

Modeling the Causal Relationship Between Parental Treatment Methods, Psychological Resilience and Life- Satisfaction

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Abstract

This study aimed at modeling the causal relationship between parental treatment methods, psychological resilience and life- satisfaction among the university youth in Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, to answer the aim of the study, the analytical survey method was used, the two researchers used the questionnaire as a study tool. The Research population consisted of all University Youth in Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, for the academic year (2016/2017), and the study sample consisted of (1009) individuals who were chosen randomly, the study findings showed that The psychological resilience mediates the relationship between parental treatment methods (by father) and satisfaction with life. And psychological resilience mediates the relationship between parental treatment methods (by mother) and Life- Satisfaction.

Introduction

The concern of the individual is no longer limited to provide the necessary ingredients for his life, but extends to include everything that comes within the framework of helping him to improve psychological resilience, increase the quality of life, satisfy with it, help him to achieve psychological compatibility, and rebalance the psychological pressures in his life. Life- Satisfaction and psychological resilience are a sign of mental health, and their decline means that there is an imbalance. Positive parenting practices play a key role in shaping the personality of the individual, and helping him to achieve balance and psychological resilience.

Life- Satisfaction is regarded as a one of the most important sources of happiness, This term has been used with other positive psychology terms such as: happiness, psychological happiness, quality of life, happiness and positive emotions (Abu Halawa, 2007).

The concept of Life- Satisfaction means: "the individual's sense of psychological comfort after satisfying his needs and goals". On this basis, Life- Satisfaction satisfies the need or desire (quality and practicality, 2009). The concept of Life- Satisfaction is one of the indicators of emotional happiness, which includes a positive outlook on life and satisfaction with life, including the ability of the person to cope with the problems that affect him (Vela, Sparrow, Ikonomopoulos, 2017, p15).

Life- Satisfaction means person judges positively on his life, and reflects this on his behavior and responses, so that person shows his love for life, enjoyment of, and acceptance of others around him; Life- Satisfaction is the degree of self-acceptance, and this acceptance reflected positively on the consensus with himself and with others.

Life- Satisfaction is the individual's assessment of the quality of life he or she lives according to his/ her value structure. This assessment depends on the individual's comparison of his or her living conditions to the optimal level that is believed to be appropriate for his life (Dasouki, 1998.)

Life- Satisfaction is one of the most important indicators of mental health. It is one of the most important demands that a person seeks to achieve. Life- Satisfaction is also an indicator of individual personality traits, which is reflected in behavior of the individual. In the light of modern changes in life style, the pressures and problems that increase the disturbance of the individual and affect their psychological compatibility are in rapid increasing, which is a direct cause to conduct researches on problems that negatively affect Life- Satisfaction (Dagli, 2017).

Life- Satisfaction is linked to a set of external influences, which directly affect Life- Satisfaction, such as parental treatment methods (Vassar, 2012), and the trauma that the individual faced during his lifetime, beside the economic factor and the educational level (Ramdinmawii, 2017), alternatively The individual life is reflected in all aspects of his/ her life, there is a positive relationship between Life- Satisfaction in general and educational satisfaction, personal satisfaction relationships, and oneself satisfaction (Aznar, Estrada, Ramirez, Carraso, Teijon, Pigern & Rodriguez, 2005).

In general, ordinary people Life- Satisfaction in any culture is in medium degree, while some are above average and some below average. Usually, material income, parental treatment, educational level and social justice have a role in the individual's Life- Satisfaction and bad experiences of the individual lead to dissatisfaction with life (Zhou & Cole, 2017). The decline in Life- Satisfaction indicates the lack of

psychological compatibility, the stress in facing life pressures, and the low level of psychological resilience, which in turn lead to the difficulty of social adjustment, and cause a sense of dissatisfaction with life, which negatively affects the personality of the individual and his/ her relationship with the community in which he/ she lives (Elissa, 2006). Psychological resilience is one of the most important variables that contribute to an individual's satisfaction with life. Yang (2014) confirmed that Psychological resilience predicts Life-Satisfaction.

The American Psychological Association described psychological resilience as a process of good alignment and positive coping with adversity, trauma, depression and stress, such as family problems in addition to problems with relationships, and health problems. (American Psychological Association, 2002). And psychological resilience is described as the ability to grow in the face of risks and negative events and Psychological resilience is necessary for the mental and physical health of the individual (Kong, 2015).

Resiliency is a relatively new concept and there is not much research in the area of education to make any pedagogical applications. Resiliency is the ability to thrive in the face of adverse circumstances. Resilience seem to be particularly relevant for adolescents' life satisfaction, due to the influence that academic success, social competence and avoidance of risky behavior may exert in fostering desirable and satisfactory courses of life (Rubin & Parker, 2006).

Psychological resilience is one of the qualities necessary for a healthy life, so that the individual must activate psychological resilience by practice and experience, and then it becomes an advantage. The individual enjoys psychological resilience changes his reactions and attitude, that he can transform anger into lenient, and negative to positive (Sahin & Karatas, 2015).

Akbar, Ahmad, Hussien, Lal & Ijaz (2014) emphasized in their study the positive relationship between Life- Satisfaction and psychological resilience. Vitale (2015) affirms that psychological resilience makes the individual more adaptive to the environment and more interactive, which in turn leads to increased motivation toward achievement and self-fulfillment.

Psychological resilience plays an important role in determining the ability to adapt to the difficulties and problems of life, and the person who is characterized by the characteristic of psychological resilience is more positive in dealing with reality and with what is going on around him, psychological resilience helps the person to adopt a positive view of the life, and it regards as a direct cause in participating in social affairs (Kim & Knight, 2016).

Psychological resilience helps the individual to enjoy with emotional balance, that it helps him to control his emotions with great resilience and express them according to the nature of the situation. This helps the individual to cope with the circumstances and crises of life, so that he will not be disturbed by the pressures and difficulties he faces (Ryan, 2006). Psychological resilience also affects communication among family members, especially with regard to the acceptance of partner characteristics, sense of appreciation, belonging, emotional support, and approbation (Saleh, 2004). Psychological resilience also leads to Social compatibility, thus reducing aggressive behavior (Smadi, 2005). Psychological resilience helps the individual adapt to stress, show positive interaction, and Life- Satisfaction (Cazan, 2015).

On the other hand, low psychological resilience weakens the individual's chances of social adjustment, and this will be a direct cause of depression (Stack, Parrila & Torppa, 2015). And the low level of psychological resilience leads to poor Social compatibility (Kong, 2015). Thus, the low level of psychological resilience weakens the ability to rationalize the psychological and social life of the individual, in addition to the difficulty of making friends and interacting with others, and the difficulty of controlling emotions, expressing feelings, understanding life problems, finding solutions, and understanding the feelings and motivations of others.

Margitics & Pauwlik (2009) explained that negative parental treatment methods lead to low psychological resilience, and subsequently weaken the sense of self-satisfaction, happiness and motivation towards achievement, and Ponappa, Bartle & Holowacz (2017) explained that negative parental treatment methods lead to low levels of psychological resilience, which in turn weaken the individual's ability to communicate with others and solve problems. Hardway, Pincus, Gallo & Comer (2015) emphasized the need to adopt positive parental treatment methods that enhance the personality of the child and build psychological resilience that enables the individual to interact with the data of the modern age and to achieve Life- Satisfaction.

The concept of parental treatment methods is used under many names such as socialization methods, parenting attitudes in parenting and parental care (Muhammad, 2014). Parental methods are all behaviors of the father and the mother or both that affect the child and the growth of his or her personality. Whether this behavior is intended for guidance or education, in addition to the impact of parental methods of reward and punishment for the purpose of education and training, and the impact of the child participation in the social attitudes given to him / her by the parent in order to teach him correct behavior, and the effect of direct guidance and verbal instructions given to him/ her by Mother or father, or both of them to direct the child to healthy behavior (Kafafi, 1989).

The methods of parental treatment are the methods that followed by parents in the treatment of the child,

and they have been identified in three dimensions: acceptance and tolerance, rejection and rigidity, consistency and oscillation (Mansi, 1989). The methods of parental treatment are a set of methods that represent the psychological and educational processes that take place between parents and children during the various stages of life, especially the early stages, which are defined in three methods: domination, oscillation, and Equality (speech, 1993).

Throughout the ages, societies have been concerned with socialization and child-rearing. They have been using techniques that vary in their simplicity and complexity to raise and rear their children socially, so that they become aware of the life variables and behavioral models that make them able to learn values. The childhood stage is the first brick to form the personality of the individual. The responsibility of this stage lies on the parents, through the methods they use in raising and rearing their children. These methods vary between the right and the wrong, which in turn produce psychological problems later; while the correct methods of parental treatment are positively associated with psychological compatibility and resilience, and satisfaction with life. (Solcova, Blatny, Kerbza & Jellnek, 2016). And the Studies of Jaradat (2014), Youssef (2012) and Fayed (2007) found that the methods of maltreatment lead to anxiety, depression, isolation, psychological loneliness, and behavioral and emotional problems in children. Therefore, following the correct treatment methods build positive features such as: psychological compatibility, flexibility, perseverance, and the ability to solve problems, that prepare children to cope with different life situations, which in turn contribute to their Life-Satisfaction and mental health.

If parents use the right parenting techniques to help children enjoy Life-Satisfaction, this prevents them from being subjected to lifelong mental disorders. Life-Satisfaction persists throughout the individual life. In a longitudinal study by Fujita & Diener (2005), which conducted within (17 years), noted that the level of Life-Satisfaction in most of the research sample over the seventeen years, in which Life-Satisfaction was measured three times, was relatively constant over time. And Fayed (2007) explained the contribution of parenting techniques in predicting behavioral problems and mood characteristics of children. Parental treatment methods have a direct influence on mood characteristics, which in turn affect their behavioral problems.

Parental treatment methods have multiple effects in compatibility, on the mood characteristics of each child, the negative withdrawal child is more likely to occur behavioral problems, especially if the methods of parental treatment is more authoritarian or dictatorship, but the child can be protected from these problems if the methods of parents were modified in the treatment with him in their home. And Yusuf (2012) emphasized the relationship between parental treatment methods and mental health variables such as psychological loneliness, anxiety, and shyness. Positive treatment methods are related to the positive characteristics of children, and the closer parenting toward positive acceptance and integration, the less sense of psychological loneliness, shy, and anxious among children happen.

And Ibrahim (2014) explained that positive parental methods as: acceptance, care, tolerance, equality, and democracy help children acquire and learn psychological compatibility; and negative parental methods as: rejection, neglect and cruelty, prevent children acquire and learn psychological compatibility. And Jaradat (2014) also confirmed that there was a link between the methods of negative parental treatment and depressive symptoms. And Shlash (2014) pointed to a negative relationship between the wrong methods of parental treatment and intellectual inertia, and positive relationship between the correct parental treatment methods and intellectual maturity. And Mohammed (2015) showed in his study that there is a negative relationship between parental treatment methods of and motivation to master. Al-Khasawneh (2015) confirmed in his study that there is a positive relationship between the parental treatment methods and the personality traits of the children.

And accordance to the importance of parental treatment methods and their impact on psychological resilience, psychological compatibility of the individual and the degree of satisfaction with life, and the importance of these factors in shaping the balanced personality and its positive impact on the society life. And accordance to the technological, economic, social and cultural changes witnessed by the Arab societies, the diversity of modern problems, the complexity of life, the intertwining of life, the increasing of life pressures, the spread of mental illness, the emergence of a state of resentment in the Arab societies, and a state of disLife-Satisfaction led some of young people to self-harm, end life, or suicide as self-burning, this study was designed to model the causal relationship between parental treatment methods, psychological resilience and Life-Satisfaction by studying the direct and indirect effects on Life-Satisfaction of a sample of Kuwaiti and Egyptian youth.

The Study Problem

Child abuse is regarded as a common problem in all societies. A child of any economic and social background can be the victim of parental abuse, which may lead to incompatibility with himself and others, which in turn negatively affects social integration, and in the light of the report submitted to the US Congress (NCANDS, 2009) which showed that at least 15 million children worldwide are negatively affected by parental abuse. And in the light of the findings of some studies conducted on the relationship between parental methods and Life-Satisfaction such as the study of Ahmed and Halabi (2015), Saric (2014) which their findings showed a negative

impact of negative parental treatment on children's satisfaction with life. and in light of the findings of some studies conducted on the relationship between parental methods and psychological resilience, such as the study of Zong, Yu, Nai, Xie, Li, Li, Lim and Kua (2016) and Solkova (2016) which their findings showed a negative impact of negative parental treatment on children's psychological resilience.

And in light of the great interest that the Kuwaiti and Saudi communities attach to the children and young people, as the nation's pillar and future, these factors were a strong motivation for the two researchers to model the causal relationship between parental treatment methods, psychological resilience and Life- Satisfaction by studying the direct and indirect effects on Life- Satisfaction of a sample of Kuwaiti and Egyptian youth. In this context, the problem of this study represented in answering the following question: What is the relationship between the parental treatment methods, resilience and Life- Satisfaction among a sample of Kuwaiti and Egyptian youth? Which emerged the following two sub-questions:

1. Does resilience mediate the relationship between parental treatment methods (by the mother) and satisfaction with life?
2. Does resilience mediate the relationship between parental treatment methods (by the father) and satisfaction with life?

Study hypotheses

The main assumption of the research is that the direct effect of parental treatment methods (father and mother) is different from the indirect effect. The indirect effect of parental treatment methods (father and mother) is higher in Life- Satisfaction after mediation of psychological resilience, which means that psychological resilience plays a mediating role in the relationship between parental treatment methods and satisfaction with life. More accurately, the research adopts the following hypotheses:

The first hypothesis: psychological resilience mediates the relationship between parental treatment methods (by father) and satisfaction with life.

The second hypothesis: psychological resilience mediates the relationship between parental treatment methods (by mother) and Life- Satisfaction.

The study objectives

- Identifying the intermediary role of resilience in the relationship between parental treatment methods (by father) and Life- Satisfaction among a sample of young people in the Kuwaiti society.
- Identifying the intermediary role of resilience in the relationship between parental treatment methods (by mother) and Life- Satisfaction among a sample of young people in the Kuwaiti society.

The importance of studying

The importance of this study comes from a set of theoretical and practical considerations as follows:

- Raising awareness about the role of parental treatment methods in building children's future personalities and their Life- Satisfaction.
- Raising awareness about the importance of developing psychological resilience among children and youth.
- The results of the research may help to determine the negative effects of the wrong treatment methods used by parents.
- identify the importance of psychological resilience in psychological compatibility and Life- Satisfaction.
- This study may open doors to researchers and those interested in parental treatment, resilience and Life- Satisfaction, to conduct studies applied to other societies, and compare their results with the results of the current study.

The study terms

The study adopted the following terms:

- **Methods of parental treatment:** In this study, the two researchers adopted the definition of al-Nafi'i (1998, 25). He explained that the methods of parental treatment are:

-**The method of punishment**, or Power Assertion: This method includes physical punishment, or threat, or deprivation of things, and it is measured by the degree to which the respondent obtains in this sub-measure in any of (A & B) copy related to father or mother.

- **Love Withdrawal:** This method expresses parents' anger and displeasure by ignoring their children, refusing to talk to them, listening to them or threatening to leave them. And it is measured by the degree to which the respondent obtains in this sub-measure in any of (A & B) copy related to father or mother.

- **Induction:** This method refers to the ways in which parents explain the reasons for asking their children to change their behavior. This depends on the belief that the children will control their behavior identically by linking parents' explanation of the situation. and it is measured by the degree to which the respondent obtains in this sub-measure in any of (A & B) copy related to father or mother.

- **Life- Satisfaction:** In this study, the two researchers adopted the definition of Abd al-Khaleq and al-Tahib (2007, p. 102), the explained that Life- Satisfaction is "the assessment that an individual sets for his quality of life in general, based on his personal judgment. The judgment of life is related to the cognitive aspects of the personality rather than to the emotional, and this assessment or judgment relates to life in a comprehensive manner, not a specific sector. And it is measured by the degree to which the individual obtains on the Life-Satisfaction scale.

- **Resilience:** In this study, the two researchers adopted the definition of Davidson and Connor (2003, p. 76), they explained that resilience is "the individual's personal quality, which enables him to succeed in facing difficulties and adversities" and is determined by the following five factors:

The first factor: refers to the person's efficiency, high standards, and ability to persevere.

The second factor: the individual's ability to tolerate / reconcile with himself and accept negative influences.

The third factor: Positive Acceptance of Change and Safe Relationships.

The fourth factor: the ability to control.

The fifth factor: Spiritual influences.

Study limits and determinants

- Study determinants

The findings of this study will be determined in the light of the following:

1. this study was designed to investigate the relationship between the methods of parental treatment, the resilience and Life- Satisfaction among a sample of Kuwaiti and Egyptian youth.
2. This study was limited to a sample of Kuwaiti and Egyptian youth.
3. this study was conducted in (2017).

- The limitations of study

The results of this study and the possibility of generating its findings to the withdrawn society are determined by the psychometric characteristics of the study instrument.

The Previous studies

The following is a set of previous studies which were divided into three dimensions: (resilience and Life-Satisfaction, parental treatment methods and Life- Satisfaction, parental treatment and resilience).

The first dimension: Studies related to parental treatment and resilience:

The study of Comez (2015) aimed at identifying the relationship between the methods of treatment of mothers and fathers, their agreement on the treatment of children, and the compatibility of adolescents and their resilience, it used the descriptive method and a questionnaire was used as a study tool. A random sample of (626) children was selected. The study findings showed that there is a positive relationship between the methods of treatment of mothers and fathers, their agreement on the treatment of children, and the compatibility of adolescents and their resilience.

The study of Zhai (2015) identifying the relationship between Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and the style of education and resilience of adolescents in Liaoning city in China. the study used the descriptive method and a questionnaire was used as a study tool. A random sample of (2292) individuals was selected. The study findings showed that the method of education and resilience were correlated with post-traumatic stress disorder. And the education method has a direct impact on resilience, post-traumatic, and resilience has had a direct impact on post-traumatic stress disorder. And education method has indirectly affected post-traumatic stress disorder through resilience.

The study of Solcova (2016) aimed at identifying the relationship between parental treatment methods and mood patterns of children, and their impact on psychological resilience among a sample of adolescents in Borno city and Braig city. the study used the descriptive method and a questionnaire was used as a study tool. A random sample of 163 individuals was selected. The study findings showed that the negative parental treatment methods were negatively correlated with resilience, and the positive parental treatment methods such as understanding, affection, and warmth, were positively correlated with resilience.

The study of Zhong, Wu, Nie, Xia, Li, Lei, Lim & Kua (2016) sought to explore the relationship between psychological resilience and parental treatment, depression and mental disorders among older Chinese, the study used the descriptive method and a questionnaire was used as a study tool. A random sample of 439 individuals was selected. The study findings showed that the older people whose parents used positive methods of education had higher levels of psychological resilience and lower levels of depression and anxiety; and those older persons who were educated in autocratic and authoritarian education had higher levels of depression and anxiety, and less mental flexibility.

The second dimension: the studies which related to parental treatment methods and Life- Satisfaction:

Chen's (2014) study aimed at investigating the relationship between the parental treatment methods, compassion for children and Life- Satisfaction in Hong Kong. The study used the descriptive approach and a questionnaire as

a study tool. A sample of 395 university students in Hong Kong was elected, The findings of the study showed that the authoritarian methods is correlated to the mutual compassion of children, and contributes positively to adult satisfaction with life.

Saric (2014) conducted a study sought to identify the relationships between the methods of parental treatment, the quality of friendship, self-esteem, Life- Satisfaction and happiness among adults. The study used the descriptive method and a questionnaire as a tool for study. A sample of 401 high school students was selected. The findings of the study showed that the correct treatment methods and friendship quality were strong predictors of happiness for adolescents. While there wasn't a direct relationship between parental treatment methods and the friendship quality. The findings of the study showed that the adolescents whose parents were assertive showed higher levels of happiness than those whose parents were dominant. Adolescents who had good friendship showed a higher level of happiness, Life- Satisfaction and self-esteem than those who hadn't good friendship.

The study of Abu bakar (2015) aimed at identifying the relationship between parental treatment methods and Life- Satisfaction, and mental health among Indonesian adolescents, and the study used the descriptive method, and the questionnaire was used as a study tool. A random sample of (500) of adolescents was selected. The study findings showed that the firm parenting methods were positively correlated with mental health and Life- Satisfaction for children; and there was no significant relationship between the dominant education method and mental health and satisfaction with life.

the study of Ahmed and Halabi (2015) aimed at identifying the relationship between parental treatment methods and quality of life, and the study used the descriptive method, and the questionnaire was used as a study tool. A random sample of (293) of children from Egypt was selected. The study findings showed that there is a positive relationship between parental treatment methods and quality of life among Egyptian children.

The third dimension: the studies which related to resilience and Life- Satisfaction

Akbar, Akram, Ahmad, Hussien, Lal & Ijaz (2014) conducted a study aimed at exploring the level of resilience and Life- Satisfaction among the Bedouin in Multan and Bahawalnagar in Pakistan. The descriptive method was used, and the questionnaire was used as a study tool. And a sample of (100) individuals was selected. The findings showed a positive correlation between resilience and Life- Satisfaction, and that there are statistically significant differences between male and female in Life- Satisfaction in favor of males.

The study of Kazan (2015) aimed at investigating the relationship between resilience, life pressure and Life- Satisfaction among university students in Romania. And the study used the descriptive method and the questionnaire was used as a study tool. A random sample of (341) students was selected. The findings of the study showed a positive relationship between psychological resilience and Life- Satisfaction, and that the pressure acts as an intermediate variable between resilience and interactions with stress and Life- Satisfaction.

The study of Kong (2015) investigated the neural correlates of psychological resilience and their relation to Life- Satisfaction in a sample of healthy young adults. and the study used the semi- experimental method and. The study findings showed that resilience predicted Life- Satisfaction among the study sample.

Comment on previous studies

It is noted that previous studies dealt with diverse Arab and foreign societies, while the this study is limited to Egyptian and Kuwaiti society in particular, and all the previous studies aimed to identify the relationship between parental treatment methods and resilience or Life- Satisfaction, While the this study aims to identify the relationship between parental treatment methods and resilience and Life- Satisfaction together. The current study is similar to most of the previous studies in terms of the methodology used, and in terms of the study tools the two researchers benefited from the references of the previous studies, as well as the appropriate statistical methods.

The methods and procedures

Methodology: the analytical descriptive method was used to investigate the relationship between parental treatment methods, resilience and Life- Satisfaction.

Research population and sample : The Research population consisted of all University Youth in Kuwait and Saudia Arabia, for the academic year (2016/2017) a simple sample consisted of (1009) was randomly selected.

The Research tools

To achieve the objectives of the Research, Alinviei (1998) scale for parental treatment methods, the scale of Dessouki (1996) for Life- Satisfaction, and Connor–Davidson Resilience Scale were used, and the respond to the paragraphs of the three scales was designed according to Likert scale (five points were given to (always), four points to the (often), three points to the (sometimes), two points to the (rarely), and one point to the (never), and the practice degree dividing to three levels (high, medium, low).

The first scale: Alinviei (1998) scale for parental treatment methods

This scale consists of three dimensions (Power Assertion, Love Withdrawal, Induction) divided into (35) items.

parental treatment methods scale validity: the scale was presented to (12) professors from the faculty of education from Kuwait universities, and the tool validity was investigated by regarding (80%) of the arbitrators approval on each item as a fair indicator on its validity, some arbitrators suggest rephrase some items, and change some words, and no items were deleted, and thus, the Research tool validity was insured.

parental treatment methods scale reliability: Research tool reliability was assured by applying it on (20) students, and after two weeks the two researchers reapply it on the same students. And then, Pearson correlation coefficient was calculated, and the value of reliability coefficient was (0.89), and this is an acceptable value for the purposes of this Research.

The second scale: Dessouki scale (1996) for Life- Satisfaction

This scale consists of (29) items measures Life- Satisfaction.

Dessouki scale (1996) for Life- Satisfaction validity: the scale was presented to (12) professors from the faculty of education from Kuwait universities, and the tool validity was investigated by regarding (80%) of the arbitrators approval on each item as a fair indicator on its validity, some arbitrators suggest rephrase some items, and change some words, and no items were deleted, and thus, the Research tool validity was insured.

parental treatment methods scale reliability: Research tool reliability was assured by applying it on (20) students, and after two weeks the two researchers reapply it on the same students. And then, Pearson correlation coefficient was calculated, and the value of reliability coefficient was (0.84), and this is an acceptable value for the purposes of this Research.

The third scale: (CD-RISC) Connor–Davidson Resilience Scale.

Connor–Davidson Resilience Scale validity: This scale consists of (29) items. The scale was translated into Arabic, and it was showed to a translator specialist in English language to ensure that the translation is correct. Also the scale was showed to a specialist in Arabic language to revise it linguistically, and then the both copies of the scale (Arabic and English) were presented to four members from the faculty of education in Kuwait university to adapt it for the educational and cultural environment of Kuwait State, after these steps it was presented to (12) professors from the faculty of education in Kuwait universities. And the tool validity was investigated by regarding (80%) of the arbitrators approval on each item as a fair indicator on its validity, some arbitrators suggest rephrase some items, and change some words, and no item were deleted, and thus, the Research tool validity was insured.

Connor–Davidson Resilience Scale validity: Research tool reliability was assured by applying it on (20) students, and after two weeks the two researchers reapply it on the same students. And then, Pearson correlation coefficient was calculated, and the value of reliability coefficient was (0.86), and this is an acceptable value for the purposes of this Research.

Correcting the Research tools

The degree was divided into three levels (high, medium, low) based on the following equation:

The highest value – the lowest value / number of levels = $(5-1) / 3 = 4/3 = 1.33$.

Thus the degree was as follow:

-Low practicing: comes between (1- 2.33)

Medium practicing: comes between (2.34- 3.67).-

.) High degree of exercise: comes between (3.68- 5.00-

Statistical Methods: the Research questions were answered as follows: To answer the first and second questions, The analysis of Moment Structure was calculated for these variables. (Chi-Square) and (Goodness of fit index GFI) were calculated to match the proposed model with the study sample data.

Research findings

The first question: "Does resilience mediate the relationship between parental treatment methods (by the mother) and satisfaction with life?"

To answer this question, the hypothesis that emerged from it was tested: "the psychological resilience mediates the relationship between parental treatment methods (by father) and satisfaction with life".

In order to test the hypothesis, the appropriate statistical methods were used to identify the direct effect values (the effect of father's methods of parental treatment on satisfaction with life), the indirect effect values (the effect of parental parenting methods on psychological flexibility as an intermediate variable and then on satisfaction with life) According to the following steps:

A). The analysis of Moment Structure was calculated for these variables. (Chi-Square) and (Goodness of fit index GFI) were calculated to match the proposed model with the study sample data. Table (1) shows this.

Table (1)
(Chi-Square) and (Goodness of fit index GFI) to match the proposed model with the study sample data

| Indicators | the value | Interpretation of values |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| Chi-Square | (0.463) freedom Degree: (2) | (0.469): is not statistically significant, which means a good match for the proposed model |
| Goodness of fit index GFI | 0.999 | (0.999): means a good match for the proposed model |
| Goodness of fit index GFI adjusted | 0.982 | (0.982) The value indicates high approval with the index (Chi-Square); that the two values of the two indicators (GFI & AGFI) range from (0 to 1), and the closer they are to 1, approval rose with the index (Chi-Square). |
| Normed fit index NFI | 0.999 | (0.999) & (1.000): and the closer they are to 1, They indicate a high validity of the model, and the two values indicate that. |
| Comparative fit index CFI | 1.000 | |

The results of Table (1) show that all indicators of (Goodness of fit) indicate a high agreement with Chi-Square index, which indicates the agreement of the proposed model with the study sample data, thus the model can be accepted.

B). To identify the direct effects The values of Standardized and Unstandardized Regression Weights between the different model variables were calculated.

Table (2)
The values of Standardized and Unstandardized Regression Weights between the different model variables

| The direct path | Standardized Regression | Unstandardized Regression | Standard error | Critical ratio | Significance |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| Punishment Method → resilience | 0.33 | 0.57 | 0.165 | 3.43- | 0.00 |
| Method of guidance → resilience | 0.50 | 1.14 | 0.161 | 7.10 | 0.00 |
| Love withdrawal method → resilience | 0.17 | 0.44 | 0.258 | 1.70 | 0.09 |
| resilience → Satisfaction | 0.61 | 0.99 | 0.103 | 9.63 | 0.00 |
| Punishment Method → Satisfaction | 0.12 | -0.34 | 0.151 | 3.20 | 0.05 |
| Method of guidance → satisfaction | 0.20 | 0.75 | 0.233 | 3.21 | 0.00 |

Table (2) shows that there is a direct statistically significant effect on the method of punishment and the method of guidance on resilience, The effect was statistically significant at the level of significance (0.01), while the effect of the method of love withdrawal wasn't statistically significant, and a direct effect of resilience on Life- Satisfaction was found, at the level of significance (0.01).

C). To identify the indirect effects for the parental treatment methods (by father) on Life- Satisfaction Passing through resilience.

Table (2)
the indirect effects values for the parental treatment methods (by father) on Life- Satisfaction Passing through resilience

| The indirect path | The direct path | Direct effect value | In direct effect value |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| Punishment Method → resilience → Satisfaction | Punishment Method → resilience | 0.33 | 0.2013 |
| | resilience → Satisfaction | 0.61 | |
| | Punishment Method → Satisfaction | 0.06 | |
| Method of guidance → resilience → Satisfaction | Method of guidance → resilience | 0.50 | 0.305 |
| | resilience → Satisfaction | 0.61 | |
| | Method of guidance → Satisfaction | 0.11 | |
| Love withdrawal method → resilience → Satisfaction | Love withdrawal method → resilience | 0.17 | 0.1037 |
| | resilience → Satisfaction | 0.61 | |
| | Love withdrawal method → Satisfaction | 0.03 | |

Table (3) findings show that there is an indirect effect of the method of punishment on Life- Satisfaction Passing through psychological resilience. This means that psychological flexibility is mediated the relationship between parental treatments methods and life-satisfaction, because the value of the indirect effect is

approximately four times the value of the direct effect of the punishment method in Life- Satisfaction without mediating psychological resilience.

And there are indirect effects of guidance method on Life- Satisfaction passing through psychological resilience. This means that psychological resilience is mediated in the relationship between parental treatments methods and life-satisfaction; because the value of the indirect effect is approximately three times the value of the direct effect of guidance method on Life- Satisfaction without mediating psychological resilience.

Although the withdrawal of love method is not effect Life- Satisfaction or psychological resilience, the indirect effect value of the parental treatment methods (by father) on Life- Satisfaction after mediating psychosocial resilience has multiplied several times. This means mediating psychological resilience in the relationship between parental treatment methods and Life- Satisfaction. Figure (1) shows the direct and indirect effects of parental treatment methods (by father) and psychological resilience on Life- Satisfaction.

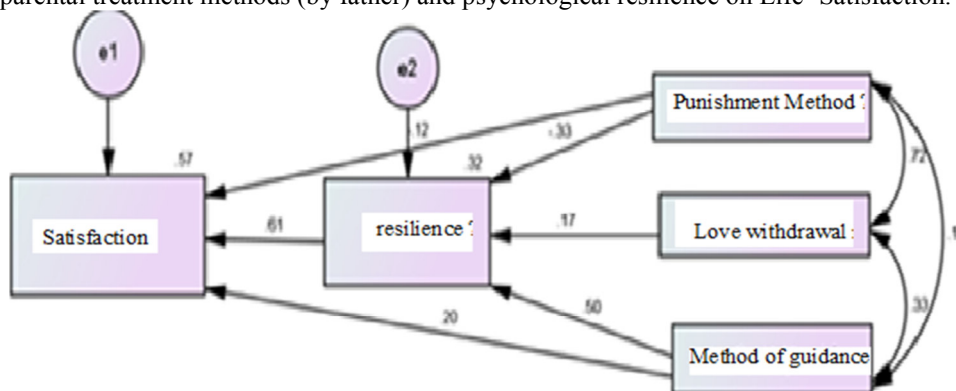


Figure (1) Path Analysis Model of the relationship between father's treatment methods and resilience and Life- Satisfaction

It is clear that the findings supported the main hypothesis of this research and the sub-hypothesis arising from the first study question, that the direct effect of parental treatment methods (by father) is different from the indirect effect. The indirect effect of parental treatment methods (by father) after psychosocial resilience mediation doubled, Which means that psychological resilience plays a mediating role in the relationship between parental treatment methods (by father) and Life- Satisfaction.

This finding may be attributed to the positive relationship between parents and children. The parental support for children and the type of parental treatment they exercise have a significant role in determining the level of psychological flexibility and Life- Satisfaction.

The findings showed a lack of a direct or indirect effect of the method of withdrawing love on Life- Satisfaction or flexibility, and this result may attributed to the nature of the contemporary Kuwaiti society, which is regarded as an open and educated society, so parents are educated enough to not use violence and anger in rearing their children, or threatening to leave them, which weakens the existence of this method in Kuwaiti society.

These findings of this study are consistent with the Saric (2014) study findings and Chen (2014) study findings, which showed a direct impact of parental treatment in Life- Satisfaction. The results of the this study are consistent with the results of the Cazan (2015) study findings and Kong (2015) study findings, which showed a direct impact of resilience on satisfaction with life. The results of this study are also consistent with the results of the Eisenberg, Ma & Huang (2009) study findings, which showed that resilience mediate the relationship between parental treatment methods and children psychosocial compatibility.

The second question: "Does resilience mediate the relationship between parental treatment methods (by mother) and satisfaction with life?"

To answer this question, the hypothesis that emerged from it was tested: "the psychological resilience mediates the relationship between parental treatment methods (by mother) and satisfaction with life".

In order to test the hypothesis, the appropriate statistical methods were used to identify the direct effect values (the effect of mother's methods of parental treatment on satisfaction with life), the indirect effect values (the effect of parental parenting methods on psychological flexibility as an intermediate variable and then on satisfaction with life) According to the following steps:

A). The analysis of Moment Structure was calculated for these variables. (Chi-Square) and (Goodness of fit index GFI) were calculated to match the proposed model with the study sample data. Table (4) shows this

Table (4)
(Chi-Square) and (Goodness of fit index GFI) to match the proposed model with the study sample data

| Indicators | the value | Interpretation of values |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Chi-Square | 3.12(freedom Degree:)1(| (3.12): is not statistically significant, which means a good match for the proposed model |
| Goodness of fit index GFI | 0.992 | (0.992): means a good match for the proposed model |
| Goodness of fit index adjusted | 0.880 | (0.880) The value indicates high approval with the index (Chi-Square); that the two values of the two indicators (GFI & AGFI) range from (0 to 1), and the closer they are to 1, approval rose with the index (Chi-Square). |
| Normed fit index NFI | 0.989 | (0.989) & (0.992): and the closer they are to 1, They indicate a high validity of the model, and the two values indicate that. |
| Comparative fit index CFI | 0.992 | |

The results of Table (4) show that all indicators of (Goodness of fit) indicate a high agreement with Chi-Square index, which indicates the agreement of the proposed model with the study sample data, thus the model can be accepted.

B). To identify the direct effects The values of Standardized and Unstandardized Regression Weights between the different model variables were calculated, and table (2) shows that.

Table (5)
The values of Standardized and Unstandardized Regression Weights between the different model variables

| The direct path | Standardized Regression | Unstandardized Regression | Standard error | Critical ratio | Significance |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| Punishment Method → resilience | 0.06- | 0.097- | 0.152 | 0.637- | 0.08 |
| Method of guidance → resilience | 0.489 | 0.859 | 0.139 | 6.19 | 0.00 |
| Love withdrawal method → resilience | 0.003 | 0.010 | 0.274 | 0.035 | 0.09 |
| resilience → Satisfaction | 0.670 | 1.084 | 0.101 | 10.72 | 0.00 |
| Punishment Method → Satisfaction | 0.059- | 0.153- | 0.143 | 1.07- | 0.06 |
| Method of guidance → satisfaction | 0.112 | 0.319 | 0.178 | 1.79 | 0.97 |

Table (5) shows that there is a direct statistically significant effect for the guidance method (by mother) on resilience, The effect was statistically significant at the level of significance (0.00), while there aren't a statistically significant effect for Punishment Method and withdrawal method, there is a statistically significant effect for resilience on Life- Satisfaction. while there aren't a statistically significant effect for Punishment Method and guidance method on Life- Satisfaction

C). To identify the indirect effects for the parental treatment methods (by mother) on Life- Satisfaction Passing through resilience.

Table (2)
the indirect effects values for the parental treatment methods (by mother) on Life- Satisfaction Passing through resilience

| The indirect path | The direct path | Direct effect value | In direct effect value |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| Punishment Method → resilience → Satisfaction | Punishment Method → resilience | 0.06 | 0.04 |
| | resilience → Satisfaction | 0.67 | |
| | Punishment Method → Satisfaction | 0.06 | |
| Method of guidance → resilience → Satisfaction | Method of guidance → resilience | 0.49 | 0.32 |
| | resilience → Satisfaction | 0.67 | |
| | Method of guidance → Satisfaction | 0.11 | |
| Love withdrawal method → resilience → Satisfaction | Love withdrawal method → resilience | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | resilience → Satisfaction | 0.67 | |
| | Love withdrawal method → Satisfaction | 0.08- | |

Table (6) findings show that there isn't an indirect effect of the method of punishment on Life- Satisfaction Passing through psychological resilience. Because the value of indirect influence is less than the direct effect of punishment method in Life- Satisfaction without mediating psychological resilience. This result may be attributed to the nature of mothers in Kuwait, that they don't use punishment as compared to guidance.

And there is a direct effect for the guidance method on Life- Satisfaction passing through resilience, which means that psychological resilience is mediated in the relationship between parental treatments methods and Life- Satisfaction. because the value of the indirect effect is approximately three times the value of the direct effect of the guidance method on Life- Satisfaction without mediating psychological resilience. This means that the value of the indirect effect of parental treatments methods (by mother) in Life- Satisfaction after the mediation of psychological resilience is higher than the value of direct effect, and this result may be attributed to the influence of the guidance methods adopted by the mother in achieving the correct behavior and psychological balance, to achieve psychological flexibility among children, which in turn leads to Life- Satisfaction.

Although the withdrawal of love method is not effective for Life- Satisfaction or psychological resilience, the indirect effect value of the parental treatment methods (by mother) on Life- Satisfaction after mediating psychosocial resilience has multiplied several times. This means mediating psychological resilience the relationship between parental treatment methods and Life- Satisfaction. Figure (2) shows the direct and indirect effects of parental treatment methods (by mother) and psychological resilience on Life- Satisfaction.

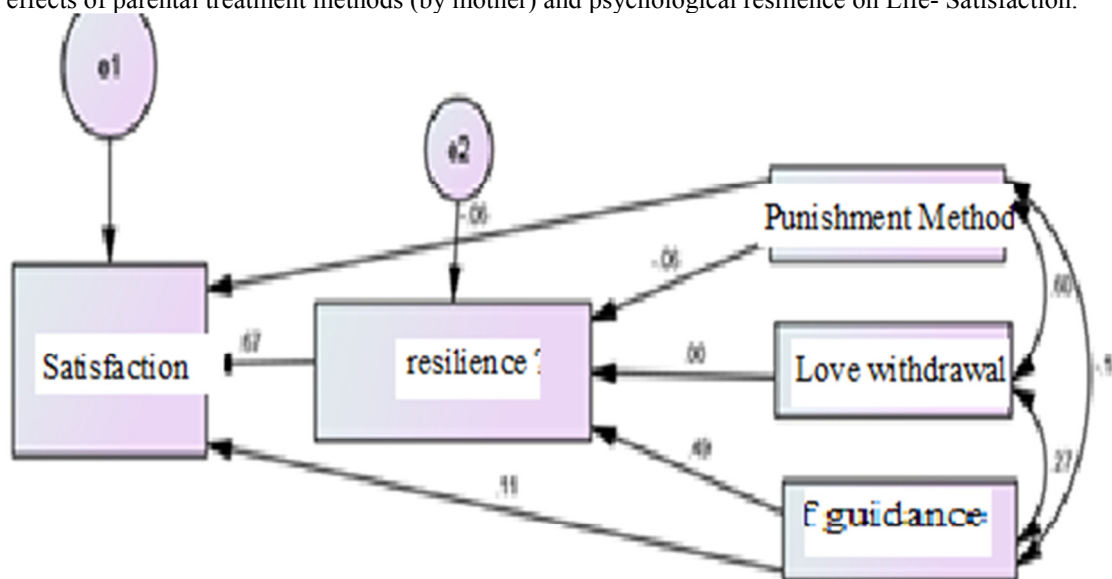


Figure (1) Path Analysis Model of the relationship between mother's treatment methods and resilience and Life- Satisfaction

It is clear that the findings supported the main hypothesis of this research and the sub-hypothesis arising from the second study question, that the direct effect of parental treatment methods (by mother) is different from

the indirect effect. The indirect effect of parental treatment methods (by mother) after psychosocial resilience mediation doubled, Which means that psychological resilience plays a mediating role in the relationship between parental treatment methods (by mother) and Life- Satisfaction.

The results of this study agree with the results of Comez (2015) study, which showed a direct effect of parental treatment methods on resilience. And the results of this study agree with the results of Zhai (2015) study, which showed that there is an indirect effect of PTSD on resilience. And the results of this study agree with the results of Abu Bakar (2015), and Ismail (2011) studies, which showed a direct impact of parental treatment methods on satisfaction with life.

And the results of this study agree with the results of Akbar, Akram, Ahmad, Hussien, Lal & Ijaz (2014) study, which showed a direct effect of resilience on Life- Satisfaction.

Recommendations

- Adopting awareness programs for parents by universities, that aim to show the effects of using parental treatment methods in achieving psychological flexibility and satisfaction with life.
- Adopting psychological education programs by educational institutions, that aim to enhance the psychological flexibility among students at all stages.
- adopting training programs for faculty members by universities, that aim to train them on enhancing students' psychological flexibility for its indirect role in achieving Life- Satisfaction.
- Conducting further studies that aim to investigate the effect of mediating flexibility the relationship between parental treatment method and Life- Satisfaction applied on other societies, and compare their results with the results of the this study.

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