



The Relationship between Parenting Styles and Mental Health of Iranian Elementary School Students

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ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received: 26 February 2015;

Received in revised form:

15 March 2015;

Accepted: 6 April 2015;

Keywords

Parenting style,
Authoritative style,
Authoritarian style,
Permissive style,
Mental health.

ABSTRACT

This study endeavored to investigate the relationship between parenting styles and mental health of Iranian elementary students using descriptive research method. To measure the variables used in the study, two questionnaires of parenting style of Bamrind (1991) and general health (GHQ- 2) were used and the findings revealed that the relationship between authoritative parenting style and mental health was positive. In similar, the relationship between permissive parenting style and mental health of elementary students of Shemiranat was positive. However, there was a negative relationship between authoritarian parenting style and mental health of students. Also, the results of regression test showed that among the three dimensions of parenting styles (authoritative, authoritarian and permissive), merely the authoritative parenting style had the ability to predict the mental health of students.

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Introduction

In fact, plenty of psychological damages in adulthood were problems emerging in childhood and adolescence. If the adolescence passes without problem, a juvenile will become a healthy adult and plays an adult role properly. But if difficulties arise in this way and impact on adolescent mental health, a juvenile will lose his way. There are so many students in the early stages of secondary education who abandoned their school because of having mental stress and consequently mental illnesses. Or, there are some students who are suffering from reducing intellectual and practical efficiency because of having mental problems in their childhood or there are some others who are under mental pressure after graduation (Sadeghian et al., 1389, p. 40).

At the present time, the mental health is one of the most important indicators of health and hygiene in the society and is considered deeply by psychiatrists, psychologists and other behavioural and social scientists. Mental health means the ability of an individual to accomplish his daily activities, to make a relationship with his family and circumstances and not having an inappropriate behaviour in terms of culture and society. As a result, psychological hygiene is a science and art helping people mentally and emotionally to be compatible with their environment and choose more favourable solutions for their problems by generating the accurate methods. If mental pressures threat individual continuously, an individual cannot be happy, strong and capable of doing his social responsibilities (Sadeghi et al., 1391, p.3).

Mental health is a science and art helping people mentally and emotionally to be compatible with their environment and choose more favourable solutions for their problems by generating the accurate methods. The problems of mental health emerge because of mental problems of adolescence and childhood or starting a new disease in a human being. Sensitivity in interpersonal relationships, loneliness, depression, anxiety, aggression, and issues related to Suicides are examples of this problem (Zarepour et al., 1391, p. 86).

Various factors can affect person's mental health. The countless research shows that many health problems and mental disorders have social origin (Beasley et al., 2003, p.84). Among the factors that can affect the mental health of individuals, parent's parenting style can be mentioned. The family is the first and most fundamental institution that plays an essential role in shaping human character. Human life begins in the family and an individual personality also shapes there. Furthermore, the values and his intellectual criteria are founded in the family. These initial effects on behaviours, individual communication with others and compatibility with environment have crucial role in an individual future and ultimately his overall life. Child character is similar to emotional environment of his family. Although the relation between disposition of parents and behaviour of the child is clear, the importance of that is investigated in recent times. Undesirable behaviours are rooted in parental behaviour of parents who are too emotional, supportive, sermonizer, too responsible and possess children attitudes. The environmental factors which are important for development of students' mental health are parenting style or family environment (Vahedi, 1388, p. 109).

In fact, one of the factors influencing the formation of personality, behaviour patterns and mental health of children are the family and the relationship between parents and children (Haghighi and Khalilzadeh, 1390, p. 23)

The set of attitudes, actions and statements of non-verbal and verbal of parents that identify the interaction nature of the parent and child in different situations are considered as the parenting style (Slicker et al., 2005, p. 231). In this study, the researcher is faced with the question whether there is a relationship between parenting styles and mental health of students. The results of this study provide the sufficient information and knowledge to experts and managers of education in terms of type of parents' upbringing and parenting style as a factor for development of students' mental health.

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Theoretical research

Parenting styles

Family is the first stronghold that links the child with his circumstances. Child in the family learns basic notions about the universe, grows mentally and physically, learns the ways of speaking, learns the basic norms of behaviour and ultimately forms his attitudes, ethics and morals (Zahrakar, 1387, p 83).

Families use a particular style in upbringing of their children. The set of attitudes, practices and nonverbal and verbal statements of the parents which identify the nature of parent-child interactions in various situations are known as parenting style (Slicker et al., 2005, p 231).

Darling and Ashtenberg state the parenting style as the constellation of attitudes and behaviours that define the emotional atmosphere and identify the nature of parent-child interactions (Hillstorm, 2009, p.33).

Kamijani et al., (1386) define parenting styles as set or system of behaviours which explain parent-child interactions in a wide range of situations and create an influential interactive environment. Parenting style is an affecting element that has a crucial role in psychopathology and growth of children.

Parenting styles mean the ways which parents use to control their children. Diana Baumrind has collected information in a series of investigations about parenting styles with regard to the parent interactions with their pre-school children. The result shows that parenting style has two broad aspects. The first aspect is being demanding. Some parents assign high standards for their children and expect them to meet these criteria. Other parents have little expectation from their children and rarely try to influence their children's behaviour. The second aspect is responding. Some parents are receptive to their children and respond to their requests. They often engage in open discussion and dialogue with their children. However, there are existed some unconcerned parents. Various combinations of demanding and responsive make four parenting styles. The Bamrind study has focused on 3 of these styles including authoritative, authoritarian, and permissive. Authoritative parenting style has three dimensions of contact (supportive and receptive), order (control) and autonomy (freely contribution). Authoritarian parenting style also has three aspects of physical coercion, verbal hostility punitive and non-explanatory. Permissive parenting style has one dimension of ignorance (George, 2004, p.35).

Authoritarian style

Authoritarian parents often humiliate and punish their children without explaining the reason of these penalties. Hence, these attitudes cause disruption of children in processing of messages and talks of others and consequently live in constant fear. Generally, it can be said that children with authoritarian parents are unhappy and suffer from lack of trust, poor communication and conflict with peers at school. They get lower academic achievement s and their parent's behaviour is shown in their attitude. These children are anxious, lonely and unhappy. In case of failure, they react with violence and rage (Azadi, 1382, p.37).

Authoritative style

Authoritarian and permissive parenting styles are placed on both sides of a continuum. Versus authoritative style is somewhere between these two styles. Parents who use this style have suitable attention to their children and use moderate levels of parental control, and allow children to be independent increasingly (Dwairy et al., 2006, p. 235). Authoritative style is the most appropriate parenting style. Parents ask reasonable requests from their children and insist them to obey these

appeals by determination of their limits. At the same time, they show devotion and love, patiently listen to the views of their children and encourage them to participate in family decisions. Authoritative style is a rational and democratic manner in which the rights of parents and children are respected. Parents emphasize on freedom and discipline. Also, they encourage verbal communication and interaction. They explain the reasoning behind the rules when they avoid children of doing a particular task (Azadi, 1382, p.38).

Permissive style

Parents who use this style are kind and responsive, but are not demanding. They avoid of controlling their children. Permissive parents allow their children to make their own decisions in any age while still they are not able to do so. They can eat and sleep whenever they want or watch TV whatever they want. Children are not forced to learn an appropriate attitude or do house work. These parents are not organized and well planned. They leave their children without teaching them to be a mature and responsible person. Moreover, children don't feel that they are equal to their parents even if sometimes protest against them (Burke, 1995; translated Mohammadi, 1383, p. 86). It seems that parents with permissive parenting style have two models: forgiving permissive parents and apathetic permissive parents. Forgiving permissive parents are friendly, supportive and sensitive to their children's' feelings and emotions. However, they use low level of control and have fewer requests from their children. Such parents allow their children to be autonomous in their decision. They have friendly verbal and nonverbal relationship with their children. They care their children and express their opinion not clearly whenever children have to be limited. An apathetic permissive parent is the second permissive parenting style. In this style, parents do not involve emotionally with their children and have break emotions in relation to their children. They are dissimilar in providing and maintaining the standards, expectations and responsibilities of parenting style (Sharifi Jafjiri, 1386, p.54).

Mental Health

Health word in the dictionary means "healthiness, happiness, flourishing, security, integrity, righteousness, salvation and peace ". In popular belief, health means sickness absence in an organism. Organism act dynamically and continue its growth in healthy body. Self -discovery is closed to this concept and is mentioned in Psychotherapy and education of human relations.

According to Maslow, self-discovery means the desire to achieve the level of perfection which is accessible for an individual. In case of self-discovery or realization of the nature, potential skills of a person (organization) are flourished. Both concept of positive health and self-discovery achieve a special interest in the field of behavioural science (Ghorban Shiroudi, 1390, p.43).

The term of mental health is used to express a particular purpose for a society. Each culture has its own criteria for mental health. The purpose of each society is providing conditions which ensure the health of community members. Mental health is a part of general health (Zarei pour et al., 1391, p. 87). Mental health means the health of certain aspects of human, such as intelligence, mind, manner and opinion. On the other hand, mental health affects physical health. Many recent studies have found that a series of physical disorders are related to the particular mental circumstances (Shirudi, 1390, p. 43).

Mental health is used in board range. However, there is no specific definition for this word. Each group or individual has a

precise explanation for mental health. However, there is no such a thing for physical health (Shirudi, 1390, p. 43).

Mental hygiene means compatibility with others and an individual attempt to find the most appropriate way to live in a particular environment with others. In other words, it is really important to know how to deal with different needs and adapt to circumstances which are not beneficial for an individual. This alteration can be done through changing an individual in physical environment or the community (Milanifar, 1370, p. 65). According to World Health Organization mental health is existed in general health, and health means ability to fulfil mental and physical role. Hygiene does not mean absence of illness or retardation (Milanifar, 1370, p. 66).

Healthy individuals assign realistic goals for themselves and try to reach them. They attempt to accept the truth and adapt themselves to them. Also, they compromise with the community. The foundation of mental health is created in childhood and never stops improving. The family which each member of that has a good relationship with others and there is no tension in the family has mental health. Otherwise, family doesn't have mental health. Considering the importance of mental health foundation in childhood, logical and suitable behaviour are used instead of childish behaviour overtime. Character of individual is the set of behaviours that constitutes his personality and makes him look different from others. A person who has a healthy personality also has a mental health. Mental health means relative physical health. Individuals follow their goals and ideals and sometimes they may not reach their dreams. As a result of this matter they become far from mental health. In this case, when the intensity of the occasion cannot impact on their acceptable behaviours, they have mental health (Marashi, 1375, Ganji quoted, 1380, p.153).

Literature Review

The relationship among sensory processing sensitivity, parenting styles and Indices of psychological pathology are investigated (Rasoulzade Tabatabai et al., 1386). The results showed that there is a significant relationship between sensory processing sensitivity with anxiety and depression and parenting styles. The relation between sensory processing sensitivity and stress is stronger than depression. They are not estimated the depression after controlling stress. The interactions impacts are also significant and indicate the role of sensory processing sensitivity in predicting the Indices of psychological pathology in relation to parenting styles.

Sadeghian et al. (1389) in a study have assessed the mental health status of female students in the academic year of 1388-1387 in Hamadan. The results were presented that 60/2% of studied subjects from overall scale has score of 23 and above, 36.7 % of hypochondriasis sub scale, 46.5% of anxiety sub-scale, 49.5 % of social dysfunction measure and 45.8% of depression scale get 7 score or above. The results also showed that the field of study, grade and age of studied subjects were significantly associated with a mean score of mental health.

Mohammadi et al., (1391) in the research called "The role of self-control, quality of relationships with parents and school environment in mental health and adolescent antisocial behaviour" have found that there is a significant negative relationship between self- controlling, quality of relationships with parents and school environment and antisocial behaviour and absence of mental health. Multiple regression analysis showed that through variables of self-restraint, the quality of mother's relation, sex and school environment, 33% of the mental health variance can be explained and through variables of the quality of mother's relation, self-control (restraint) and

quality of the relationship with father 14% of the adolescent antisocial behaviour variance can be clarified. In general, it can be concluded that personal variables, family and school play an important role in the mental health and reduce antisocial behaviour of adolescents.

Terry (2004) in a study entitled "The relationship between parenting styles and children's criminal behaviour" which was done among 38 students concluded that among parenting styles including authoritarian, authoritative and permissive styles, there is a strong correlation between authoritarian style and criminal behaviour. Also, children whom their parents use authoritarian style do more criminal and risky tasks. This relation also is shown among families with low emotional feelings and more problems.

Mac Gregor (2008) and Kezdy et al., (2010) conducted a longitudinal study showed that religious education in childhood lead children to religious factors in adolescence and consequently has a positive effect on their mental and psychological health.

Hickman et al., (2000) concluded that parents who use authoritative parenting style in dealing with their children, their children have better academic performance, high self-control and self-regulation in dealing with their problems. The results also showed that the children who have parents using authoritarian and permissive parenting styles suffer from low academic performance, self-esteem, self-regulation and self-control. Their study also showed that children who have parents using authoritative parenting style, have less aggressive behaviour compared to authoritarian and permissive parenting style.

Conceptual model and hypotheses

Pervious investigations and analyses lead us to the fact that today parenting styles improve the mental health of students. The present study is based on a conceptual model of the relationships between parenting styles and mental health. In this study, the model of parenting style of Bamrind (1991) is used including three parenting styles of authoritarian, authoritative and permissive styles. In order to assess the mental health, the public health model of Kolberg (1972) is used including four components of the physical symptoms, anxiety, depression and social functioning. In this study, the variables of parenting styles and three dimensions of that are considered as independent variable. Mental health is considered as dependent variable. Figure (1) shows the relationship of these variables in terms of a model. This study seeks to answer the following assumptions.

Research hypotheses

- 1) There is a significant relationship between authoritative parenting style and mental health of elementary students of Shemiranat.
- 2) There is a significant relationship between authoritarian parenting style and mental health of elementary students of Shemiranat.
- 3) There is a significant relationship between permissive parenting style and mental health of elementary students of Shemiranat.
- 4) Various styles of parenting styles (authoritative, authoritarian and permissive) have the ability to predict the mental health of elementary students of Shemiranat.

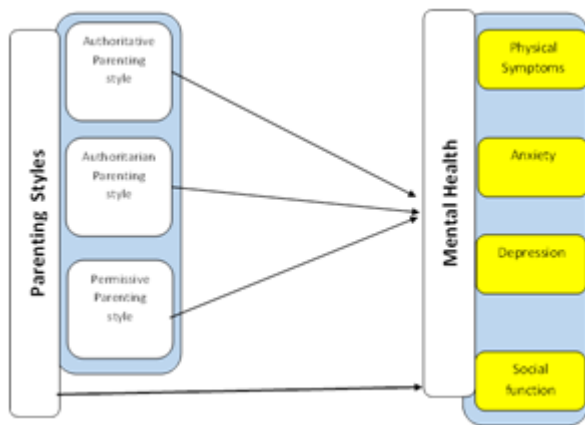


Figure 1. Conceptual model of this study

The population, sample and sampling

The population of this study is all elementary students of Shemiranat which is 28287 students including 13889 boys and 14398 girls according to the latest statistics and information. Based on Stratified sampling 379 students including 186 boys and 193 girls are collected as a sample.

Research Tools

The first tool used in this study is a Bamrynd parenting style (1991) questionnaire which is based on permissive, authoritative and authoritarian styles. This questionnaire consists of 30 items including 10 questions of permissive parenting style, 10 questions of authoritative parenting style and 10 questions of authoritarian parenting style items. In the questionnaire, parents determine their opinion according to 5 Likert scale. The validity of the questionnaire is considered previously by Esfandiari (1374) and Rezai (1379). According to them, the reliability and validity of this research is acceptable. Esfandiari asked from 10 psychology and psychiatry experts to determine the validity of each question of the questionnaire. The results showed that the questionnaire has validity. He asked from 12 mothers of the studied population to complete the questionnaire in order to determine the reliability of the questionnaire. After a week, questionnaires were completed by the same people again. The reliability for permissive style is %69, authoritarian style is %77 and authoritative style is %73 (Esfandiari, 1374). The reliability of the questionnaire is reported as %81 for permissive style, %85 for authoritarian and %92 for authoritative through retest method.

The second instrument used in this study is the questionnaire of General Health (GHQ- 2). The questionnaire of General Health consists of 28 items and is based on a five-point Likert scale option (very low, low, partly, high and very high), respectively. Higher scores indicate a lower mental health. This questionnaire includes four subscales: somatic symptoms, anxiety, social functioning and depression. The General Health Questionnaire is made through Golbarag and his colleagues in 1972. Then it is translated to Persian and validated. The reliability coefficient for the total scale is 93%.

Researcher after receiving a referral from the authorities, directly refer to the randomly selected sample and complete questionnaires by using them. Then SPSS used to count the scores of both questionnaires. In this study, Cronbach's alpha is used to assess reliability. In order to test the reliability the initial sample including 30 questionnaires are tested. Then, the amount of reliability coefficient is calculated as %88 for parenting styles and %86 for mental health through using obtained data and Spss.

It is important to note that the questions of a questionnaire are more about absence of mental health, such as depression, anxiety and etc. Questions were interpreted in reverse order to understand the interpretation of research questions and hypotheses better.

Data Analysis Methods

To analyse the data, the methods of descriptive statistics and inferential statistics, such as multiple linear regression and Pearson correlation coefficient are used.

Findings of the research

Based on the information provided in this section, the research questions are analysed. In this part of the test, multiple linear regressions and Pearson's correlation coefficient are used.

First hypothesis

There is a significant relationship between the authoritative parenting style and mental health of elementary students of Shemiranat.

To check the relationship between the authoritative parenting style and mental health of elementary students of Shemiranat, the Pearson correlation coefficient is used. The results are presented in Table 1.

As the above table indicates, there is a positive and direct relationship between authoritative parenting style and mental health of students ($r=0.71$). This relation is meaningful in alpha level of %1. In other words, the parent more use authoritative parenting style in dealing with their children, the children's mental health is greater. The calculated coefficient of determination indicates that the authoritative parenting style explains %51 of the variance of mental health.

The second hypothesis: There is a significant relationship between the authoritarian parenting style and mental health of elementary students of Shemiranat

To investigate the relation between authoritarian parenting style and mental health of elementary students of Shemiranat, the Pearson correlation coefficient is used. The results in Table 2 are presented.

As the above table indicates, there is a negative and indirect relationship between authoritative parenting style and mental health of students ($r=-0.46$). This relation is meaningful in alpha level of %1. In other words, the parent more use authoritarian parenting style in dealing with their children, the children's mental health becomes less. The calculated coefficient of determination indicates that the authoritarian parenting style explains %21 of the variance of mental health.

The third hypothesis: There is a significant relationship between the permissive parenting style and mental health of elementary students of Shemiranat.

To investigate the relation between permissive parenting style and mental health of elementary students of Shemiranat, the Pearson correlation coefficient is used. The results in Table 3 are presented.

As the above table indicates, there is a positive and direct relationship between permissive parenting style and mental health of students ($r=0.51$). This relation is meaningful in alpha level of %1. In other words, the parent more use permissive parenting style in dealing with their children, the children's mental health becomes more. The calculated coefficient of determination indicates that the permissive parenting style explains %26 of the variance of mental health.

The fourth hypothesis: different parenting styles (authoritative, authoritarian and permissive) have the ability to predict the mental health of elementary students of Shemiranat.

Table 1. Correlation between authoritative parenting style and mental health of elementary students of Shemiranat

Level of significance	Direction of correlation	R Square (R) ²	Amount of correlation	Type of correlation	Variables
0/000	Positive	0/51	0/71	Pearson	authoritative parenting style and mental health

Table 2. Correlation between Authoritarian parenting style and mental health of elementary students of Shemiranat

Level of significance	Direction of correlation	R Square (R) ²	Amount of correlation	Type of correlation	Variables
0/000	negative	0/21	-0/462	Pearson	Authoritarian parenting style and mental health

Table 3. Correlation between permissive parenting style and mental health of elementary students of Shemiranat

Level of significance	Direction of correlation	R Square (R) ²	Amount of correlation	Type of correlation	Variables
0/000	positive	260/	51/0	Pearson	Permissive parenting style and mental health

Table 4. The results of stepwise regression method to study the predictive relationship between parenting styles and mental health of elementary students of Shemiranat

P	T	Beta	B	R ²	R	Predictor variables	steps
./000	12/58	0/71	0/28	0/51	0/71	Authoritative parenting style	First step

To evaluate the effect of various parenting styles on mental health of elementary students of Shemiranat, a stepwise regression analysis is used.

To investigate whether different parenting styles (authoritative, authoritarian and permissive) have the ability to predict the mental health of elementary students of Shemiranat, regression analysis is used. The results of Table 4 show that among different parenting styles merely authoritative parenting style with beta coefficient of %71, as a predictive variable and criteria for inclusion in the final equation has the ability to explain the changes of mental health of elementary students of Shemiranat. However, other parenting styles don't have the significant contribution to predict mental health of elementary students of Shemiranat. Also, as you can see in the above table, authoritative parenting style explains %51 of the variance of mental health of elementary students.

Conclusion

The results show that there is a positive relationship between the authoritative parenting style and mental health of elementary students of Shemiranat ($r = \%71$). This relationship is significant at the alpha level of 0/01. In other words, the parents who use more authoritative parenting style in dealing with their children, the mental health of their children who are elementary students of Shemiranat become more. The results with previous findings (Masir Mohammadi et al., 1391; Terry, 2004) are matched.

The warmth and intimacy are existed in families with authoritative parenting style. They discuss about many issues, share their ideas and collaborate with each other. At the same time, restrictions, rules and regulations are clear. In these families, independency of children are important and according to their age, they have right of selection in their tasks. When children make a mistake or an error, their parents guide them and provide favourable environment for improving their mental health instead of blaming and punishing them (Khosrowgerdi, 1386, p. 23).

Parents with this style, control their children and demand too much of their children. But, these parents are respondents, sensitive and child circuit. Also, they respect their child's thoughts and feelings and participate in their child's decision-making (Sharifi Jafjiry, 1386, p. 55). They expect their children to have social competency and decent intelligence compatible with their age. They ask their expectations with warmth and intimacy. This is a mutual relationship between parents and children (Poorhesamy, 1377, p. 54). All these features make children have more mental health.

The results show that there is a negative relationship between the authoritarian parenting style and mental health of elementary students of Shemiranat ($r = \%46$). This relationship is significant at the alpha level of 0/01. In other words, the parents who use more authoritarian parenting style in dealing with their children, the mental health of their children who are elementary students of Shemiranat become less. The results are matched with previous findings (Mohammadi et al., 1391; Terry, 2004).

Children who are trained by the authoritarian style, often suffer from neurological, psychiatric and behavioural disorders. In this style, parents blame and punish their children for their faults without explaining the reason of that. Commonly there is no logical relationship between the punishment and the child's wrong behaviour or any error that comes from the children. Parents behave with their children with unnecessary violence. Also, they attack to personality of the children and create feelings of guilty in their children's mind. Continues blaming reduce self-confidence of children and cause them to imagine weak personality of themselves. After some time, they believe that the thought of their parents about themselves are totally true. Hence, these children become obedient and are not able to have an opinion when face with difficulties (Kamijany and Maher, 1386, p. 89).

The results show that there is a positive relationship between the permissive parenting style and mental health of elementary students of Shemiranat ($r = \%51$). This relationship is significant at the alpha level of 0/01. In other words, the parents

who use more permissive parenting style in dealing with their children, the mental health of their children who are elementary students of Shemiranat become more. The results with previous findings (Masir Mohammadi et al., 1391; Terry, 2004) are matched.

Permissive parenting style in childhood causes children to have lack of confidence, low self-esteem and self-controlling defects in learning about ethical issues and social constraints. These children have various developmental problems, such as inability to tolerate failures and control impulsive and aggressive behaviour. The children of these families are happier than children's of authoritarian families. However, they are immature and are not able to control impulsive attitudes. Evidence shows that the negligence of the parents towards their children violence is one of the factors contributing to the development of aggression and aggressive behaviour of children. Although the parenting styles in authoritarian and permissive families are different, the children of both families have low self-confidence and are aggressive (Azadi, 1382, p. 38). In general, permissive parenting style improves the mental health of students. The reason is, the parents who choose permissive parenting style tend to give more freedom to their children and less control them. Permissive parenting style removes any restriction of their children and they can freely express their ideas and opinions.

The results show that among different parenting styles merely authoritative parenting style with beta coefficient of %71, as a predictive variable and criteria for inclusion in the final equation has the ability to explain the changes of mental health of elementary students of Shemiranat. But, other styles don't have significant contribution to the prediction of mental health of elementary students of Shemiranat. Also, as it is obvious in above table, authoritative parenting style explains %51 of the variance of mental health. Considering the importance of mental health, progresses of it among individuals in order to enhancements of individual and social life, it is essential to investigate this concept. Various factors affect the mental health of individuals. In this context, family which is the main core of each society and centre of preserving health has a crucial role. Prat (quoted by Amini, 1374, p. 132) argues that the family is a unit that mental health is formed in it. Also, family has a crucial role in improving mental Hygiene and supporting of individual health. The interactions between parent and child and parenting styles are recognized as one of the most important factors of mental health (Zahrakar, 1387, p. 88).

According to this research, parents who use authoritative parenting style for upbringing their children, have children with warmth and intimate behaviour. The children of these families believe that they are accepted as a competence and valuable person. Having serious and suitable expectations of children make children evaluate their behaviours through logical standards.

In fact, this type of parenting style has a relationship with high continence and resistance to undesirable pressure. The juveniles, who face extremist behaviour of their parents, have tendency to be with their peers most of the time. So, they are more inclined to the suggestions of their peers in life. They intend to reject the rules of their parents and ignore the homework of their school. These children of parents with authoritative parenting style have high level of autonomy, social competency and mental health. The children of parents with authoritative parenting style use more problems solving in stressful situations compared to children of parents with

authoritarian parenting style. The attitudes of parents transmit to children through their parenting style.

Hence, parents should attempt to provide suitable and secure environment for their children. Also, children by feeling security and assurance do creative attitudes and try to have successful life. Parents should involve themselves in upbringing their children's talents, respond to their questions patiently and provide rich environment for them (Khosrowgerdi, 1386, p. 34).

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