

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHILD REARING SELF-CONCEPT AND SOCIAL MATURITY OF KERMANSHAH STUDENTS

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Abstract

This study aimed to investigate the interdependence among the mothers child rearing styles and "self-concept and social maturity" of Kermanshah students. Our research is correlation one, and in this direction the relationship among child rearing practices, self – concept and social maturity are being examined. The used mechanisms in this search paper are in clouding of, beck self-concept questionnaire, wine lend social maturity questionnaire, Bamrind child – rearing practices questionnaire. The statistical universes of present study were all of the mothers and primary school girl and boy students of Kermanshah city. And the statistical sample were including of 206 objects in general, the girls and boy students of Kermanshah 4s high schools, and the mothers of this city. For selection of specimen we have used from multi – stage and random cluster sampling method, and obtained data have been analyzed According to the correlation coefficient of Pearson product – moment correlation coefficient and independent gropes t test. The results of this examination showed that: There is interdependence among the parent child – rearing practices and social maturity of students ($p<0.01$). There is an interdependence among the parent child – rearing practices and self – concept of students ($p<0.01$). There is an interdependence between social maturity and self-concept ($p<0.01$). There is difference among the parent child – rearing practices ratio girl and boy ($p<0.05$).

Keywords: child rearing styles, self-concept, social maturity

Introduction

One of the leading factors in human development and growth is the very role of family. The family environment is the first and most durable factor which affects in the individual personality development where on individual's ethics, health and mental health rely on this matter of importance (Shariatmadari, 1999). Children's reactions to their surroundings influenced by social and cultural norms among a large group that is grown among them. Since the family is a social unit and its social values and measures are transferred to the child so as an intermediate by means of social environment influences the child upmost (Ahadi& Mohseni, 1999). According to sociologists, the infrastructure for deviations appear mainly by the family and society(Ghaemi,1985). Hence, it can point out to this fact that the family plays

an important role in formation of personality and Training and rearing Humans. Parenting styles is a system of attitudes, actions and non-verbal expression which determines the nature of the interaction between child and parents in variety situations (Darling, 1993). To determine obvious and overt behavior of children with emotional reactions, perceptions, attitudes of the child, the role of family is not latent for everyone. Parenting styles and parental behavior can avoid or facilitate children development process. For instance, strict and harsh parents avoid Children's Peer relations, which such relations are mentioned essential, whereas understanding parents will be a source of comfort and security for their children (Dowkohaki, 2008). Self-concept as a personality variable plays an important role in encountering difficulties in human life. Self-concept is distinguishable from self-awareness, which refers to the extent to which self-knowledge is defined, consistent, and currently applicable to one's attitudes and dispositions (Tamanaeifar et al. 2010). Social maturity is fundamental in everyone's life whereby causes intellectual development and other aspects of personal development appear. Undoubtedly, the most important aspect of the personality of individual is the very the social dimension of personality. Social maturity means the bilateral effect of individual realized in interacting with others, i.e. accepting the social roles inherently includes various skills and aspects such as social responsible behavior, the quality of relations with peers, self-regulatory including goal-setting, interpersonal and problem solving styles, self-awareness, empathy, coping with emotions and decision making (Taheri et al. 2010). This study aimed to investigate the interdependence among the mothers child rearing styles and "self-concept and social maturity" of Kermanshah students.

Problem Statement

One of the factors which influence forming human's behavior besides the genetic, is the very life environment. Reactions or in a plain language parenting styles recognized as the family functions have been recognized as the early environmental effects determining the early fundamental of personality, whereby most of values, attitudes and motivations of the child seen in the family develop and evolved (Dowkohaki, 2008).

Parents as factors affecting children's lives are responsible for taking care of the child, rearing him and managing how to control him, they are thought as the early fundamentals to change and socialize the child's life (Briesmeister, M,J, schaefer,E,C, 2007).

Hence, parenting style is a new area which a particular attention assigned to it from the 1970s onwards; since that time a variety of approaches have been proposed to prevent and resolve the child-parent relationship problems so that parents used a therapy to resolve such problems (stamborz, z, 2006). Parenting styles are patterns of child rearing developing by means of setting rules by parents as well as parents' reaction to child behaviors (coplan, R, lagace, Miulton, C, E, 2006). In other words, parenting styles are expressed as the set of attitudes towards child on how to make relationship with him and create an emotional atmosphere shown by parents' behavior (darling, N, 1999). Baumirnd (1991), with regard to two fundamentals: undemanding and responding have introduced four main patterns for parenting style; refer to following to see them:

- authoritative parenting
- authoritarian parenting
- indulgent parenting
- neglectful parenting

According to Baumrind(1991), parenting styles act as an intermediate among normative variables and Socialization of children, correlated with social competences. Children to exploit from maximum mental capacity and their potential abilities, require having positive attitude towards themselves, surrounding area and strong stimulus to attend in social environment. Self concept is a range of attributes, abilities, attitudes and values which the person believes (Rahmanian and colleagues, 2012). The studies by Pou et al.(1995), Dworkin et al. (1995) show that individuals with positive self concept in social, academic and occupational fields attain more success. Social maturity means the situation while the person could undertake his tasks in social situations with relying only on himself without getting help from others. Family plays a vital role in forming Social maturity in Adolescence (Ahmadvand, 2003).

As the ultimate goal of education is the very notion of autonomy and achieving maturity types, so parenting styles affects social maturity in Adolescence upmost whereby it helps for child development and autonomy. The mother among family members is the first person who has a direct relationship in utero to the end of child's life. Mother herself and parenting styles used by her affects children's social development severely. Mother is a trajectory for the child to enter the social life (Ahmadvand, 2004).

According to what mentioned above, it can say that parenting styles affect self concept and social maturity. The results from a variety of studies like the study by Decovis & Janssens(1992) show that a significant relationship exists between parents parenting styles and social situation in Adolescence. This means that parents with authoritative parenting style, socially, have more skills rather than the adolescents who have parents with other parenting styles including authoritarian parenting, indulgent parenting and neglectful parenting. Hence, this paper intends to go through finding whether there is a relationship between parenting styles, self-concept and social maturity or not?.

Research importance

Unfortunately, most parents due to lack of understanding the age-development characteristics of children, make so many mistakes in the parenting style where on impatience and irresponsibility avoids them to go through necessary trainings, so that technical deficiencies in parenting styles compensate with supplying unnecessary facilities and irrational attentions to the children(Professor of Family Education Master Plan, 2002).

The family is the leading factor which affects forming the children's attitudes towards themselves and society. The family is responsible to form the children's personality where on any neglect in rearing the child causes incomparable damages enter to the child and the society. Various parenting styles cause different characters emerge at children. Scholars have attempted to investigate the effect of these styles on different aspects of life and individuals' competence. One of the difficulties the most parents encounter with it is lack of awareness on how to apply parenting styles in children. Definitely, if parents know the fundamentals of personality in children form in the family and parenting quality affects directly the children behavior and mental, social and physical health, so a huge effort would be made in learning and adopting proper parenting styles(Navaeinejad, 1996). Furthermore, according to this principle which says "Prior to treatment is prevention" , so informing parents about parenting styles is fundamental in the educational system. On the other hand, the importance of topic stems from the point that, today, the topic used the most in the society is the topic of family where sometimes large costs spent to inform and aware the families on how to make proper relationships between parents and

children. Hence, such research can be a leading factor influencing in changing attitudes toward parenting styles and improving parent-children relationships.

Research Background

Rezaei(1995) addressed to review the relationship between mothers' parenting practices and maturity of students. Statistical population of this research entails first, second, and third grade of secondary schools at department of education region 6 Tehran in 1995-1996. The results showed that there is a significant relationship between rational authoritative parenting and social maturity among the students, but a significant relationship does not exist between authoritarian and indulgent parenting styles and the factor of social maturity.

Gerami(2008) in his study showed that most mothers use the rational authoritative parenting style whereby there is no significant relationship between parenting styles among males and females.

Pakdaman et al.(2011) in a study examined the role of mothers' parenting style in Social maturity of adolescents, where the results showed that rational authoritative parenting style predicts social maturity and its components.

Dekovic and Janssens (1992) in a study showed that the children social status can be predicted by means of parenting styles. So, one can say that a significant relationship exists between parenting styles and "Rational authority and Social development".

Grolnick and Ryan (1989) in a study showed that parenting styles associate to rational authority with positive behavior consequences such as Self-regulation, higher social capabilities, positive social adjustment. Baumirnd(1972) in a research concluded that parents succeed in rearing the children with social skills using rational authoritative parenting. Further, the difference between IQ groups in terms of social maturity is significant so that the best parenting style for mothers for social maturity of adolescents is the very rational authoritative parenting style where on intelligence plays important roles in achieving social maturity, mentioning that witted, slow-witted and normal people do not achieve social maturity in a specific age.

Baumirnd(1972) in his study came to an end that parents with rational authoritative parenting style in rearing the children with social skill are more successful.

The research by pou et al.(1995), shall et al.(1996) and Durkin et al.(1996) show that individuals with positive self-concept in social, academic and occupational areas can gain more success. Frances, Martin (2000) came into the results in this study that there is a significant relationship between self-concept and success in the personal and social areas. Furthermore, it is acclaimed that the females have more negative self concept rather than males so they would be stressed more, where this might decrease their performance in higher education levels.

Sub-objectives of research entail:

- 1- Determining the relationship between parenting styles and students' social maturity
- 2- Determining the relationship between parenting styles and students' self concept
- 3- Determining the relationship between self concept and students' social maturity
- 4- Determining the difference between parents' parenting styles used for boys and girls

Research questions

- 1- Is there a significant relationship between parenting styles and students' social maturity among Kermanshah students?

- 2- Is there a significant relationship between parenting styles and students' self concept among Kermanshah students?
- 3- Is there a significant relationship between self concept and students' social maturity among Kermanshah students?
- 4- Is there a significant relationship between parents' parenting styles used for boys and girls among Kermanshah students?

Research methodology

Present research is an applied-descriptive research using correlation method. The statistical universes of present study were all of the mothers and primary school girl and boy students of Kermanshah city. And the statistical sample were including of 206 objects in general, the girls and boy students of Kermanshah 's high schools, and the mothers of this city. Yet, due to the probability of testing decrease, the sample size is take as 240 individuals. For selection of specimen we have used from multi – stage and random cluster sampling method, and obtained data have been analyzed According to the correlation coefficient of Pearson product – moment correlation coefficient and independent gropes t test. The sample selection was in a way that with regard to Three areas of education in Kermanshah, firstly 4 boys and girls high schools and from each high school, two Second base classes were chosen.

Questionnaire tools

Inventory parenting practices: Baumirnd from University of California in 1973 provided a set of observations by which patterns of parenting styles were specified, he designed a questionnaire for his studies provided with his name, used in a large body of research (Vaisi, 2004).

Beck Self-Concept Inventory (BST): Beck self concept Test was provided in 1978 by Beck and Estiri based upon the Beck's cognitive theory which includes 25 articles. Based upon the research by Beck et al.(1992), this scale measures five aspects of the features including Intellectual ability, Work efficacy, Physical attractiveness, social skills, Virtues and Vices.

Winelend social maturity scale: Winelend social maturity scale is one of the developmental scales which deals with the individual's ability in meeting the academic needs of him and undertaking responsibility.

Research findings

Table 1. The relation between parenting styles and students' social maturity of the students

Variables Index	Pearson's correlation coefficient R	The coefficient of determination(v)	Significance level of P value
Social maturity/ authoritative parenting	0/47**	0/22	0/001
Social maturity/ authoritarian parenting	-0/62**	0/38	0/001
Social maturity/ indulgent parenting	0/05	-	0/49
**p< 0/01 · * p< 0/05 · n=206			

According to the results from the findings, a positive significant relationship between authoritative parenting style and students' social maturity (0.47) exists, where a negative

significant relationship exists between authoritarian parenting and social maturity(-0.62); yet, a significant relationship between indulgent parenting and social maturity was not observed.

Table 2. The relation between parenting styles and self concept of the students

Variables Index	Pearson's correlation coefficient R	The correlation	The coefficient of determination(v)	Significance level of P value
Social maturity/ authoritative parenting	0/62**	+	0/38	0/001
Social maturity/ authoritarian parenting	-0/75**	-	0/56	0/001
Social maturity/ indulgent parenting	0/18*	+	0/03	0/02
**p< 0/01 , * p< 0/05 , n=206				

According to the results from the findings, a positive significant relationship between self concept and authoritative parenting style (0.62) and indulgent parenting style (0.18) exists, where a negative relationship between self concept and authoritarian parenting style (-0.75) exists.

Authoritative parenting style and students' social maturity (0.47) exists, where a negative significant relationship exists between authoritarian parenting style and social maturity (-0.62); yet, a significant relationship between indulgent parenting and social maturity was not observed. Authoritative parenting style(0.38), authoritarian parenting style(0.56) and indulgent parenting style(0.03) confirm the variance of self concept for the students.

Table 3. The relation between self concept and students' social maturity of the students

Variables Index	Pearson's correlation coefficient R	The correlation	The coefficient of determination(v)	Significance level of P value
Self concept/ Social maturity	0/68**	+	0/46	0/001
**p< 0/01 , * p< 0/05 , n=206				

According to the results from the findings, a positive significant relationship between Self concept and Social maturity of students (0.68) has been confirmed at p<0.001.

Table 4. Comparison of the means for the parents' parenting style for males and females

Parenting styles/ statistical indices		No	Mean	Standard deviation	T	df	Significance level
authoritative parenting	Males	103	4/04	0/38	2/26	204	0/025
	Females	103	3/92	0/37			
authoritarian parenting	Males	103	2/44	0/77	-2/41	204	0/017
	Females	103	2/68	0/62			
indulgent parenting	Males	103	2/33	0/73	0/91	204	0/365
	Females	103	2/24	0/70			

As shown in table 4, there is a significant difference between mean in using authoritative parenting style by parents for males and females(p< 0/05), where the extent to use authoritative parenting style for males(4.04) is significantly more than the one for the

females(3.92). in using authoritarian parenting style, there is a significant difference for males and females($p < 0/05$) and parents use authoritarian parenting style for girls(2.68) more than for boys(2.44). a significant difference was not observed among boys and girls in using indulgent parenting style.

Discussion and Conclusion

The results of research showed that a positive significant relationship between authoritative parenting style and students' social maturity exists where a negative relationship exists between social maturity and authoritarian parenting style; yet, a significant relationship was not observed between indulgent parenting style and social maturity. So, it can say that the students who have authoritative parenting style are the ones with high social growth. Findings of this part are in accordance with the findings of the research by Rezaei(1995) and Pakdaman et al.(2011). These findings together with the results of the present paper grounded on the relationship between parents' parenting styles and social maturity indicate that the adolescents who have achieved social maturity have the mothers who have used more the rational authoritative parenting style. It can say that the parenting styles by mother used in rearing children play essential role in achieving social maturity. According to the research findings, the best parenting style used by mothers to achieve social maturity is the rational authoritative parenting style whereby the mothers besides being intimate with their children can control them. This style helps the children to adapt themselves with social norms and find their ability to living, getting ready to undertake the personal, social and family responsibilities, while the children suffer from anxiety, depression and other similar things using authoritarian parenting style, so they cannot achieve social maturity because they won't have decision-making power. The results showed that a significant relationship exists between children's self concept and authoritative parenting style, i.e. the more score of individuals in authoritative parenting style scale is, the score of self concept increases and vice versa. Hence, one can say that the families with the v style would have higher self concept. The negative relationship between children's self concept and authoritarian parenting style shows the more harsh parenting style is, the lower self concept would be realized in such students. Further, there is a significant relationship between children's self concept and indulgent parenting style. The findings of this part are in accordance with the findings of the research by Gerami(1999) and Nejad poor Ostadi(2009). To define these findings, it has to be noted that the students with positive self concept have the mothers who have use the rational authoritative parenting style. According to the results of the present study, the best parenting style used by mothers to achieve children's positive self concept is the very authoritative parenting style.

Children who have parents with authoritative parenting style rather than other children have better social and emotional behaviors and consequences; such children are the children who are independent, sociable, courage and purposeful prospected to achieve success. Such children have a positive feeling of their abilities and are less suspected to depression and anxiety. Further, findings showed that a positive significant relationship exists between self concept and social maturity of the children, i.e. the more individuals' score in self concept scale is, the social maturity increases and vice versa. To sum up, the students who have higher score in the self concept scale have higher social growth. Findings of this part are in accordance with the findings of the research by pou et al. (1995) and Dekovic and Janssens(1996).

According to the studies provided in this paper, the individuals with positive self concept in social, personal academic and occupational areas can gain more success. Further, the findings of this part are in accordance with the findings of the research by Francis, Martin (2000). To define this finding, it can say that while the adolescents reach to a stable feeling of positive self concept they can rely on their abilities to improve their performance in their social life. Findings showed that a significant difference exists between the mean in using the authoritative parenting styles by parents for both males and females ($p < 0.05$), and the use of authoritative parenting styles for males (4.04) is significantly more than for the females (3.92), where there is a significant difference in using authoritarian parenting style for males and females ($p < 0.05$); the parents use the authoritarian parenting styles for females (2.68) rather than males (2.44).

A significant difference was not observed in using indulgent parenting style for males and females. The findings of this part are not relevant with the findings of the study by Gerami (2008). Findings of the study by Gerami (2008) showed that mothers use the rational authoritative parenting styles more where there is not a significant difference in using parenting styles among males and females. To define these findings of this paper, one can say that the parents' parenting styles are different for males and females so that parents use authoritative parenting style and authoritarian parenting style for males and females, respectively. To confirm this fact, it can say that the reason for the difference in parents' parenting styles among males and females might be attributed to the cultural, social and family factors.

Suggestions

It is recommended to examine the relationship between parenting styles and self concept and social maturity in groups particularly the students where conducting a variety of research give different findings in terms of social, cultural and economic base. Parenting styles as one of the One of the topics of family education in all academic courses can be performed. According to the fact lied in the point that developing self concept plays important role in personal and social development of children, so it is suggested to develop educational workshops for the children in this regards.

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