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Research Article

**INVESTIGATING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN
PARENTING PRACTICES THE AMOUNT OF HOPE WITH
RESONANCE AMONG THE GIRLS IN SHIRAZ****Zahra Dashti¹ and Dr. Nadereh Sohrabi^{1*}**¹Department of Psychology, Islamic Azad University, Marvdasht Branch, Marvdasht, Iran.**Abstract:**

The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between childbearing practices, hopefulness and resiliency among girl's adolescents in Shiraz. This research is based on the purpose and descriptive nature of correlation. The statistical population of this study includes all female secondary school students in Shiraz, which in the academic year of 2015-2016 in this city they were studying. To select the sample, a multi-stage cluster sampling method was used. Totally, 300 secondary school students were selected. The questionnaires included parenting styles (Alabama), Snyder Hope Questionnaire and Connor and Davidson Questionnaire. In this descriptive and inferential study, data were analyzed using SPSS-20 software and inferential statistics, correlation coefficient and multiple regressions were used to study the research hypotheses. The results of this study showed that there is a negative and significant relationship between weakness in supervision and overall resilience score of existence. However, there is a positive and significant relationship between participation with father, participation with mother, positive parenting, and instability in how to deal with child, and overall resilience score. There is no significant relationship between weakness in supervision and physical punishment and overall hope score, but there is a positive and significant relationship between participation with father, participation with mother, positive parenting, and instability in how to deal with child and hope.

Keywords: *parenting style, hopefulness, resilience, adolescent girls.***Corresponding Author:****Dr. Nadereh Sohrabi,**

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INTRODUCTION:

The sudden and massive changes that occur in the physical, psychological and social aspects of teen life create a critical stage, which naturally brings with it problems and incompatibilities. Therefore, considering the importance of adolescence, the basic and scientific knowledge of this stage, in order to prevent abnormalities and problems caused by this crisis by providing the necessary information and knowledge to adolescents and acquiring the skills needed to deal with the problems caused by these changes by them, it is considered very important and sensitive. One of the most important programs in this area is the survey of resilience and hopefulness in this group of adolescents. Failure to pay attention to the needs of adolescents can, according to some researchers, increase psychological harm more than other groups in the households and in particular the community. The impact of this issue has been examined in a variety of areas, which has achieved positive results. Resilience, of course, is not only stability against injuries and threatening conditions and in the face of conditions of harm or dangerous and dangerous conditions, there is no passive state, but an active and constructive person in the surrounding environment, including individual abilities in establishing a balance of bioequivalence - Psychosis also occurs when facing dangerous situations [1]. There are many theories and ideas to regain. Power-based theory is one of these theories that is similar to and similar to humanistic psychology [2], which emphasizes the growth and ability, the natural talents, competence and competence of individuals to create a successful and positive adaptation in the interaction with the outside world. Positive words are to correct defects and deficiencies in order to enhance individual ability. Resilient people have features that some of them are: sense of value and self-confidence, problem-solving skills, competence and social ability, having a skill Social wit, humor, intimate relationship with others, support and support of others, optimism and empathy, all of which lead to the growth of individuals [3]. One of the other variables that play an important role in the stressful processes of life is the degree of tangibility. As stated, this variable can be directly correlated with the amount of resilience that the research carried out by Noorudine, the Yeylagh, And Pasha Sharifi (2014) [4], which investigated the relationship between hope, resilience and self-efficacy with the goal of advancement and Karami Research, Zaki and Ali Khani (2012) . Who in their study examined the relationship between religious orientation and resilience and hopes in Razi students themselves. Hence, the hope is the cognitive process and the axial goal that is characterized by

three essential and interactive components that are: goals, thinking, and thinking [5] (Snyder, Feldman, Shori and Rand, 2002). During the study, Snyder came up with a category of excuse to accidentally deal with fundamental theoretical elements in Hope's theory. During this research, Snyder found out the negative results of the participants' interest in communicating their goals with positive outcomes [6]. Therefore, it is imperative that both adolescents and young people and those with whom they are dealing with are aware of the characteristics of this course in order to provide adolescent teenagers to the adult world. Studies have shown that children with a degree of resilience and appropriate hope, from Families with a child-rearing style that is a success story of adolescents and have more cognitive and social competencies. One of the researches that examined the relationship between these variables can be Sepehr, Rezaiefar Alishahi and Rahimi [7] who referred to the study of the relationship between childbearing styles and the resilience of adolescent girls. Accordingly, according to the stated statements, parents develop one of these styles for the development and development of their children. Can have positive and negative effects in the future, especially in adolescence, which at this age are teenagers experiencing puberty. Therefore, this can have an effective relationship with the level of resilience and even the hope of these influential teenagers. Therefore, parents' familiarity with effective child-rearing methods and their application in child's upbringing can prevent their behavioral problems, and parents can relax, as well as cope, create and apply a suitable strategy in different situations. Therefore, it should be noted that the first and most important model for the children of parents who can play an important role in their parenting styles. According to Baumirand, parenting practices include: authoritative, tyrannical, and easy-to-follow. In a powerful style, the most appropriate method is parenting; powerful parents have reasonable requests for the sake of children [8] (Azadi, 2003). Despicable parents need to provide a reason for the orders they give, and it seems that obedience is an unmistakable virtue [9]. Therefore, parenting can have an effective relationship with the resilience and hope of adolescents, and with respect to such factors as resilience, these children, although negative experiences in life before entering a young age, in the face of family, community, and others have been damaged. Therefore, given the resilience of these adolescents, they can experience positive outcomes despite encountering bad experiences. And the ability to manage complex and framework-based environments, as well as the elimination of life-threatening events, with almost no serious harm, and

begin a period of adolescence as a period for the growth and transition from a raw stage to a period of sophistication. Therefore, this study seeks to identify the relationship between these components in a group of adolescents to increase the level of this important and, consequently, the tendency of more adolescents to normalize the society. According to the presentations, the present study seeks to investigate the relationship between parenting styles and resiliency in the adolescent girls of Shiraz.

RESEARCH METHOD:

This research is based on the purpose and descriptive nature of correlation, in which it examines the relationship between parenting practices, the level of hope with resilience among adolescent girls. The statistical population of this study includes all female secondary school students in Shiraz. About 2000 students in the academic year of 2015-2016 Who were studying in this city. In this research, multistage cluster sampling method was selected from among 4 districts (regions 1 and 3). After selecting these two districts, 11 schools were selected and after each school, two classes were selected and selected from high schools in the district that comprised secondary education. The 300 selected subjects were selected. Data analysis was done in descriptive and inferential

sections using SPSS 20 software. In the descriptive section, the mean, standard deviation and frequency and percentage were used to describe the research variables. In the inferential part, correlation coefficient and multiple regressions were used to study the research hypotheses.

RESEARCH TOOLS:

Alabama Parenting Style Questionnaire

The questionnaire is a self-report tool with 42 items including five dimensions of parenting behavior that are: parent participation (parents separately); positive parenting; weakness in supervision and guidance; inconsistency in how to deal with child and physical punishment Evaluates. The scoring method is that this scale is suitable for children aged 8 to 16 years.

Hope Questionnaire

The questionnaire was created by Snyder in 1991. The questionnaire consists of 12 items and is performed self-assessment.

Resonance Questionnaire

This questionnaire was prepared by Conner and Davidson (2003)[1] by reviewing research sources (1971-1991) in the field of discredit.

RESEARCH FINDINGS:

Table 1). Descriptive statistics related to parenting style sheets and their subscales

Most data	smallest data	Standard deviation	Middle	average	
5.0	1.0	0.78	2.85	2.85	Partnership with the father
5.0	1.0	0.68	3.50	3.48	Partnership with the mother
5.0	1.0	1.02	3.83	3.67	Positive parenting
5.0	1.0	0.62	2.67	2.72	Instability in how to deal with the child
5.0	1.0	0.59	2.0	2.01	Weakness in supervision and guidance
5.0	1.0	1.5	1.67	2.05	physical punishment

Table 2: Descriptive statistics related to Hope variable and its subscales

Most data	smallest data	Standard deviation	Middle	Average	
4.0	1.0	0.61	2.50	2.48	Factor thinking
4.0	1.0	0.55	2.50	2.45	Strategic thinking
3.63	1.25	0.49	2.50	2.47	Hope

Table 3: Descriptive statistics of resiliency variable

Most data	smallest data	Standard deviation	Middle	Average	
4.44	1.0	0.46	2.64	2.73	Resilience

Main hypothesis of research: There is a significant relationship between parental practices with resilience among adolescents.

Table 4: Results of correlation coefficient between parenting style and resiliency

physical punishment	Weakness in monitoring	in Instability in the collision	Positive parenting	Partnership with the mother	Partnership with the father	
08.-0	**24.-0	**24.0	**56.0	**49.0	**51.0	Resilience

**Meaningful at the level of 0.01 * Meaningful at the level of 0.05

The second main hypothesis of research: There is a significant relationship between parenting practices with hope in adolescents.

Table 5: The results of correlation coefficient between parenting style and hopefulness

physical punishment	Weakness in monitoring	in Instability in the collision	Positive parenting	Partnership with the mother	Partnership with the father	
02.-0	05.-0	**25.0	**47.0	**46.0	**44.0	Hope

**Meaningful at the level of 0.01 * Meaningful at the level of 0.05

CONCLUSION:

The results of the first hypothesis of the research (there is a meaningful relationship between childbirth and resilience in adolescents) showed that there was a negative and significant relationship between weakness in supervision and overall score of survival. However, there is a positive and significant relationship between participation with father, participation with mother, positive parenting, and instability in how to deal with child, and overall resilience score. In concordance with these results, we can investigate Tyler (2013); Fayyaz, Ameri and Besharat (2015); Sepehr, Rezaiefar Alishahi and Rahimi (2014); Salibi and Ahmadi (2013) and Abedi Asl, Rafahi and Ghaderi (2012) [10-12]. In explaining these results, we can point out the theoretical foundations of parenting styles as well as

emphasis on resilience; one of the parent's duties is to guide the development of children's behavior. Parents are likely to use one or more strategies in their effort to command their children. Some parents may choose techniques that, in addition to this goal, will facilitate the growth of their healthy relationships at the same time. Other parents may use strategies in their relationships with their children that not only achieve good goals but also increase negative behaviors and weak relationships (Sherwood, 2004) Other parents may use strategies in their relationships with their children that not only do not achieve their desired goals, but also increase their negative behaviors and weak relationships (among them are the fundamental variables that affect the child in different ways and in the present and future behaviors She is an irrefutable influence on child-rearing practices. Child-rearing is

a complex activity, involving many specific behaviors that have one or the same consequences for each individual [13] or affect him (Darling, 1999) [14]. It is observed that various factors are involved in determining the type and parenting style of parenting, which, by interaction and intercourse, determines the way of parenting of fathers and mothers in families. According to the results of this research and various researches in this regard, it can be said that one of the important factors influencing the development and development of resilience in adolescents is their parental parenting style, in other words, in every way the relationship between parents with their children. High levels of participation and participation, sensitivity and accountability, reasoning and logic, control and limitation, encouragement and self-esteem, The probability of a high level of resilience in their adolescents is higher because powerful parents, while establishing clear behavioral patterns for children, encourage them to become independent and allow them to decide independently and independently in a particular framework. Give As a result, children, in the face of intra-psychological and external conflicts, experience different ways of problem solving and challenge management. And at the age of adolescence and young people, are well suited to successfully resolving the challenges posed. In this way, at a young age, whose dependency on the family becomes more diminished, they can themselves face the problems themselves and respond adaptively to various issues. This affects the mental health of most adolescents and young people, and is immune to the development of disorders that are largely due to inability to successfully resolve mental conflicts. Therefore, according to the findings of this study, it can be concluded that appropriate parenting styles by establishing communication and emotional links such as family support, friends 'support and others' support can play an important role in increasing the resilience among adolescents. To follow. In the second hypothesis of research (there is a meaningful relationship between parenting with hope among adolescents). According to the results, there is no significant relationship between weakness in supervision and physical punishment and total hope score, but there is a positive and significant relation between participation with Father, partnership with mother, positive parenting, instability in how to deal with child and hope. One of the researches that can be consistent with this research can be found in the research carried out by Baljani and Kazemi (2011), Karami, Zaki and Ali Khani (2012); in a research conducted by Nourdin, Yeylagh, and Pasha Sharifi (2014) ; In a longitudinal study, Snyder et al. (2002); in a study by Snyder (2005). Considering the

importance of growing strength in the process of child development, and the impact of family parenting methods on the creation and development of different characteristics in individuals, in this hypothesis, we examined the relationship between different parenting styles with hopefulness. Findings of the research indicate that the propriety of parental parenting style has had a significant and significant relationship with the level of hope of children. One of the important issues regarding parenting styles is whether the family and parenting practices can prevent disappointment and whether the family has an impact on the growth and development of promising traits in their children. ? Some attributes of hope have a key importance in the life and parenting styles of individuals and can prevent the occurrence of mental conflicts and various types of diseases. The strength of parenting styles is one of these important attributes in people's mental health, since it allows individuals to successfully manage their lives. It seems that teens and young people are calm and hopeless in families with a positive parenting style and parental involvement, and their personal identity is not harmed. It also seems to be accompanied by greater attachment to parents, especially in childhood, and a greater sense of hope of life, and provides a ground for more sense of value and self-esteem for adolescents, and as a result of the status of a more favorable hope. Weakness in supervision and guidance, instability in dealing with children, and physical punishment with children can provide the basis for mental disorders and disturbances with undesirable emotional effects and reduce hope.

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