H^2_0 are rejected in 0.05 level. since, t-values of permissive parenting style of parents and social skills of the students are -5.67 and 15.097 in significant level 0.000, respectively, thus self-esteem of students is different. Regarding to that β values of permissive parenting style and social skills are 0.23 and 0.19 , Then we can predict self-esteem value regarding to social skills 0.14 and 0.63, respectively.

Table 8. regression model coefficients of the fourth hypothesis

| P-value | t- value t | Standard β - value | Standard error | Estimated B- value | Variable |
|---------|------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 0/000 | 5/17 | - | 2/02 | 10/46 | Constant |
| 0/000 | -5/67 | -0/14 | 0/04 | -0/23 | Permissive |
| 0/000 | 15/097 | 0/63 | 0/013 | 0/19 | Social skills |

Fifth hypothesis: there is significant relationship between parenting styles of parents, social skills and self-esteem of students.

Since estimated P-value (0.000) is less than significant level 0.05, then H_0 is rejected. Thus, linear regression model is meaningful. It means that there is significant relationship between authoritative, dictator and permissive parenting styles of parents, social skills and self-esteem of the students. Correlation coefficient is $r=0.72$, it shows that there is significant relationship between parenting styles of parents, social skills and self-esteem of the students and since significant level is 0.000 and it is less than $\alpha=0.05$. Then this relationship is significant and since, R^2_{adj} is equal to 0.52, then all variables in this model show variance of students, self-esteem 0.52.

Table 9. analysis of regression model variance of the fifth hypothesis

| P-value | F- value | R ² | R | Sum of means | Freedom degree | Sum of squares | Change resource |
|---------|----------|----------------|------|--------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 0/000 | 118/002 | 0/52 | 0/72 | 34426/86 | 3 | 103280/59 | Regression |
| | | | | 291/75 | 323 | 94234/36 | Residential |
| | | | | - | 326 | 197514/95 | Total |

Also, regarding to estimated P-value in test of regression model coefficients, H^1_0 , H^2_0 and H^3_0 are rejected in 0.05 level. since, t-values of authoritative, dictator and permissive parenting styles of parents are 6.12, -11.96 and 4.57 in significant level 0.000, respectively, thus social skills of students are different based on parenting styles of parents. Regarding to that β values of authoritative, dictator and permissive parenting styles are 1.12, -1.52 and 0.57, Then we can predict social skills of students regarding to parenting styles, 0.382, 0.501 and 0.179, respectively

Table 10. regression model coefficients of fifth hypothesis

| P-value | t-value | Standard estimated β | Standard error | Estimated B | Variable |
|---------|---------|----------------------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|
| 0/000 | 11/7 | - | 7/68 | 89/92 | Constant |
| 0/000 | 9/12 | 0/382 | 0/123 | 1/12 | Authoritative |
| 0/000 | -11/96 | -0/501 | 0/128 | -1/52 | Dictator |
| 0/000 | 4/57 | 0/179 | 0/123 | 0/56 | Permissive |

4. CONCLUSION

Data analysis by using multi-variable regression shows that there is significant relationship between authoritative, dictator and permissive parenting styles of parents and social skills and self-esteem of students. Also, we can predict self-esteem of students regarding to authoritative, dictator and permissive parenting styles, 0.38, 0.162 and 0.405, respectively. These results associated with findings of conducted study by Mohammadi (2008) showed that learning social skills affects on improving self-esteem of students, significantly. One of effective factors on human development and growth is family. Family is one of the most durable factors that affects on personal development and improving of individuals, their morality and mental health, significantly. Regarding to these results and results of pervious studies we can say that parents who behave with children authoratively and logically, additionally maintain their respect in family, respect to ideas of their children and thus their children have high degree of self-esteem. But, parents who use permissive parenting style can not control their children and every one decides in family and there is no respect between members of family, in such families children have low degree of self-esteem. Also, people who have high social skills have high degree of self-esteem.

Also, results of multi- regression showed that there is significant relationship between authoritative parenting style of parents and social skills, self- esteem of students and we predict self- esteem of student based on authoritative and social skills 0.43 and 0.39, respectively. These results associated with results of conducted study by Hossainian et al showed that there is significant relationship between self-esteem of students in two groups: students who can hear and students who can not hear. Accordingly, regarding to results of pervious studies we can say that parents who behave with their children by using authoritative parenting style, their children have high self-esteem. Also, children who have high social skills and needed social skills to communicate with others are more successful in their relations and have high self-esteem. Also, data analysis showed that there is linear and significant

relationship between dictator parenting style of parents, social skills and self-esteem of the students. We can predict self-esteem of students 0.559 regarding to social skills. Thus, regarding to results of pervious studies we can say that having social skills is one of the main factors of self-esteem of students. Dictator parents impose their rules. They are violent and response to bad behavior of their children with punishment. Their love and intimacy tool with their children is in low level. They do not pay attention to desires of their children and do not want to know about their ideas. These children have not mental and intellectual constancy. They became sad, soon and are vulnerable against stresses. In this parenting style, parents emphasize on compulsory power and order.

Also results of data analysis based on multi-regression model showed that there is linear and significant relationship between permissive parenting style of parents, social skills and self-esteem of the students. We can predict self-esteem of students based on permissive parenting style and social skills, 0.14 and 0.63, respectively. These results are consistent with conducted studies by Hossainian *et al* (2007), Shik (1995). Permissive parents are careless about learning social skills of their children. The rules are weak in these families they do not follow social rules and customs. In such families every one does whatever likes and children in these families have practical and mental independency and there is mental disorder in these families. This disorder leads to decrease responsibility of children. Also these children are obstinate resistant against adults and have low degree of self-esteem. They become angry and happy very soon. Also they are aggressive and vulnerable against mental stresses. Family background shows self-esteem of individuals to themselves as members of the family. A person who feels he/she is as useful member of family tries to do his/her duty in best way and he/she will receive his/her parents and family members. He/ she feels security and achieves high degree of self-esteem. Regarding to results of this research and previous studies, we can say that the parents who behave with children in permissive parenting way can not control their children an everyone wants to decide for him/her self. Family members do not respect each other in these families and children have low degree of self-esteem.

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