The study of relationship between child raising and self-esteem among both male and female students

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Abstract

Introduction: This study investigated the relationship between child rearing styles and students' self esteem. Methods: This study is a descriptive and correlation study. The sample group consists of 100 students of Payam-e-Noor University including 50 girls and 50 boys that randomly selected to answer self-esteem Eysenck questionnaire including a question was added to determine child rearing style. For data analysis, SPSS software is used. Results: The results of their analysis showed that the self-esteem of the students with confidence overwhelming Child rearing patterns is more than the self-esteem of students with authoritarian and negligence patterns of child rearing. Moreover, the results showed that between the mean self-esteem of students in Payam-e-Noor University in Babol and child rearing (parenting) style (authoritative, negligence, and Democratic) through one-way ANOVA, a significant difference exists. Discussion: The role of parents in providing mental health, academic achievement, self esteem etc. is far beyond anything that has been fulfilled.

Keywords: Child rearing practices, self-esteem of students

Introduction

Self-esteem which refers to the evaluation which individuals make and customarily maintain with regard to themselves, believe themselves to be capable, successful and worthy and express an attitude of self-approval is probably one of the most pervasive factors which has been paid attention during all human’s individual and social life. It is believed that self-esteem is the fundamental pillar of mental health and has great influence on human performance most significantly, on social interactions, jobs and other human functions. Self-confidence plays an important role in natural development and also theoretical processes. Which individuals pass through their whole life. Inevitably, the quality of culture and how individuals interact with each other in today’s society have an influence on the degree to which individuals apply their self-esteem. When an individual strives either to reach his/her full potentiality or to be in harmony with nature and society, he/she must necessarily keep a balance between his/her short-term and long-term goals. A balance between internal feeling and external performance, in order to avoid creating stress and anxiety in himself/herself. Human development happens at several levels including physical, social, emotional, mental, professional, affective and cognitive ones. Each of which needs some sorts of abilities and skills. In fact, it could be concluded that human growth is the developmental stages dependent upon life skills. As soon as individuals learn life skills, they will promote and improve their optimal performance. Learning
life skills plays a significant role in mental health. This will have a greater effect when an appropriate developmental stage is presented (Daron and Gintez, 1996). Furthermore, child raising methods used by parents are very important since family has the most significant and influential role in shaping each individual’s personality. Unlike special training behaviors, it has been proved that child raising methods don’t follow cultural patterns in different societies and Cultures. In other words, they are the same in all different communities and cultures.

**Study procedure**

This study is a descriptive – correlational one. The statistical population of the study includes all male and female students of Babol Payamnur university. The sample consists of 100 male and female students who have been selected randomly. Material for conducting this study includes Izenk self-esteem test to which one question has been added in order to determine the patterns of child raising. To analyze data, Pearson statistical correlation-coefficient tool and analysis of one directional variance have been used.

**Findings**

4-1-self-esteem scale and child raising methods:

Self-esteem scale and different kinds of child raising which have been collected reveals these traits in participants. these are presented in table4-1.

Table 4-1 shows distribution of participants based on self-esteem scale and child raising methods.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Self esteem scale and child raising methods</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Standard deviation</td>
<td>5.484</td>
<td>18/64</td>
<td>26/5</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Authoritarian child raising method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.110</td>
<td>21/50</td>
<td>29/0</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>Neglectful child raising method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.978</td>
<td>22/21</td>
<td>28/0</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Democratic child raising method</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
As it can be seen in the above-mentioned table, the mean of self-esteem linked to democratic child-raising is higher than those of other methods (22.21), and the mean of self-esteem related to authoritarian child-raising method is much lower when compared to two other methods (18.64).

Figure 4-1 shows the distribution of participants based on self-esteem scale and child-raising methods.

4-2-Self esteem scale and child raising methods among males (boys):

The scale of self-esteem and child-raising methods among males (boys) have been gathered from participants. These data have been presented in Table 4-2. The following table shows the participants’ frequency distribution.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Standard deviation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Authoritarian</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>7/0</td>
<td>26/5</td>
<td>19/17</td>
<td>6/014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neglectful</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>13/5</td>
<td>26/5</td>
<td>20/76</td>
<td>3/679</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>9/0</td>
<td>28/0</td>
<td>21/94</td>
<td>5/482</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4-2 presents participants’ distribution based on self-esteem scale and child-raising methods.

The scale of self-esteem and child-raising methods in boys:

- Authoritarian child-raising method
- Neglectful child-raising method
- Democratic child-raising method
As it has been shown in the above-mentioned table, the mean of self-esteem related to democratic child raising method is higher than those of two other methods (21.94). It can also be understood that the mean of self-esteem associated with authoritarian child raising method is lower when compared to two other methods (19.17).

Figure 4-2: Distribution of participants based on the self-esteem scale and child raising methods.

The self-esteem scale and child raising methods in girls have been collected from participants. These data is presented in Table 4-3. The frequency distribution of participants is displayed in the preceding table.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Standard deviation | Mean | Maximum | Minimum | Number |
| 2/359 | 17/57 | 22/00 | 11/5 | 7 |
| 3/679 | 22/20 | 29/0 | 15/0 | 20 |
| 4/635 | 22/41 | 28/0 | 12/5 | 23 |
Based on table 4-3, it can be revealed that the mean of self-esteem associated with democratic method is higher when compared with two other methods (22.41). Furthermore, it is clear that the self-esteem mean of authoritarian child raising method is lower in this table (17.57).

![Graph showing participants’ distribution based on self-esteem scale and child raising methods.](image)

**Figure 4-3:** Participants’ distribution based on self-esteem scale and child raising methods.

4-4-Relationship between child raising methods and self-esteem:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Advertisement</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Self-esteem</td>
<td>Advertisement</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.39**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-esteem</td>
<td>Self-esteem</td>
<td>0.39**</td>
<td>Self-esteem</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**This correlation is meaningful at 0.01 point.**

The amount of Pearson correlation (two-range correlation) shows there is a direct and meaningful relation between self-esteem and child raising methods. As a result, it could be interpreted that the more the child raising methods improve, the more the result of self-esteem will increase. The following equation is presented:

\[ r_{(Pearson)} = 0.39, \quad Sig = 0.00 \]

As it has been proved that there is a meaningful relation between self-esteem and child raising methods, \( H_1 \) is accepted and \( H_0 \) is rejected with 99% certainty.

4-5-Relationship between self-esteem and authoritarian child raising method:

The hypothesis associated with authoritarian child raising method and self-esteem reveals that there is a meaningful relation between them:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Advertisement</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Self-esteem</td>
<td>Advertisement</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.24**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-esteem</td>
<td>Self-esteem</td>
<td>0.24**</td>
<td>Self-esteem</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**This correlation is meaningful at 0.01 point.

The amount of Pearson correlation (two-range correlation) shows that there is a meaningful but inverse relation between self-esteem and child raising methods. That is, the greater the pattern of authoritarian child raising method is, the smaller the scale of self-esteem will be. The following equation is given:

\[ r_{(Pearson)} = -0.24, \quad Sig = 0.001 \]

This hypothesis is accepted that there is a meaningful relation between self-esteem and authoritarian child raising method, so \( H_1 \) is accepted and \( H_0 \) is rejected with 99% certainty.

4-6-Relationship between self-esteem and democratic child raising models:

There is a meaningful relation between self-esteem and democratic child raising model.

**This correlation is meaningful at 0.01 point.

The amount of Pearson correlation (two-range correlation) shows that there is a meaningful and direct relation between self-esteem and democratic child raising model, that is, the more the democratic child raising model is used, the more the self-esteem will increase. As a result, the following formula is given:

\[ r_{(Pearson)} = 0.38, \quad Sig = 0.001 \]

So this hypothesis is proved that there is a meaningful relation between self-esteem and democratic child raising model, that is, \( H_1 \) is accepted and \( H_0 \) is rejected with 99% certainty.

4-7-Relationship between neglectful child raising models and self-esteem:

The hypothesis associated with the self-esteem and neglectful child raising reveals a meaningful link.

**This correlation is meaningful at 0.01 point.

The amount of Pearson correlation (two-range correlation) shows that there is a meaningful relation between self-esteem and neglectful child raising method, that is, the following equation is given:

\[ r_{(Pearson)} = 0.19, \quad Sig = 0.001 \]

So this hypothesis is proved that there is a meaningful relation between self-esteem and neglectful child raising method, that is, \( H_1 \) is accepted and \( H_0 \) is rejected with 99% certainty.
** This correlation is meaningful at 0.05 point.

The amount of Pearson correlation (two-range correlation) shows that there is a direct and meaningful relation between self-esteem and neglectful child raising model. On the other hand, it is clear that the more the neglectful child raising model is used, the smaller the scale of self-esteem will be. The following formula is concluded:

$$r_{(Pearson)} = 0/19, \quad Sig = 0/002$$

As a result, this hypothesis is proved that there is a meaningful relation between self-esteem and neglectful child raising model. $H_1$ is accepted and $H_0$ is rejected with 99% certainty.

4-8-Relationship between self-esteem and child raising models:

The hypothesis associated with self-esteem and neglectful child raising model shows a meaningful link. First, to calculate the analysis of one directional variance resulting from subtraction of self-esteem and child raising models, the variable of child raising models should be divided into three categories - neglectful, authoritarian and democratic. One directional variance has then been used in order to test hypothesis.

The results of analysis based on numbers are as follows:

$$F_{(2/97)} = 3/990, \quad P(0/05)$$

Based on the above results, it is clear that people with different jobs are meaningfully different from each other with regard to self-esteem. In fact, it can be inferred that the child raising models have a significant and meaningful effect on children self-esteem. Hence, $H_1$ is confirmed and $H_0$ is rejected with maximum certainty.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>Standard deviation</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Child raising models</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0/02</td>
<td>3/990</td>
<td>5/484</td>
<td>18/64</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Neglectful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/110</td>
<td></td>
<td>21/50</td>
<td></td>
<td>39</td>
<td>Authoritarian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/978</td>
<td></td>
<td>22/21</td>
<td></td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Democratic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Discussions and results

With regard to relation between self-esteem and child raising models, the study findings reveal that self-esteem in secure and comforting families (democratic child raising model) is greater than those of authoritarian and neglectful child raising models. It seems that these findings are in harmony with previous findings. It should also be mentioned that researches which have been carried out in Iran are in accord with these findings. As an example, a research which has been carried out about how influential parents’ behavior training could be when they meet their children’s educating and training problems (2007) supported this findings as well. It is also shows that this quality will increase social skills, promote education, enhance self-esteem and ........ in children.

It can also be mentioned the results of Loburn researches (1991) which are in accord with this paper study. He found out that teenagers who categorized their families as secure and comforting ones (democratic) acquired the highest score in social qualification, dutifulness and self-esteem; however, they gained the lowest score in social and mental disorders.

Although there have been no similar researches which directly dealt with the relationship between self-esteem and child raising methods, the results of the study are in accord with all researches which have been done so far. Furthermore, this study reveals that parents’ role in providing mental health, educating promotion, self-esteem and ........ is more beyond than it was estimated. It should also be added the father’s role and his place in psychological clarification and the mother-child relationship as the basis of all psychological changes. On the other hand, it is also worthwhile to know that other variables such as gender, age, father’s job and education, family’s social and economic condition will have significant impact on the scale of children’s self-esteem.

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