

Parenting Styles and their relationship to Perceived Self- Efficacy among Adolescents in Jerusalem Governorate

Prepare

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Abstract

This study aims to identify parenting patterns and their relationship to the perceived self-efficacy of adolescents in Jerusalem Governorate. The study consisted of (20) paragraphs, and the data was statistically analyzed using the Social Packages program (SPSS), and the questionnaire was presented to a number of arbitrators with experience and specialization. For the purposes of scientific research, it was found that there is a strong relationship between parenting patterns and perceived self-efficacy among adolescents in Jerusalem governorate, and it was also found that there were no statistically significant differences at the significance level (0.05) between the average responses of the study sample members in the perceived self-efficacy of adolescents in Jerusalem governorate is attributed to the variable (gender, age, place of residence) and based on the results of the study, the study came out with a set of recommendations, the most important of which were:

1. further studies and research related to the subject of self-aware competence, addressing other related research variables.
2. Use valley patterns that are far from authoritarian and firm in things.

Key words: parenting patterns, perceived self-efficacy, adolescents, Jerusalem governorate

introduction

That includes many stages of human growth, many competencies, struggles and opportunities, and the adolescence of these stages, which constitute a critical period in the lives of children, is reflected in changes in vital neurological processes that affect the higher cognitive, social and emotional functions, as behavior matures and change and development occurs when individuals overcome many difficulties at this stage, where children at this stage form their identity through their relationship with their families and peers. This has prompted researcher Yen to conduct supportive and targeted studies to move individuals at this stage towards the right path to a life as free of problems and difficulties as possible. This study was supportive of previous studies in this area, as the study aims to examine parental patterns and their relationship to the self-efficacy perceived in adolescents in the Governorate of Jerusalem.

Adolescence represents a high level of importance and sensitivity, as the characteristics and characteristics of this stage because of its complex and different physical and physiological changes may make it one of the most accurate and important stages in the life of children (Al-Dahiri, 2012),

as adolescence is a stage Full of transformations, with physical, temporal, psychological and social boundaries, accompanied by a number of stressful problems, unsaturated needs of different dimensions on their interactions, and their adaptability in personal, social and family areas (Yahya, 2010).

Self-aware competence based on the individual's judgments on his or her ability to perform certain behavior's is one of the most important factors of the individual's personality strength, as it is an important factor in enhancing motivation and improving the individual's abilities and energies, helping to cope with the pressures on individuals at different stages of their lives Bandura, 2000). The term self-aware competence refers to "the individual's belief in his or her ability to organize and manage his performance, through his general expectations based on past experiences that affect expectations of success and failure in various new positions directed by the individual" (Turbett, 2012)

The individual's awareness of his or her own effectiveness begins at an early stage of his life and extends throughout his or her entire life, as the individual's experiences are shaped by many factors that contribute to building his personality. The more one realizes that he or she is well received by others, especially parents, for his successful behavior with them, the more he feels valued and sufficient, while the individual's lack of skills for successful social interaction with others may in many cases drive him to withdraw and feel lonely and helpless (Givertz), & Segrin, 2014).

The family has the greatest impact on the composition of children's personality and interactions, as family construction, family relationships, family conditions, performance and family upbringing are related to personality development, self-awareness and ability to meet the challenge, interaction and personal and social adaptation (Bong, 2008).

The family style of children is closely linked to their perceived competence; the more an individual feels his or her value and importance in his or her family environment, the more he or she will increase his expectations of his or her behaviour in uncertain situations and these expectations are undoubtedly reflected in his choice (Abdel Meguid, 2012).

Therefore, the researcher believes that parental patterns, and through their relationship to certain variables in mental health, including the self-competence perceived in children need to be studied, this dynamic relationship is one of the relationships that has a great impact on the building of the personality of the individual and constitutes a large part of his personality patterns, there is no study as far as the researcher knew that took care of the variables of the study together and its chosen sample of adolescent children in the Palestinian environment.

The problem with the study

lies in the current problem of the study in answering the following questions:

1. Is there a relationship between parental patterns and self-competence perceived among adolescents in The Province of Jerusalem?
2. Are there statistically significant differences in the level of self-efficacy perceived among adolescents in The Jerusalem Governorate attributable to the Gender variable?

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3. Are there statistically significant differences in the level of self-efficiency perceived among adolescents in The Jerusalem Governorate due to the age change?
4. Are there statistically significant differences in the level of self-efficiency perceived among adolescents in The Jerusalem Governorate due to the years of residence?

Study objectives:

The study sought to achieve the following objectives:

1. to identify the nature of the relationship between parental patterns and self-competence perceived among adolescents in The Province of Jerusalem.
2. To determine if there are statistically significant differences in the level of self-efficiency perceived among adolescents in The Jerusalem Governorate due to the Gender variable.
3. To determine if there are statistically significant differences in the level of self-efficacy perceived among adolescents in The Jerusalem Governorate due to the age change.
4. To determine if there are statistically significant differences in the level of self-competence perceived among adolescents in The Jerusalem Governorate due to the years of residence

The importance of the study:

The importance of the current study stems from what this study contributes to identifying a relationship between parental patterns and self-competence perceived in the province of Jerusalem, because this study is important in clarifying the statement of that relationship and clarifying it whether negative or positive and strong or weak, as well as this study constitutes a literary material that enriches the Arab Library with a theoretical and scientific material on parental patterns and self-efficiency aware, as well as helping the study to draw the attention of those interested in this field to attention The importance of this study is that it is one of the few studies in this field, according to the researcher, as it is one of the first studies to shed light on this topic and address the city of Jerusalem, and it is hoped that this study will reach recommendations that benefit both students as well as parents, social and psychological guides, educators and teachers, and this research is expected to open the way for Researcher Yen to conduct other similar research, which benefits Researcher Wen as one of the previous studies.

Study limits:

The study was limited to the following limits:

1. human Boundaries: all adolescents in Jerusalem.
2. Spatial Boundaries: Jerusalem Governorate (City Villages Camps)
3. Temporal Borders: The first semester of the academic year 2021-2022.

Previous studies:

The department of previous studies deals with studies on the variables of the current subject of research, namely parental patterns, and self-conscious competence, as they were classified from the latest to the oldest

The aim of the study was Raboteg-Saric, & Sakic,2014) to study the effects of parental methods in mother and father on several indicators of life satisfaction for adolescents, the study was conducted on a random sample of adolescents that included (400) children by (220) females, and (180) males in

adolescence, the study used measures of parenting methods (authoritarian, authoritarian, tolerant), self-esteem measure and general life satisfaction from the preparation of the researcher. The results showed that the pattern of treatment of both parents had a significant impact on self-esteem and life satisfaction for adolescents, with adolescents who received tolerant treatment showing higher self-esteem and life satisfaction than adolescents raised in an authoritarian style, as well as adolescents who considered their mothers to be tolerant happier than those tyrannical mothers. Adolescents who considered their parents to be official or tolerant also showed higher results in all indicators of satisfaction assessed than adolescents whose parents were tyrannical.

Al-Badrin and Ghaith, 2013, conducted a study aimed at finding out the extent to which parental methods contribute, to the self-competence of children of Hashemite University students (Jordan), and to achieve the purpose of the study, the researcher codified four measures that were localized to measure the variables of independent and variable study, and applied them to a sample of (140) students randomly selected from university students. The results of the study showed a contribution to self-efficient parenting methods, as the results of the study showed a statistically significant predictive capacity for democratic parenting, information identity and self-aware self-competence.

Abdul Majid (2012) conducted a study aimed at revealing the extent of the relationship between self-competence and some methods of parental treatment in the age of 13-15 years, the study used the comparative correlation between self-competence and parental treatment as recognized by children, The sample included a sample of 200 middle school students from public schools in Helwan, and the study also used the measure of children's opinions in the treatment of parents (prepared by Faiza Yusuf Abdel Meguid, self-proficiency measure (researcher preparation). There is a correlation between self-competence and parental treatment as recognized by children, there are no differences between males and females on the self-efficiency scale, there are no differences between males and females on the scale (acceptance - tolerance - independence) by the mother, and differences in the rest of the methods of parental treatment by the mother are not clear, while there are statistically significant differences between males and females in the study sample depending on the level of education of the mother, and there are differences and differences between the grades of the study sample on the measure of competence subjective.

Kaddouri (2012) also conducted a study to examine the relationship of parental patterns to the feeling of psychological loneliness and anxiety in adolescent children, the study sample was made up of (299) students in the age group (16-18), the researcher used the Measure of Parental Treatment of Schaefer (1965), the Russell Russel Psychological Loneliness Measure (1996) and the Anxiety Measure of Abdul Khaleq (2000). The results showed that the more the parental pattern tends towards acceptance and understanding, the lower the psychological loneliness and anxiety trait in children, and the more the parental pattern tends to dominate and cruelty, the higher the psychological loneliness and anxiety in children, and the results of the study indicated differences in the perception of parental patterns depending on the Gender variable; females see that the parental pattern tends towards ostracism and bullying.

Ismail (2011) conducted a study aimed at identifying the satisfaction of life in adolescents and its relationship to family upbringing methods, and the sample of the study consisted of (421) students, and they were tested in a simple random manner, including (176) students and (236) students, and

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the researcher applied the measure of life satisfaction prepared by the researcher and the measure of family upbringing methods prepared by Abadi (1994). The results indicated that the degree of life satisfaction among the study sample members was high, and the results of the study showed no statistically significant differences between the average estimates of the study sample members on the life satisfaction scale attributable to the Gender variable, and revealed a statistically significant correlation between the average estimates of the study sample members on the life satisfaction scale and family upbringing (democratic and lenient), and the absence of a statistically significant correlation between the average estimates of individual members of the study on the measure of life satisfaction and family upbringing (democratic and lenient), and the absence of a statistically significant correlation between the average estimates of individual members of the study on the measure of life satisfaction and family upbringing (democratic and lenient). The sample of the study on the measure of life satisfaction, and the method of family upbringing dominated, and showed that there are no statistically significant differences estimates of the members of the study sample on the measure of satisfaction with life, and the method of family upbringing by parental father...

Comment on previous studies:

The scarcity of studies that addressed the concept of self-conscious competence as a single concept and term in itself, as some studies discussed methods of parental treatment through their association with the concept of self-affirmation, self-affirmation and other concepts as an alternative to the term self-competence, within the limits of the researcher's knowledge, which required addressing previous studies whose concepts are linked to self-aware competence such as (psychological identity, children's personality, compatibility, emotional balance), studies have agreed on the relationship between parental patterns and perceived self-competence and associated concepts. Such as self-esteem, emotional balance, psychological identity, the methods of normal and unequal parental treatment affect these variables and their appreciation in children. The results of previous studies are of great importance in terms of what they have emphasized on the importance of studying these variables and the importance of their findings, in addition to benefiting from the results of these studies in terms of supporting and discussing their results.

Study methodology:

In order to achieve the objectives of the study, the descriptive field approach, defined as a method of research, was used to explain the status quo of the phenomenon or problem by identifying its circumstances and dimensions and characterizing the relationships between them in order to conclude a thorough and integrated practical description of the phenomenon or problem based on the facts associated with it.

Community and sample study:

The current study community is made up of male and female adolescents in Jerusalem, where they were selected as an available sample of (120) adolescents, to which a questionnaire was distributed and recovered (100) valid for analysis divided by the variables of the study (sex, age, place of residence) and table 1 explains this:

Table 1: Distribution of study sample by independent variables

place of living		Age		Gender	
				female	male
16	city	30	under 14 years old	44	56
30	village	32	from 14-16 years old	100	Total
54	camp	38	over 16 years old		
100	Total	100	Total		

Study tools:

After reviewing previous literature on parental patterns and their relationship to self-efficacy perceived in adolescents in Jerusalem Governorate, the study tool was designed to include three sections: Section 1: Personal Data Section II: The Identification of Parental Patterns and their Relationship to Self-Efficiency perceived in adolescents in Jerusalem Governorate was erased from two axes of each axis consisting of (10) paragraphs and was based on the Five-Year Leckert Scale

The validity of the tool:

After preparing the study tool and to verify its sincerity, the researcher presented it to a group of arbitrators with experience and specialization in education and management in Palestinian universities, and numbered (10) arbitrators, and asked the arbitrators to express an opinion in the paragraphs of the study tool in order to ascertain From the sincerity of the content of the paragraphs, and their suitability for the objectives and variables of the study, the opinion of the majority (i.e. 75% of the arbitrators) was taken in the arbitration process, so that the tool consisted of (20) paragraphs and thus achieved the honesty of the tool.

Tool stability:

The study tool stability coefficient was used using the Chronback Alpha equation, which was 0.87, a high stability factor that meets the purposes of this study.

Statistical processing:

After collecting, coding and processing data by appropriate statistical methods, using the SPSS statistical program, the researcher used repetitions, arithmetic averages and standard deviations, the Kronbach Alpha equation, the single variation analysis test and the (t) test of two independent samples.

Presentation of the results of the study:

This study aims to identify parental patterns and their relationship to the self-efficacy perceived in the province of Jerusalem, the researcher used a questionnaire consisting of (20) paragraphs distributed to

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a sample of (100) adolescents in The Province of Jerusalem, and the following is a presentation of the results of the study:

Results on study questions:

Question 1: What is the nature of the relationship between parental patterns and self-competence perceived among adolescents in Jerusalem?

In order to answer this question, pearson's link coefficient was used to denote the relationship and table 2 explains the nature of the relationship with its degree.

Table (2) Pearson Link Coefficient between parenting patterns and perceived self-efficiency of adolescents in Jerusalem

sig	correlation coefficient	standard deviation	SMA	Variable
*0.00	**0.812	0.783	4.01	parenting styles
		0.801	3.99	self efficacy

Table 2 shows that there is a positive relationship between parental patterns and self-efficiency perceived among adolescents in The Jerusalem Governorate and this relationship is strong and the correlation factor (0.812) indicates that this association is strong and positive, as it indicates The results in the previous table indicate that the level of significance was (0.00) and this value is less than (0.05) and this result indicates that there is a statistically significant relationship between parental patterns and self-efficiency perceived among adolescents in the Province of Jerusalem.

Question 2: Are there statistically significant differences in the level of self-efficiency perceived among adolescents in Jerusalem governorate attributable to the Gender variable?

In order to answer this question concerning the Gender variant, a test (t) of independent samples and table 3 results were used to explain this:

Table (3) Independent Sample T-test for trans Gender people in terms of the level of self-efficiency perceived in adolescents in Jerusalem governorate due to the Gender variable

Level of significance	Standard deviation	Average	Number	Group	Variable
0.399	0.95	3.73	56	male	Gender
	0.79	3.67	44	Female	

Table (3) shows that there are no statistically significant differences in the level of self-efficiency perceived among adolescents in The Jerusalem Governorate due to the Gender variable, where the value of the level of significance was found to be (0.39) and this value is greater than (0.05), which confirms that there are no statistically significant differences in the level of self-efficiency perceived among adolescents in The Jerusalem Governorate due to the Gender variable.

Question 3: Are there statistically significant differences in the level of self-efficiency perceived among adolescents in The Jerusalem Governorate attributable to the age variable?

In order to answer this question, the researcher used the One Way ANOVA test for independent samples and table 4 shows this:

Table (4) Results of the single variation test to indicate differences in terms of the level of self-efficacy perceived in adolescents in The Governorate of Jerusalem due to the age variable

Level of significance	Value (P)	Average squares	Degrees of freedom	Total squares	Source of contrast	Variable
0.93	0.17	0.165	2	0.33	Squares between categories	Age
		0.92	97	89.44	Inner squares	
			99	89.77	Total	

Table 4 shows that there are no statistically significant differences in the level of self-efficiency perceived in adolescents in The Jerusalem Governorate due to the age variable, where the value of the level of significance was found to be (0.93) and this value is greater than (0.05), which confirms that there are no statistically significant differences in the level of self-efficiency perceived among adolescents in The Jerusalem Governorate due to the age variable.

Question 3: Are there statistically significant differences in the level of self-efficiency perceived among adolescents in Jerusalem governorate due to the variable place of residence

In order to answer this question, the researcher used the One Way ANOVA test for independent samples and table 4 shows this:

Table (4) Results of the single variation test to indicate differences in terms of the level of self-efficiency perceived among adolescents in the Governorate of Jerusalem due to the variable place of residence

Level of significance	Value (P)	Average squares	Degrees of freedom	Total squares	Source of contrast	Variable
0.88	0.29	0.24	2	0.49	Squares between categories	Address
		0.81	97	78.85	Inner squares	
			99	79.34	Total	

Table 4 shows that there are no statistically significant differences in the level of self-efficiency perceived among adolescents in The Jerusalem Governorate due to the variable place of residence, where the value of the level of indication was found to be (0.88) and this value is greater than (0.05), which confirms that there are no statistically significant differences in the level of self-efficiency perceived among adolescents in The Jerusalem Governorate due to the variable place of residence

Recommendations:

Based on the results of the study, the researcher came up with a set of recommendations that were as follows:

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1. further studies and research related to the subject of self-aware competence, addressing other related research variables.
2. Use valley patterns that are far from authoritarian and firm in things.
3. Treating adolescents well and not being subjected to violence in any way.
4. Work to guide adolescents in order to benefit from self-conscious competence in the future.
5. Focus on educating adolescents about the self-efficiency and usefulness of the future.

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