

Examine the Relationship Between Happiness and Practices of Parenting with Conduct Disorders of Children

¹Seyed Rahmatollah Mousa Vimoghadam, ²Fariba Cheraghi,
³Maryam Seyedi and ³Reza Dousti

¹Department of Islamic Theology, Faculty of Medicine,
University of Medical Sciences, Ilam, Iran

²Psychosocial Injuries Research Center, Ilam University of Medical Sciences, Ilam, Iran

³General psychology, University of Science, Ilam, Iran

Abstract: Family factors in conduct disorder and antisocial behaviors has a significant impact. Strict parenting style with intense controlling high levels of seriousness discipline unstable and tough and low levels of emotional intimacy are diagnosed. The research method is descriptive and the correlation type. The study population included all of children and mothers urban base 1 of Ilam. Using simple random sampling 218 children as samples were selected. Data collection tools include: Oxford Happiness Questionnaire a questionnaire Baumirind parenting styles and children's mental health assessment questionnaire 14-6 (CSI-4). The research data using the statistical Software SPSS were analyzed. The results showed that the happiness of parents of children with conduct disorders there is a significant negative relationship. Also between conduct disorders of children with authoritative parenting style significant negative relationship and with strict parenting practices there was a significant positive relationship. Regression analysis showed that parental happiness and strict parenting practices has the ability to predict conduct disorders in children. According to the results it can be stated that the happiness and mothers parenting practices and conduct disorders in children there is a relationship and can be conduct disorder according to these variables predicted. It is suggested that the results of this study the design of treatment programs behavioral disorders of children and adolescents should be considered.

Key words: Happiness, parenting, style, conduct disorder, children

INTRODUCTION

Children as one of the most vulnerable age groups are at risk of psychological disorders. Vulnerability factors in this age the process of growth and the specific requirements of its stages on the one hand and control environmental conditions and the situation of the children by adults, on the other hand is attributed. Most common childhood disorders usual or in two broad areas, classify, internalizing disorders and externalizing. Internalizing disorders, experiences and behaviors such as depression, social withdrawal and anxiety which are more focused inward. Externalizing disorders, behaviors such as aggression, disobedience, hyperactivity and impulsivity which are more focused on the outside are determined. This study, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, oppositional defiant and conduct disorders is. Conduct disorders, perhaps more than any childhood disorder on

the basis of the child's behavior, the people and the environment is defined. Schools, parent, peers and the criminal justice system generally is set to any behavior externalizing behavior is considered (Kring *et al.*, 2007).

Reagents behavior conduct disorders include: violent behavior or aggressive people and cruel with animals, destruction of property of others to leisure, lying, stealing, cheating, violate the rights of others, unjustified absence from school and initiatives on physical conflict. Of children and adolescents with conduct disorders such as adults with antisocial personality disorder, feelings and intentions of others, defiant and apathetic and often think that their aggressive reaction in front of others, justify logical. They constantly others blame their ill-treatment in anti-social behavior not any sense of remorse or regret very little to show (Ganji, 2013). The cause of the conduct disorders the more ideas, the importance of family at the beginning and continued stress disorder and this is not a

new concept because most of the studies, epidemiology and management background, family factors the conduct disorder and antisocial behaviors have shown (Frick, 1998). Strict parenting style with intense controlling high levels of seriousness, discipline unstable and tough and low levels of emotional intimacy are diagnosed. This style with negative behavioral outcomes such as externalizing disorders and internalized and lower levels of emotional functioning has relationship (Diaz, 2005).

Lax practices with lack of parental skills so that exercise of parental authority child's behavior was not fail and the tendency to accede to the wishes of the child is determined. It is also a crime and aggression which is caused by lack of parental supervision has relationship (Rinaldi and Howe, 2012). However, authoritative parenting style combining the best elements of strict style (top control) and the best elements of lax practices (love above) is formed. This practice's with features such as sensitive to children's needs being responsive, supportive and being disciplined will be determined. Authoritative parents their children's feelings understand and to them how to deal with problems and self-regulation teach (Baumrind, 1996; Hoeve *et al.*, 2009; Rosli, 2014).

However, parenting style the only significant factor associated with conduct disorders is the happiness of the parents as another of these associated factors in conduct disorders can be named. Rhee and Waldman (2002) claimed that the impact of environmental factors on antisocial behaviors, parenting style have a prominent role. Also, Connell *et al.* (2007) showed that although behavioral problems many factors are involved but family factors a more important role in the growth and persistence of behavioral disorders in children and adolescents (Connell *et al.*, 2007).

In the case of parenting style a lot of research has been conducted (Demo and Cox, 2000). Most researchers in their research have shown that parenting practices, behaviors and emotions of children is effective (Lee *et al.*, 2006; Rosli, 2014). The researchers have shown that 4 parenting styles Baumrind (1971) on coping styles, emotional and social competence of children is effective.

According Baumrind findings the researchers studied the effects of four authoritative parenting style strict, permissive and neglectful of the way, parents raising children do nothing have addressed (Darling and Steinberg, 1993). According to research, the happiness of parents one of these associated factors (which may on the interaction of parents and children is affected) the etiology of the conduct disorders. In general it can be stated that low happiness like being a parent suffering from depression risk of children with conduct disorder

increases (Goodman and Gotlib, 1999). Previous studies have shown that the low parental happiness and conduct disorders of children there is a relationship (Kazdin, 1995; Moffitt, 2003).

Frick (1998) in an attempt to identify the mechanisms underlying relationship low parental happiness and conduct disorders of children to parental conflict mediator noted. He showed that low happiness parents several negative consequences such as conduct disorder creates. Low happiness and depression caused by factors such as substance abuse and antisocial behavior, the parents and conduct disorder in children (Rosen, 2013).

Given the importance of parenting styles and happiness of the parents the children conduct disorders and also highlighted studies on the impact of family factors on the onset as well as its treatment the aim of this study was to determine the contribution of each of the variables styles and happiness of the parents in anticipation of conduct disorders in children.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The research method is descriptive and the correlation type. The study population included all of children 14-6 urban base 11 Lam and their mothers. Simple random sampling method based on the child's case was at this center. Finally, the number of 218 children and their mothers as the statistical sample was selected. Data collection tools include:

Parenting style Baumrind questionnaire: The questionnaire by Baumrind Diana in 1972 was designed. This tool is an adaptation of the theory of parental authority based on the theory Baumrind of permissiveness authoritarian and parental authority to influence patterns and parenting practices made. The questionnaire consists of 30 items which is 10 items the permissive style 10 items related to strict style and 10 items as well light is strong. This questionnaire has a 5-point Likert scale (from strongly agree to strongly disagree) (Sadeghkhani *et al.*, 2012).

Baumrind the validity of the questionnaire test-retest for permissive parenting practices, strong and powerful, respectively 0/81 vary from 0/85 and 0/92 reported. He also about the reliability of the questionnaire reported that strict mother a simple decision (0/50) and the powerful (-0/52) there is a relationship. In a study by the President was conducted the reliability of the test on a sample of mothers the test-retest method respectively lax practices, strong and powerful 0/69, 0/77 and 0/73 was reported.

Oxford happiness questionnaire: This questionnaire by Argyle (2013) were prepared and in 2001 was revised. This questionnaire has 29 female choice from 0-3 scored. In every matter the option that represents the highest happiness score of four and the option that represents the lowest amount of happiness a score awarded. In Iran the research of Alipour and Nourbala the validity of the questionnaire through Cronbach's alpha the two halves of the test and retest, respectively 0/93, 0/92 and 0/79 was reported. Also validity through factor analysis and validity was reported favorable. Jowkar and RAhimi also in his research reliability of the questionnaire 0/92 and its validity factor analysis obtained (Farokhi and Sabzi, 2015). Also the research, Farokhi and Sabzi (2015) to determine the validity, internal consistency is used the coefficient of 0/94 was reported.

Questionnaire of children symptom (CSI-4): This questionnaire of common screening tools for mental disorders according to the criteria of diagnosis, statistical and psychological disorders are made. The initial version of the questionnaire the Asprafkin based on the third edition of the diagnostic manual and statistics, mental disorders were prepared. In 1994 with the release of IV-TR, statistical and psychological disorder with little change compared to the previous version by Gadow and Asprafkin was revised. This questionnaire has two forms teachers and parents. In the present study of the parent form have been used. Parents form with 112 questions which any of the questions in a four-point scale scored. Questions 27-41 Questionnaire CSI-4 measures the conduct disorder. In a study Grayson and Carlson the CSI-3 did sensitivity oppositional defiant disorder, conduct disorder and AD and hyperactivity, respectively 0/93, 0/93 and 0/77 reported. Other studies the correlation between the Czech CSI-3 lists the three problems listed, respectively 0/66, 0/58 and 0/72 have reported. The research by Station *et al.* (2001) the validity of the questionnaire using split-half to form teachers 0/91 and for parents form 0/85 obtained. Validity of the questionnaire CSI-4 in the study Mohammed Ismail approved 9 people psychiatrists is located.

The present data using statistical software SPSS Version 21 and using correlation and regression analysis were analyzed.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results in Table 1 are presented. Results of present study show that mean and standard deviation age of mothers in the study, respectively (36/73 and 5/75) is. The 39/5% of mothers between 34-24 years 54/5% between 45-35 and 0/6% of mothers are also >46 years of age. The 200 mothers 79 (39/5 Ilam) employed and 129 patients (64/5 Ilam) were housewives. The 95% of children (190) healthy and 5% of children (n = 10) in this study had a conduct disorder. As Table 2 indicates the happiness the parents and conduct disorder there is a significant negative relationship. Between strict parenting style and conduct disorder a significant positive relationship and the authoritative parenting style with conduct disorder was a significant negative correlation ($p = 0/01$). However, the permissive parenting style of mothers and children with conduct disorder a significant relationship was not obtained. To determine the happiness of the parents and parenting style in anticipation conduct disorder, of regression analysis was used. The amount reported for tolerance and VIF in Table 3 indicate that the assumptions of linear not a violation. Also check for errors independence the test Durbin-Watson is used the amount it was 2/08 that the errors are independent. Regression analysis showed that parental happiness and strict parenting style of parents the most powerful variables to predict their behavior disorder.

Table 3 standard and non-standard coefficients for the variables significant variable in predicting conduct

Table 1: Mean and standard deviation of happiness and mothers parenting style and conduct disorders in children

Variable	Mean	SD
Happiness	46.01	12.47
Permissive parenting	15.41	5.85
Strict parenting	16.06	6.13
Authoritative parenting	30.88	5.02
Conduct disorder in children	1.35	1.90

Table 2: Correlation Happiness and parental rearing practices and conduct disorders in children

Variables	Statistical indicators	
Child/mother	Correlation coefficient (r)	Significance level (p)
Conduct disorder		
Happiness	-0.37	0.001
Permissive parenting	0.08	0.213
Strict parenting	0.31	0.001
Authoritative parenting	-0.21	0.002

Table 3: Results of regression analysis to explain the happiness and parenting styles mothers of children with conduct disorder

Variables	B	β	t-values	p-values	R	R ²	F-value	p-value	VIF	Tolerance
Happiness	-0.050	-0.32	-5.09	0.001					1.02	0.975
Permissive parenting	0.001	-0.01	-0.01	0.985	0.47	0.22	13.82	0.001	1.14	0.876
Strict parenting	0.070	0.23	3.34	0.001					1.26	0.789
Authoritative parenting	-0.040	-0.11	-1.67	0.096					1.12	0.890

disorder show. Regression analysis showed that children with conduct disorder predicted based on the happiness the parents and parenting practices parents is meaningful ($p = 0/01$, 13 ; $F = 13/82$). These variables in the series 22% of the variance in conduct disorder in children explained ($R^2 = 0/22$).

CONCLUSION

Results of present study show that the happiness mothers and conduct disorder there is a significant negative correlation in other words we can say the bottom Happiness mother and conduct disorder are related. The results of previous research including Frick (1998), Kazdin (1995), Moffitt (2003) and Rosen (2013) is consistent. Relationship happiness down with factors such as depression, anxiety, propensity to use drugs and anti-social behavior in previous research is shown. In explaining the relationship between low parental happiness and conduct disorder of children it is likely that low happiness parents, causing symptoms such as fatigue, listlessness, apathy, family conflicts, lack of motivation for parenting and inconsistent behavior in parents will be. As parents the motivation for children's education not may in its relations with the children we need to consider their needs in two ways or with respect to these requirements are indifferent or whether inappropriate behavior and are enforced.

The results showed that between strict parenting style and conduct disorder a significant positive relationship and the authoritative parenting style with conduct disorder there is a significant negative relationship. With results of Diaz (2005), Rinaldi and Howe (2012) and Rosli (2014) is consistent. Similar findings indicate that children of authoritative parent better compatibility than parents are strict (Baumrind *et al.*, 2010; Hunt, 2013).

A lot of research about strict parenting style, have shown that this style of parenting, harmful effect on children's growth and behavioral problems and conduct disorder in later years correlated (Thompson *et al.*, 2003). Parents have strict parenting style stress and high anxiety, experience and more negative attitudes toward their children. Attitudes and negative beliefs toward children making use of the order and discipline harsh compared to the children. As a result the children of these parents often prone to experience problems, social abuse academic failure and even tend to use the material (Laskey and Cartwright, 2009). In contrast parent with authoritative parenting style with reasonable requests for the children bound and on his behavior is supervise.

In explaining the results it can be stated that control and strict parents too can create a rigid structure which is to control the children the punishment is harsh and rough use. Frequent use of this style of parenting possibility of externalizing behaviors, in children such as conduct disorder increases. The results of this study it can in the design of treatment programs, behavioral disorders, children and adolescents should be considered. Limitations of the study and study limitations in generalizing and interpreting the findings put it that should be considered.

REFERENCES

- Argyle, M., 2013. The Psychology of Happiness. 2nd Edn., Routledge Press, London, England, ISBN: 978-0-415-22664-6, Pages: 269.
- Baumrind, D., 1971. Current patterns of parental authority. *Dev. Psychol.*, 4: 1-103.
- Baumrind, D., 1996. The discipline controversy revisited. *Family Relat.*, 45: 405-414.
- Baumrind, D., R.E. Larzelere and E.B. Owens, 2010. Effects of preschool parents power assertive patterns and practices on adolescent development. *Parenting Sci. Pract.*, 10: 157-201.
- Cornell, A.M., T.J. Dishion, M. Yasui and K. Kavanagh, 2007. An adaptive approach to family intervention: Linking engagement in family-centered intervention to reductions in adolescent problem behavior. *J. Consulting Clin. Psychol.*, 75: 568-579.
- Darling, N. and L. Steinberg, 1993. Parenting style as context: An integrative model. *Psychol. Bull.*, 113: 487-496.
- Demo, D.H. and M.J. Cox, 2000. Families with young children: A review of research in the 1990s. *J. Marriage Family*, 62: 876-895.
- Diaz, Y., 2005. Associations between parenting and child behavior problems among Latino mothers and children. Ph.D. Thesis, University of Maryland, Maryland, USA.
- Farokhi, E. and N. Sabzi, 2015. Happiness and perception of family communication patterns: The mediating role of psychological capital. *Evol. Psychol. Psychol. Persia*, 43: 323-313.
- Frick, P.J., 1998. Conduct Disorders and Sever Antisocial Behavior. Plenum Publishing Corporation, New York, USA.,
- Ganji, M., 2013. Psychopathology According to DSM-5. Savalan Publication, Tehran, Iran.
- Goodman, S.H. and I.H. Gotlib, 1999. Risk for psychopathology in the children of depressed mothers: A developmental model for understanding mechanisms of transmission. *Psychol. Rev.*, 106: 458-490.

- Hoeve, M., J.S. Dubas, V.I. Eichelsheim, V.D.P.H. Laan and W. Smeenk *et al.*, 2009. The relationship between parenting and delinquency: A meta-analysis. *J. Abnormal Child Psychol.*, 37: 749-775.
- Hunt, J.C., 2013. Associations between different parenting styles and child behavior. Ph.D Thesis, Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. http://digitalcommons.pcom.edu/psychology_dissertations/262/
- Kazdin, A.E., 1995. *Conduct Disorders in Childhood and Adolescence*. SAGE Publications, Thousand Oaks, California, ISBN: 9781483345406, Pages: 193.
- Kring, A.M., C.J. Davidson, J.M. Nill and S.L. Janson, 2007. *Psychopathology*. ARJMAND Publisher, Tehran, Iran,.
- Laskey, B.J. and H.S. Cartwright, 2009. Parental discipline behaviours and beliefs about their child: Associations with child internalizing and mediation relationships. *Child Care Health Dev.*, 35: 717-727.
- Lee, S.M., M.H. Daniels and D.B. Kissinger, 2006. Parental influences on adolescent adjustment: Parenting styles versus parenting practices. *Family J.*, 14: 253-259.
- Moffitt, T.E., 2003. Life-Course-Persistent and Adolescence-Limited Antisocial Behavior: A 10-Year Research Review and a Research Agenda. In: *Causes of Conduct Disorder and Juvenile Delinquency*. Lahey, B.B., T.E. Moffitt and A. Caspi (Eds.). Guilford Press, New York, USA., pp: 49-75.
- Rhee, S.H. and I.D. Waldman, 2002. Genetic and environmental influences on antisocial behavior: A meta-analysis of twin and adoption studies. *Psychol. Bull.*, 128: 490-529.
- Rinaldi, C.M. and N. Howe, 2012. Mothers and fathers parenting styles and associations with toddlers externalizing, internalizing and adaptive behaviors. *Early Childhood Res. Q.*, 27: 266-273.
- Rosen, B.V., 2013. Maternal monitoring and maternal psychological well-being: Important components in treating conduct disorder. Ph.D. Thesis, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, Virginia.
- Rosli, N.A., 2014. Effect of parenting styles on childrens emotional and behavioral problems among different ethnicities of Muslim children in the US. Ph.D. Thesis, Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
- Thompson, A., C. Hollis and D. Richards, 2003. Authoritarian parenting attitudes as a risk for conduct problems. *Eur. Child Adolesc. Psychiatry*, 12: 84-91.