

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTING STYLES AND ADOLESCENT SELF-CONTROL AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION SKILLS

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between parenting styles and skills, conflict resolution and adolescent self-control. The research is correlational. The study sample consisted of all high school students in Region Five of Tehran during the 2013-2014 academic year. Random sampling was used to select the method. The sample consisted of 200 students. The data collection tool was parenting style questionnaire data PSQD, Schneider self-control scale (2004) and Weeks (1994) conflict resolution questionnaire, respectively. In the present study was to test the research hypotheses, regression and correlation were used. Based on the values obtained, we can conclude that a significant level ($p=0 / 01$) between the skills of conflict resolution and parenting styles (authoritative) with self-control correlation significant positive and parenting styles (permissive) there was a significant negative correlation.

KEYWORDS: parenting style, self-control, conflict resolution skills

INTRODUCTION

One of the most important and yet most essential issues families, is Conflict between people and their members, especially adolescents. Parents often have negative attitudes towards adolescent conflict and fear and fleeing and attempting to destroy and suppress or ignore it. The main reason for this lack of information on the nature and characteristics of the conflict. Useful and usable conflicts of adolescence, depends on parents understanding the characteristics of the conflict, causes of formation and the ability and willingness of parents to resolve the conflict. Parents and family to be able to increase the effectiveness of family, needs the cooperation of children; In this regard, parents should arouse the Family members and believe open and two-way communication. In addition, the ability to resolve conflict among family members or between two or more points of view in a way those results is leading to achieve the goals of the family life (Abbaspour, 2009). Conflict is an inevitable part of life that has preoccupied many parents think and discuss it, is the most important topics of Behavioral science and psychology.

Robbins (2001) argues that conflict is a topic that has been occupied human mind more than anything that God has and his love. From the perspective of Sternberg (2011), parenting style parenting is to describe how the preferences of an individual. He believes that parenting style is not synonymous with the ability but the methods to apply in this field. Zaang (2011) also argues that, as there are many ways to manage society, for the administration or management of the daily activities of our children, there are many ways, and the different ways of handling or using abilities in this area called parenting style. Parenting styles are preferred method or the ability of parents in applying their abilities to educate their children. Parents are not confined and get caught within a single style, but can change their parenting styles in different situations and assignments (Gerigorincko, 2008, quoted from Seydi, 2010).

In most studies of the effect of parenting in Acquired characteristics of children many variables are assumed that Self-control of children among them (Marks & Whorf ·2010) quoted from Hashemi, 2011). With regard to the above and considering the influence of parenting style on conflict resolution skills and the ability to deal with a stressful stimulus, they know from their own attitudes and behavior (self-control) to deal with the stress of the environment. Researcher looking for answers to these questions, whether self-control and conflict resolution skills based on adolescent parenting style can be predicted?

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study was conducted using a correlation study sample consisted of all high school students in Region Five of Tehran was 2013-2014 school year. The number of samples was 200 .To select a random sample of cluster sampling method was used.

First of all high schools in the region of five education is listed. Among them the 4 high school Choice and among the targeted students of high, The sample consisted of 220 subjects were by random. In the present study was to test research hypotheses Multiple regression and Pearson correlation was used .

Research Tools

1-Parenting style questionnaire PSQD:

Parenting style questionnaire used in the study by Robinson et al. (2005) and based on the theory of parenting styles Baumrind (1982) has been made. Test material to explore different aspects of parenting style and child-parent relationships is written. Masumi (1390) in their study on a student sample, Cronbach's alpha or the same general questions equal to 85/0 reported (Masumi, 2011).

2-Self-control scale

This test was created in 2004 by Schneider, and has 18 articles. This test is inspired by previous tools to overcome the shortcomings of the questionnaire, was made to measure self-control has been prepared. Self-control questionnaire (self-monitoring) will be scored as correct or incorrect. Consistency scale of Self-control has an internal reliability of 90/0..

3-Conflict Questionnaire

Questionnaire of conflict as a means to measure the ideas of conflict resolution and person ability to create and provide win-win solutions and Beneficial to the parties for General Population by weeks (1994) was made. This test shows the overall evaluation by using Split- half methods; Score of two factors of 2 and 7 of all factors of this test were reliable and valid. Cronbach's alpha coefficient for this test 78/0 have been met. The test has good construct validity and compared with the test ROCI-I, have a good concurrent validity

RESULTS

Table 1: Kolmogorov-Smirnov test for normality of research variables

P-value	Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z	Standard deviation	Average	Number	Indicators
0 / 641	0/744	7.85	37.65	200	Authoritative Style
0 / 607	0/738	6.14	31.82	200	Permissive Style
0 / 932	0/713	5.23	24.63	200	Authoritarian
0 / 864	0/326	2.14	11.82	200	CanninessExcessive
0 / 339	0/694	3.30	17.65	200	Conflict is natural
0 / 425	0/551	3.11	14.41	200	Space and location
0 / 322	0/428	3.25	15.63	200	Clarification
0 / 411	0/402	2.01	9.82	200	Considering the needs instead of demands
0 / 399	0/294	3.29	16.01	200	Create a positive working relationship
0 / 359	0/456	3.09	14.36	200	Focus on the future
0 / 471	0/278	1.93	8.12	200	Provide options for mutual benefit
0 / 148	0/628	2.01	10.39	200	Develop and provide a viable solution
0 / 329	0/783	3.93	18.63	200	Agreement based on mutual benefit
0 / 618	0/914	12/12	53/90	200	Self-control

Due to the significant level of Kolmogorov-Smirnov test in Table 1 for all the above-mentioned variables, more than 05/0, the result is that the distribution of all the variables were not significantly different from a normal distribution. Therefore, we conclude that the variables distribution is normal and regression can be used to answer the research hypotheses.

The main hypothesis

Self-control in adolescent based on parenting style and conflict resolution skills are predictable.

Table 2: Summary of regression from coefficients

Durbin-Watson	VIF	Tolerance	sig	t	β	B	Forecast
2/036	-	-	0/001	12/521		51/917	Fixed amount
	1/214	0/525	0/001	-2/111	-0/249	-0/365	Permissive Style
	1/127	0/634	0/126	0/365	0/047	0/059	Authoritarian Style
	1/388	0/574	0/001	4/214	0/496	0/514	Authoritative Style
	1/741	0/609	0/001	6/541	0/628	0/716	Conflict resolution skills (general)

**F =24/432 adjusted $R^2 = 0/451$ $R^2 = 0/469$ R= 0/685 ** significant at 0/01

Table 2 shows none of Tolerances are close to zero. Thus does not create any problem in regression analysis. Other features that should be considered in the regression are errors independent means the difference is between the actual values and the values predicted by the regression equation of each other. To achieve this aim the Durbin Watson¹ test is used when the allowable amount is between 5.1 to 5.2. According to the Durbin Watson statistics in Table that is equal to 2/036, it can be said that the obtained number located in permitted range. Therefore, the errors have no regression and correlation can be used. Results of Table 2 shows, the calculated F ratio (24/432) at confidence level at least %99 is significance. Thus, we can conclude that there are significant correlations between studied variables and adolescent's self-control. As a result, the evidence is sufficient to accept the original hypothesis. The obtained Mark Beta coefficients showed that Permissive parenting style landscape has significant negative correlation with self-control. However, the correlation between authoritative parenting style and adolescent conflict solving control themselves is positive and significant. Finally, according to the description and the regression coefficients are obtained based on the standardized regression coefficients are formulated as follows:

(Permissive Style) (0.249) - (conflict skills) (0.628) + (authoritarian style) (0.496) + 51.917 = (Y) Self-control.

Sub-hypothesis

Self-control in adolescents is based on the styles of parenting is predictable.

Table 3: Summary of regression from coefficients

Durbin-Watson	VIF	Tolerance	sig	t	β	B	Forecast
2/061	-	-	0/001	14/318		54/318	Fixed amount
	1/319	0/539	0/001	-6/445	-0/253	-0/389	Permissive Style
	1/111	0/634	0/158	0/418	0/049	0/061	Authoritarian Style
	1/487	0/593	0/001	8/878	0/499	0/519	Authoritative Style

**F = 16/658 adjusted $R^2 = 0/185$ $R^2 = 0/194$ R= 0/441 ** significant at 0/01

¹- Durbin- Watson

According to Durbin Watson statistic in table 3 that is equal to 2/061, It can be said that the obtained number is located in permitted rang. Therefore, the errors have no correlation and regression can be used. The results in Table 3 show that there are significant correlations between studied Variables and adolescents Self-control. As a result, the evidence is sufficient to accept the original hypothesis. The obtained Mark Beta coefficients showed that Permissive-parenting style has significant negative correlation with self-control. However, the variable correlation between authoritative parenting style and adolescents Self-control is positive and significant.

The second sub-hypothesis: Self-control in adolescents on conflict resolution skills are predictable.

Table 4: Summary of regression from coefficients

Durbin-Watson	VIF	Tolerance	sig	t	β	B	Variable Index
2/014	-	-	0/001	23/487**	-	61/479	Fixed
	1/512	0/644	0/001	3/479	0/319	0/388	Conflict is natural
	1/356	0/539	0/020	4/953	0/301	0/414	Space and location
	1/645	0/479	0/003	1/338	0/183	0/252	Clarification
	1/363	0/788	0/001	4/087	0/101	0/188	Considering the needs
	1/417	0/712	0/001	3/872	0/208	0/302	Positive contribution
	1/401	0/714	0/041	4/184	0/127	0/177	Focus on the future
	1/585	0/529	0/012	1/682	0/248	0/357	Mutual benefit
	1/414	0/632	0/001	4/087	0/242	0/339	Offer Viable solution
	1/366	0/447	0/001	3/872	0/363	0/502	Agreement based on mutual benefit
	1/412	0/493	0/826	0/184	0/077	0/078	Excessive Canniness

**31/121 = F; 0/265= adjusted; 0/273=; 0/523= R ** significant at 0/01

Results of Table 4 shows that there are significant correlations between studied variables and self-control. , As a result, the evidence is sufficient to accept the original hypothesis. So we can say with 99/0 confidence that all the Conflict resolution variables have a predictive power and only Excessive Canniness component showed no significant correlation with self-control.

DISCUSSION

Self-control in adolescents based on parenting style and conflict resolution skills are predictable. The findings showed that variables of parenting skills and conflict resolution skills 1.45 predicted 45/1percent of changes in self-control. This study is consistent with Deckowik & Meuss research (2008, quoted from Masumi, 2011). The study in 2008 examined the relationship between parenting style And its relation to peers dependency and self-control ability in 507 families with teenagers 12 to 18 years .The results indicated that parenting style and adolescent dependence was associated with the ability of self-control. The findings of the research in this area, with research results of Clement (2012) Is consistent. Clement (2012) argues that Individual which use self-control potential to resolve conflicts. Acts the demands of the other party and not willing to meet his interests, regardless, this leads to a conflict with another person. These people are not pressured others and not impose their views and opinions. Because the pressures of interpersonal conflict leads to anger and hostility and will lead to relationship breakdown. Therefore, the interaction of self-control and conflict resolution in these People will help them. Good social relationships and a sense of solidarity with others, among the characteristics of individuals with the ability to self-control. (Baron, 2007, quoted by Baloch, 2010). In another study by the Dawayeri (2008, quoted by Ghanbari, 2012) The relationship between the three methods parenting style, authoritarian parent, authoritative, permissive with Adolescents problem solving "Arab" ability was investigated that the results showed that Style of parenting on daughters self-control level ruling more than sons. Since the study was also performed on girls can show the results be consistent to confirm the proposed hypothesis. According to the results of

Theoretical Principles of study, the power results of this hypothesis with effects of parenting style from Schafer view (1995, quoted from Hawass, 2006) is consistent. The results show that parenting style variables predict 18.5 percent of changes in self-control. The results of this research study is consistent with Sydney (2007, quoted by Akbari, 2010). In a study by Sydney (2007, quoted by Akbari, 2010) was performed. Effects of authoritative parenting style, on Self-control in children with Friends, active involvement of parents in the school parents, Encourage parents on adolescent academic achievement and success in 9 high school with about 1,400 students were tested. Information related to parenting families, through student's report, about the parenting practices were collected. The results showed that, children of self-control parents that used authoritative parenting methods reported higher. As well as children have higher independent relationship with their parents than their peers. Rebecka (2012, quoted from Amiri, 2012) stated that Authoritative parents In raising children with social skills and have higher self-control in their behaviors are more successful, Because more than authoritarian parents trust their child training practices. In addition, the relationship between authoritarian parenting style and self-control, the results of this hypothesis is consistent with Patterson (2009, quoted by Akbari, 2010).

He in research showed that children who under the authoritarian parenting style compared with compared with children who were raised by other methods, had lower scores on measures of competence and self-control scores outside the home or at school. It can be said in explanation of findings, Martin (2010, Salowsckey, 2005, quoted from Masoumi, 2011) believe that personality and behavior patterns in adolescents is dependent upon parenting methods in childhood and Parents dealing with them. In addition, Parents play a major role in the socialization of children, and children behavior directly, indirectly affect the parents, and influenced by their behavior and in minds of children in a Family with magisterial atmosphere, assuming social environments succession like school will be strength. And Therefore, to the ratio, more magisterial, more aggressive and more authoritarian space from parent, the child generalize these methods through observational learning in other social places (school). Therefore, from this perspective, their loss of self-control is justified. The results show that the variables (Conflict is natural, space and location-transparent, considering the needs instead of Demands, creating a positive working relationship, focus on the future, providing options for mutual benefit, providing viable solutions, Agreement based on mutual benefit) simultaneously predict 26.5 percent of self-control changes. The results of present research with Jonassen & Tessmer findings (2010, quoted by Amiri, 2011) is consistent. He stated that the ability to resolve conflict Include the contents of cognitive and attitudinal, and to solve crises and conflicts, people should believe and want that they can resolve the issues. Attitudinal and motivational aspects such attempts, self-confidence, lack of anxiety, self-control and in the process of conflict resolution is important and can make progress in resolving conflicts or failure at that. The findings of this research with findings over the past few years that have been conducted by (Ganary and Spizberg, 2010, Weider. and Hartfield, 2011; Butler, 2009, Clement, 2012) is consistent. The results of cited research has shown that collaboration is the most effective way to resolve the conflict, which requires participation, control thinking and behavior (self-control) and cooperation. Only in an environment where honesty, integrity and equality are the best, becomes effective. Thus, we can conclude that only people can create such environments with high conflict resolution skills, to change the situation in order to create a friendly atmosphere, without a "win-lose", and by providing options for mutual benefit (component of skills conflict). Researches (transparency, considering the needs rather than demands, creating a positive working relationship, providing options for mutual benefit, providing viable solutions, Agreement based on mutual benefit) introduced the desired options for conflict management, because by using these methods, achieving the goals, will be more possible.

In these skills, Individual with cooperation, partnership, and consultation of family assess the current solutions for dealing with conflict. In addition, try to choose the best solution. According to results, We can offer the following suggestions:

- 1- There is a relationship between self-control and conflict resolution skills. Therefore, Recommended by holding workshops for parents, Fathers and mothers, aware the educational disadvantage methods that Stresses child dependency on others on other, As well as self-control is weakened. According to results, with authoritarian parenting style and not shown its relationship with self-control and ultimately conflict resolution among students, The Ministry of Education and Higher Education to educate the next generation, This issue has been considered important, And in educational books of related fields, (Social sciences, Educational Sciences) are examined.
- 2- To teach conflict resolution skills, Programs such as training or workshops to be implemented.
- 3- Workshops methods of self-control (control of anger, anxiety and aggression) to be implemented.

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