

Investigation of the Relationship between Religious Orientation and Parenting Style with Life Satisfaction of Students

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to investigate the relationship between religious orientation and parenting styles with life satisfaction on medical science students. The method used in this study was descriptive. The participants of the study were 100 female students who were randomly selected from Medical Sciences University in Ilam. The scales of religious orientation, parenting style and the satisfaction of life were used to collect the data. In order to compare the results, the Pearson correlation coefficient and regression analysis were used. The results showed that extrinsic religious orientation, authoritatively, and landscape parenting styles are significantly associated with the satisfaction of life. Extrinsic religious orientation, authoritatively and landscape parenting styles are predictors of the satisfaction of life. These results reflect the fact that in addition to doing the duties which relate to personal dimension of Islam, interference of religion in the decisions and choices that are highly related to the outward and social dimensions, affects life satisfaction. The use of proper parenting styles has an important impact on life satisfaction.

EYWORDS: Religious orientation, parenting styles, satisfaction of life, students

1. INTRODUCTION

The satisfaction of life requires an effective, efficient and personal satisfactory life and involves the cognitive evaluation of people from their lives. The concept of life satisfaction is perceptions of behavior (cognitive and emotional) of the person in his life [1].

That is why the people with high life satisfaction experience more positive emotions, remember more positive events in relation to the future and past of self and others, and evaluate their surroundings more positively and describe them with pleasure. While people with lower life satisfaction, evaluate their and other's past and future, as well as life events and situations more negatively and experience more negative emotions such as anxiety and depression.

Several factors have been proposed to increase the satisfaction of people from their life. One of these elements is the religious orientation and the other one is parenting style. The family is the first school and first place which forms human personality and has a major role in education or upbringing. The family members and the criteria on which it is dominant are reflected in the child's mental state and considered one of the most important factors affecting one's behavior. Each family chooses special parenting style and special way to train their children according to their own characteristics, demands and their children's behavior and they behavior by regarding special characteristics of their children [2].

One of the most important factors in families, in relation to the behaviors which can lead to friendly, positive or negative feedback in their behavior and character development is parenting style [3].

The pattern of authoritatively parenting style and parental religious assurance is associated with religiousness of children [4].

The whole purpose of parenting style is preparing children for the role they should play according to their culture. The youths are fostered so that they could keep their parents' life style. Parents and teachers are responsible for transferring their cultural ideals to children.

Antramyan [5] shows that the family structure has a significant impact on the life satisfaction of people especially on adolescents, that the adolescents living in single-headed households due to death, divorce or non-spinal families are less satisfied.

In Islam, the emphasis is on parenting styles. According to Islam, parenting style should be balanced, away from any extremes and proportional to the demand of children. Research shows that the authority vested in you this associated with life satisfaction. The satisfaction of life can be influenced by spirituality.

Religious orientation includes internal orientation and external orientation which had measured the quality of people's religiosity. Internal orientation reflects individuals' interest to religion itself and is an innate inspiration. And in external orientation, religion is a mean of obtaining something other.

The satisfaction of life indicates that how people asses their own life and focus on the ongoing evaluation and assessment that persons do of their lives. Life satisfaction can be defined as persons' judgments on all areas of life in special time or as an integrated judgment on person's life from birth.

Life satisfaction apart from individual effects has important social consequences too. For instance, the existence of such feelings can guarantee the health of the individual and society. Creating hope, optimism, eliminating the feeling of powerlessness, isolation and distrust among the people accelerate the development process and creating a sense of social belonging and engagement helps the survival of the community.

Some research has shown that the significant life satisfaction, especially in adolescence is very high so that the deviant behaviors of people into the future and deviation victims can be predicted on the bases of life-satisfaction [6, 7].

Given that parenting styles are influenced by culture, customs and religion of people and since children education is of high significant in Islamic literature, some research has been done in accordance with Islamic culture. In conclusion, it can be said that majority of research findings in the field of life-satisfaction are in line with the statement that the satisfaction of life impacts all aspects of the human personality and the nature of their reaction to all events of life.

Thus, regarding the role of parenting styles and religious orientation on life satisfaction, the aim of the study is to see are the religious orientation and parenting styles associated with life satisfaction in students?

2. METHODOLOGY

The method used in this study is descriptive. Since the author did not intend to change any of the variables, the research was conducted in a natural position without manipulation. The religious orientation and parental style are the predictive variables and life satisfaction is the criterion variable of the study.

2.1. Statistical Population, Sample, and Sampling Method:

Subjects, Instruments and Data collection procedure: The subjects participated in this study were 100 girl students of medical sciences university study in gin 2013-2014 who were randomly selected for the study. However, 15 subjects are enough for each variable in the correlation studies, but 100 subjects were considered in this study to have a high external validity and be true representative of the population.

2.2. Instrument: In the present study, the instruments used to collect the data are:

All port Religious Orientation Scale:

This scale consists of 20 matters that measures extrinsic religious orientation (11 matters) and internal religious orientation (9 matters). Questions 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 15 measure the internal religious orientation and the rest of the questions relates to the extrinsic religious orientation. Fegin (1963) wrote a 21-item questionnaire in which he used All port's scale construction and also added one other point which is highly correlated (61.0) with the external orientation. After wards, this questionnaire was used in studies. In All port studies, the correlation between the external orientation and internal orientation questions was 21.0. According to John (1987) the largeness of alpha for this questionnaire is 74.0 and according to Mokhtari coefficient is 71.0.

Bamrynd parenting scale:

Bamrynd parenting questionnaire has been made of three logical authority, dictating and optional patterns to investigate the influence and styles of parenting. This questionnaire consisted of 30 matters, 10 of which in logical authority manner, 10 ones in dictating forms, and 10 matters of this questionnaire in optional manner are related to parenting style. This questionnaire has been used in many studies and the reliability and validity of that have been reported: the reliability of this questionnaire is 0.73 for logical authority, 0.77 for dictating and 0.69 for optional.

Satisfaction of Life Scale (SWLS):

This Scale written by Diener et al. (1985) has been formed of 5 parts (proposition) which measures the components of subjective cognitive well-being. This scale consists of 48 items that reflect the level of the satisfaction of life and well-being. Factor analysis showed that the scale having three factors composed of 10 questions associated with the satisfaction of life which was reduced to 5 questions after several investigations and was used as a separate scale. Several studies have examined the reliability and validity of the scale of life-satisfaction. The retest-correlation coefficient of the scores was 0.82 after two months which was 0.83 using Cronbachs alpha and 0.69 using retest method in Iran. Scoring was done using a 7-degreed Likert scale from strongly disagree to strongly agree.

2.3. Data Analysis Method:

Data were analyzed by means of SPSS. Firstly, the Mean and Standard Deviation were analysed. Then, Pearson's correlation coefficient and systematic regression was used for specifying the variables' relations.

3. RESULTS

From the total of 100 subjects, 56 and 44 percent were aged 19-22 and 26-23 respectively. 22 percent of these subjects had a graduate and 78 percent had a bachelor degree. 59 percent of them were graduated of nursing and 41 percent ones were midwifery. As Table1 shows, the mean of life satisfaction is 20.22 and the related standard deviation equals 8.23, the mean of religious orientation is 01.34 and its standard deviation is 79/6, the mean and standard deviation of authoritative

way are 12/22 and 8.22 respectively, the mean and standard deviation of landscape mode are 49.18 and 61.4 and the mean and standard deviation of dictating are 59/24 and 61.5, respectively.

Table 1. The Mean & S.D of Research Variables in Terms of Gender

| Variable | Mean | Standard Deviation |
|-----------------------------------|-------|--------------------|
| Life satisfaction | 22.20 | 8.23 |
| Religious orientation (intrinsic) | 15.82 | 3.27 |
| Religious orientation (external) | 18.19 | 5.15 |
| Religious Orientation | 34.01 | 6.79 |
| Authoritative way | 22.12 | 8.22 |
| Landscape mode | 18.49 | 4.68 |
| Dictating style | 24.59 | 5.61 |

Table 2: Pearson correlation coefficient to determine the relationship between religious orientation and parenting style variables with life satisfaction

| Variable | Religious orientation (internal) | religious orientation (external) | Authoritative manner. | Landscape mode | dictating |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|
| Life satisfaction | 0.053 | 0.256* | 0.998** | 0.1999* | 0.020- |
| Significant level. | 0.60 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.04 | 0.87 |

** To test the error level significant 0.01; * A significant test for the error 0.05

To test Hypothesis 1, the Pearson correlation coefficient was used. According to the calculated values, life satisfaction has a significant positive correlation with religious orientation (extrinsic) and landscape parenting style at alpha level (0.01) as well as with authoritative parenting style at (0.05) level.

Multivariate regression analysis using the method of entry was used to analyze the effects of each variable in which extrinsic religious orientation, landscape and authoritative parenting style were predictor variables and life satisfaction was the criterion variable. As shown in Table 3 the F value is significant. The results indicate that extrinsic religious orientation (0.007=BETA), authoritative parenting style (0.999=BETA) and landscape (0.002=BETA) predict life-satisfaction.

Table 3: Results of multivariate regression analyses of religious orientation and parenting style with life satisfaction

| Model | Ss | df | Ms | | F | P | | |
|---------------------------------|---------|-------|----------|--------------------------------|-------|---------------------------|--------|-------|
| Regression | 6690.72 | 4 | 1672.682 | | 6.82 | 0.000 | | |
| The remaining | 23.27 | 95 | 0.245 | | | | | |
| Total | 6714.00 | 99 | | | | | | |
| Predictor variables | R | R2 | ARS | Non-standardized coefficients. | | Standardized coefficients | T | P |
| | | | | SE | B | BETA | | |
| Constant | - | - | - | 0.229 | 094.0 | - | 0.314 | 0.754 |
| Extrinsic religious orientation | 0.256 | 0.065 | 8.001 | 0.023 | 0.011 | 0.007 | 0.478 | 0.634 |
| Authoritative manner | 0.998 | 0.997 | 0.494 | 0.006 | 0.999 | 0.998 | 157.71 | 0.000 |
| Landscape mode | 0.199 | 0.040 | .8111 | 0.016 | 0.002 | 0.001 | 104.0 | 0.917 |

4. DISCUSSION & CONCLUSION

In this study, the relationship between religious orientation and life satisfaction in relation to students were examined. The results showed that there is a significant positive relationship between religious orientation and life satisfaction.

The findings of this study are in line with Rohi Azizi [7], Heravi et al. [8] and Ebrahimi and Nasiri [9] findings that religion can have a positive impact on life satisfaction. It seems that religious beliefs are one of the factors that influence life satisfaction. According to Robert Hume: religion gives you things that cannot be found from any other sources. Confidence in the result to efforts by a personal connection to a power or transcendental powers of the world, every religion is effective for its own believers and so the society in general. The results indicated that the authoritative and landscape parenting styles have a significant relationship with life-satisfaction. The results of this research are in line with Houmber and Soulder (2004) findings on the basis of the association between parenting style and life-satisfaction. The results of this study showed that parenting style is a factor of impacting the satisfaction feeling of family members to each other. As the parenting style more dictating, more dissatisfaction will be experienced. Previous studies have also shown that there are two types of optional and authoritative parenting styles which are signs of positive perceptions of parenting styles, children interactions with parents, positive changes in the relationship between children and their parents. In contrary, dictating style is associated with improper social behavior of adolescent.

These people do not get satisfaction from life, are non-responsible, have low self-esteem and negative views of the world. These people often have defensive dependence due to the brain trauma. They hate their parents and are vengeful to them [10].

Regression results indicated that the satisfaction of life is predicted by authoritative parenting style more than other variables. The satisfaction of life is developed as a major issue at today's discussions and some countries have been able to consider the capabilities and aspirations of their citizens and human dimensions beside the economic growth too. The

findings of many studies in the world indicated existing of relationship between religion and life satisfaction that religion can affect feelings to ward the satisfaction of life. And significant of this factor in Iran society is very high regarding religion past in Iran.

The findings of this study, obtained studying the data from the fifth wave of the world values, show that there is generally a positive relationship between religion and the satisfaction of life. But different dimensions of religion have different effects on different dimensions of life satisfaction.

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Suggestions:

Based on the findings and results of the study, the following recommendations are given in order to improve the status of human resources and creating the sense of life satisfaction:

1. It is suggested that future studies of larger samples are used to obtain more precise results.
2. For the generalization of the results, this study in other cities and subcultures and minorities in society, as well as other sections of repeat students.
3. Given the importance of parenting style on life satisfaction, developing an educational program in the context of relations between parents and children and treatment programs based on reinforcing relations between parents and children is emotional.

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