The study of Structural Relation between the Patterns of Parent-Child Relationship with the Self-efficacy Beliefs and Affective self-Regulation Strategies

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ABSTRACT

One of the most important and effective factors of everybody's life is subjected to the relationship between parents and children. Based on the theoretical model of parent-child relationship pattern, the role of family in making the psychiatric approaches has an essential and sophisticated importance significantly. These are the most necessary for target-based activities of children and any damages to these can lead to the behavioral-psychiatric disorders. The main aim of the study is to evaluate the relation between different patterns of parent-child relationship with students self-efficacy beliefs and affective self-regulation strategies. For the reason, based on a correlation design plan, a sample including 396 students of scientific-applied university in Tehran megacity were taken up as a multistage sampling method as well as questionnaires of Parent-Child Relationship Patterns, General Self-Efficacy Scale and Measure of Affect Regulation Styles. The results showed that there is a significant relationship between the patterns of parent-child relationship and self-efficacy beliefs; in addition to these, the results of structural model analysis confirmed the causative relationship between these variables. But, there is no found any relationship between the patterns of parent-child relationship and affective self-regulation strategies and the results of the structural equations specified that none of these patterns influence on the affective self-regulation strategies; however, the results of correlation analysis represents significant relationships between the sub-scales of the parent-child relationship patterns and other sub-scales of affective self-regulation strategies. The analysis of the findings correlation determined the relationship between self-efficacy beliefs with affective self-regulation strategies and the whole sub-scales in this regard. Also, the results of structural model analysis confirmed the significant impact of self-efficacy beliefs on the affective self-regulation strategies.

Keywords: patterns of parent-child relationship, self-efficacy beliefs, affective self-regulation strategies, students.

INTRODUCTION

In the present century, psychologists believe that the relations of children with child-care people has been considered as the most outstanding and basic element for cognitive and affective growth [1]. The relationship between parents and children plays a key role because this kind of relation makes the main basic foundation for socializing terms in children [2]. Every family has a special style calling the “parenting styles” in the training of the children which these have been affected by many cultural, social, political and economical factors [3]. The parenting styles is a combination of parent’s behaviors that can be appeared in different situations and making a durable setting for children behavioral education [4]. The construct of parenting style is used to capture normal variations in parents’ attempts to control and socialize their children [5]. In the study of parenting styles, different patterns have been represented. The pattern of parenting led by McCoby and Martin [6] is the most useful model in the field of parenting styles study which it is the amended form of Baumrind’s triple parenting styles. In this pattern, parents’ parenting styles have been defined in four educational patterns of authoritarian, permissive, neglectful and authoritative. In each of these patterns, there is a different combination of two-dimension parenting; in other words, warmth and control can be devoted to this case. Based on Bagheri’s theory (2012a), the majority of various quality of relationships between parents and children always give educational impacts but they constantly are not achieved in terms of educational targets and or parenting. The most affective factors coming by parents on their children and influencing them are not considerable in the field of parents’ behavior; thus, the term “educational pattern or the pattern of parenting” is an inaccurate statement which has been affected a small part of children-parents relationship together. In contrary to

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the philosophy and or educational comments and concepts that including elements as targets and educational norms, inspirational aspirations and patterns and as a result they can be done intentionally and the one is conscious about these, parenting style can lead to the situations, processes, habits and tendencies which have been devoted to parents while they should not necessarily be aware of this process at all [9]. The term “relationship in the theoretical pattern of parent-child relationship” is a descriptive term that can be applied for other targets by these parents and thus the relationship of education process establishes in a more accurate situation and systemic framework in this regard. In addition to the related word, there is a close relation to a systemic attitude and for the reason the relationship of education process can be established in an apparent position as a hyper-theory in many sciences. One of these results of the perspectives is related to the process of transmitting one process to another one that is called unidirectional process along with the bilateral impact of parents that this is also called bi-directional process together [7]. In the late of 8th decades of 20th century, the results of the studies showed that in despite of attitudes overwhelming on the parent patterns, the quality of children training is not merely focused on parents’ attitudes, but it is a bi-directional process [10, 11]. Moreover, the way of interaction between parents and children, the feature of children is important and based on this children play key role in their evolutionary process actively [12]. Transactions within the parent-child dyad involve a bi-directionality of influence. In this reciprocal interplay, children are contributors to their development not just objects of unidirectional parental [11, 13, 14]. Apparently, considering the whole effective variables can be difficult process in terms of parents-children relationships; for the reason, the pattern of parent-child relationship and different aspects of possible effects are focused on its effect due to the orientation of children [7]. The main aim of the orientation is to determine the recent situation or someone’s evolutionary system in a Bezugs system [15]. In terms of cultural psychologists perspective [16, 17] the Bezugs system includes the social culture and its role is to construct a cohesive system of perceptions, values, priorities, semantic terms towards decisions and personal actions in this regard. Based on this, the most essential purposes of the education have been based on this relationship between parents-children where the children can consciously differentiate various cultural options; this of course is along with different life styles, various cultural or non-cultural consumptive patterns and making media and social networks; this also makes them towards the targets of the life to be able to manage their personal and social life. There is a reciprocal relationship between selectingof cultural Bezugs system and personal evolution [7]. In contrast, there is a view stating the fact that the target-based behavior is merely made by people’s volition and willingness, considering, choosing, commitment, planning, initiating and following durability at their behavior despite of obstacles and even failures sophisticated process which have been constructed of different stages [18]. The main hypotheses of the parent-child relationship pattern make children to be target-based and durable at their behavior which this the process can be affected by the self-efficacy beliefs and self-regulation strategies. According to the conditions of the children, these can be positive fundamental basics for the appearance of a revolutionized behavior in this regard or in another situation they may be at risk. People with high self-efficacy like to take motivating challenges and struggling to be stable at their own decisions in this case, but people with low self-efficacy will be easily disappointed when confronting any drastically situations [19]. The self-efficacy leads to govern the knowledge and growth of the skills for better life in people [20]. The aim of self-regulation is subjected to target-based processes, that self-corrective adjustments are taking place as needed to stay on track for whatever purpose is being served, and that the corrective adjustments originate within the person. These points converge in the view that behavior is a continual process of moving toward (and sometimes away from) goal representations, and that this movement embodies characteristics of feedback control [21]. The formation framework of the target-based approaches and its orientation has been affected by four variables which these variables make the main dimensions of model in the pattern of parent-child relationship. These dimensions are as followings:

1. Balance oriented, safety oriented, liberty oriented [22]. The pattern of balance oriented relationship has four features in the four dimensions as following: conduct, support, intimacy and acceptance. The pattern of safety oriented relationship represents a special qualitative position in terms of four dimensions. As a result this special position of relationship is defined with four features as following: flexibility, control and limitation, normality and conditional value. The pattern of liberty oriented relationship is defined by four features as following: insecurity and softness, pamper, mixture, apathetic and freedom [22]. The self-
efficacy beliefs originating from the social learning theory are subjected to personal judgments about how much person acts suitable in existent conditions [23]. The self-efficacy is the most essential concept in the attitudes of self-beliefs and considered as the best predictor of a real behavior [13, 24]. According to Bendura's theory, the self-efficacy is subjected to someone's ability in achieving an action in favor of best results and the adaptation with a special situation. In addition the self-efficacy is the most important someone's psychiatric mechanism. The self-efficacy beliefs adjust the man’s reactions by cognitive, motivational, affective and decision making process. Beliefs of personal efficacy influence how people think of something, how they persevere in the face of difficulties, how vulnerable they are to depression and stress and what types of choices they make at important decisional points that set the course of life paths [25]. The self-efficacy of a child can be affected by different settings and environments in relation to others such as parents, teachers and peers [26]. There are considerable observations that the high self-efficacy is subjected to the interactions of mother-child [27], sensitivity and intimacy [28] and maternal responsiveness [15]. The self-regulation refers to the many processes by which the human psyche exercises control over its functions, states, and inner processes. It is an important key to how the self is put together. Most broadly, it is essential for transforming the inner animal nature into a civilized human being [29]. The self-regulation skills can come from the interaction and common cohesion between the developing physiological, emotional and cognitive systems in order to recognize child targets and adaptation with location demands in this regard. Absolutely, a child handling better behavior will benefit more experiences in physical and social world in future [30]. The self-regulation is being fulfilled in different settings such as affects. In psychology, the collection of struggles in terms of adjusting someone’s affective states towards increasing positive affect and decreasing negative affect is called affective self-regulation [29]. More recent lines of research have clarified the impact of affect regulation on attention, cognitive and motivational processes; and how failures in affect regulation give rise to emotional and psychosocial dysfunctions [31, 32]. According to researchers’ perspective, there is a bond between the parental styles and the ability of children in representing and regulating their emotions [33]. The affective environment where parents provide it for their children at early ages can be important in the growth of children excitement adjustment and their social interactions as well [33]. A resilient sense of efficacy is needed to overrule emotional and psychosocial subverters of self-regulative efforts [34]. In fact, a person with high self-efficacy can regulate any positive or negative affects with educational changes management, tolerate against antisocial activities and make empathy with others easily [34]. By skimming glance at different researches, it can be found that the children self-efficacy beliefs and affective self-regulation strategies have mostly been affected by the type and quality of parents and children relationship. Since, some problems in the orientation of children can be appeared due to perplexity and wanderings, but the lack of durability at behavior and impulsiveness form can be stated that they have been affected by damaged self-efficacy beliefs and deficits from the self-regulation skills; thus, it is very important that parents should know how treat their children because this makes them to be able to grow better and high potential children in future. In the other hand, the patterns of parent-child relationship which has been established in foreign and domestic researches, they have been formed based on Western culture; in addition, the foundation of the study is related to parents’ attitudes not their behavior. The best way for studying parents’ behavior is subjected to the children's views. Therefore, in this study it is tried to evaluate the patterns of parent-child relationship in the framework of Iranian Islamic culture and children’s perspective based on their impacts on children orientation. For the reason, according to the influence of parents-children relationship has been devoted to the formation of psychiatric approaches and children's personality features and the role of perceived self-efficacy in regulating fundamental affective situations, the main purpose of the study is to evaluate the structural relation between the patterns of parent-child relationship with self-efficacy beliefs and affective self-regulation strategies in the first year students of the university of applied-scientific of Tehran megacity.

MATERIALS AND METHODS
The present study is a fundamental research in the field of target. In this research, the correlation design plan was applied to gather the related data. The statistical community of the related study includes the whole students of first year of Tehran scientific-applied university that were studying during 2012-2013; the age range was between 20-30 years old. In order to determine the group of the sample, about 416 ones (156 female and 260 male) were selected using multistage sampling method. According to the community volume (N=11575), the sample volume was estimated based on Cochran formula (n=372). But, to make more generalization and to release from the downfall of the subjects, this number is increased to (n=416). Finally, 410 questionnaires were filled out and returned which due to the scratches of 14 questionnaires, 396 ones were extracted and then analyzed efficiently. The mean age of the whole sample of the group is
25 years and 6 months ranging from 20-30 years old and its deviation was about 3 years and 2 months in this regard.

RESEARCH TOOL
In the present study, three questionnaires were applied efficiently. Parent-Child Relationship Patterns Questionnaire [22] is a local questionnaire reflecting the recent conditions of the country (Iran, Tehran). In addition, the material of the questionnaire is not related to the production of a logical analysis but the whole articles of the questionnaire have been achieved through the caregivers have involved in perplexity and wanderings subjects. This questionnaire is based on three main patterns in the relationship between parents-children as following:
The pattern safety oriented, balance oriented and liberty oriented relationship [7].This questionnaire includes 80 articles and 8 sub-scales as following:
Flexibility, insecurity-softness, control and limitation, pamper, formality, mixture, conditional value and apathetic-freedom.

Every sub-scale has 10 articles. In a research led by Bagheri and GhaffariJaffarzadeghan (forthcoming), Cronbach’s alpha coefficient was used to measure the reliability of the related questionnaire in mothers and fathers for the patterns of safety oriented and liberty oriented relationship which equal 0.92 and 0.95, respectively. Reliability coefficient was reported based on Cronbach’s alpha for the whole questionnaire equal 0.66; Of course, it should be mentions that since both patterns of safety and liberty oriented relationship compose the two ends of four dimensions interacting together; it is logically that Cronbach’s alpha for the whole questionnaire is lower in compare to each of these patterns. The factor loadings of the articles are not lower than 0.6 in each sub-scales and most observed factor loadings were between 0.75 and 0.85. In the present study, the internal consistency coefficient using Cronbach’s coefficient was obtained 0.91 and 0.87, respectively for the patterns of safety and liberty oriented relationship. Most degree of factor loadings of the articles were higher than 0.6. General Self-Efficacy Scale [35] was constructed to measure the self-efficacy which never devoted to a particular behavior including 17 articles. Sherer et al (1982) without determining the factors and articles believe that this questionnaire measures three aspects of the behavior including willingness to initiate behavior, willingness to expand effort completing the behavior and persistence in the face of adversity. Sherer et al (1982) reported Cronbach’s alpha coefficient related to the articles of the test 0.86. Woodruff and Cashman (1993) applied exploratory factor analysis to evaluate the construct validity and showed the existence of three factors in the questionnaire. The results of Bosscher and Smit (1998) using confirmatory factor analysis represent the fact that there are three hidden correlate factors and one higher factor (general self-efficacy) in this questionnaire. In the present study, the reliability coefficient for the whole scale using of Cronbach’s alpha coefficient equal 0.84. The questions of the questionnaire Measure of Affect Regulation Styles [31] is originated mainly from Handbook of self-regulation. The MARS can be used based on different formats. In this research, a version of 44 articles has been applied. This version has got six sub-scales including the cognitive (12 articles), behavioral (31 articles), focus on changing the situation (21 articles), focus on changing the affect (23 articles), decrease of negative mood (31 articles) and increase of positive mood (9 articles) dimensions. The reliability of the questionnaire of MARS is content based method. With the completion of the questionnaire on 60 people (30 male and 30 female), the reliability coefficient for the whole questionnaire using split-half and Cronbach’s coefficient was obtained 0.75 and 0.80, respectively [38]. In the present study, Cronbach’s alpha related to the whole articles of the test was obtained 0.81.

MATERIALS AND METHODS
In this research, descriptive statistical method such as distribution, percent, mean and standard deviation were used to describe the related data and for the analysis of data appropriate with research questions and hypotheses were applied the inferential statistical methods such as correlation test and Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) in this regard. In order to facilitate the process of the analysis of the related data, the Analysis of linear Structural Relationships (LISREL) has been efficiently applied in the related study.

RESULTS
Table 1 shows the correlation matrix between the main variables of the research.
### Table 1. The correlation matrix between research main variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Safety oriented</th>
<th>Liberty oriented</th>
<th>Self-efficacy</th>
<th>Affective self-regulation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Safety oriented</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.748 (**)</td>
<td>-0.103 (*)</td>
<td>-0.009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberty oriented</td>
<td>0.748 (**)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-0.206 (**)</td>
<td>-0.009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-efficacy</td>
<td>-0.103 (*)</td>
<td>-0.206 (**)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affective self-regulation</td>
<td>-0.009</td>
<td>-0.009</td>
<td>0.009</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 2. Correlation matrix of relationships between sub-scales of research main variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Flexibility</th>
<th>Insecurity-softness</th>
<th>Control and limitation</th>
<th>Pamper</th>
<th>Formality</th>
<th>Mixture</th>
<th>Conditional value</th>
<th>Apathetic-freedom</th>
<th>Self-efficacy</th>
<th>Cognitive behavior</th>
<th>Behavioral focus on changing the situation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flexibility</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.591 (**)</td>
<td>0.725 (**)</td>
<td>0.609 (**)</td>
<td>0.225 (**)</td>
<td>0.588 (**)</td>
<td>0.762 (**)</td>
<td>0.587 (**)</td>
<td>-0.083</td>
<td>-0.041</td>
<td>0.061</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insecurity-softness</td>
<td>0.591 (**)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.609 (**)</td>
<td>0.666 (**)</td>
<td>0.669 (**)</td>
<td>0.669 (**)</td>
<td>0.644 (**)</td>
<td>0.686 (**)</td>
<td>-0.016</td>
<td>-0.100 (**)</td>
<td>-0.020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control and limitation</td>
<td>0.725 (**)</td>
<td>0.609 (**)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.619 (**)</td>
<td>0.559 (**)</td>
<td>0.559 (**)</td>
<td>0.707 (**)</td>
<td>0.554 (**)</td>
<td>-0.073</td>
<td>-0.015</td>
<td>0.044</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pamper</td>
<td>0.609 (**)</td>
<td>0.666 (**)</td>
<td>0.619 (**)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.184 (**)</td>
<td>0.192 (**)</td>
<td>0.153 (**)</td>
<td>0.187 (**)</td>
<td>-0.10</td>
<td>-0.066</td>
<td>-0.029</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formality</td>
<td>0.225 (**)</td>
<td>0.669 (**)</td>
<td>0.559 (**)</td>
<td>0.184 (**)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.192 (**)</td>
<td>0.663 (**)</td>
<td>0.639 (**)</td>
<td>-0.11</td>
<td>-0.066</td>
<td>-0.029</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixture</td>
<td>0.588 (**)</td>
<td>0.559 (**)</td>
<td>0.559 (**)</td>
<td>0.192 (**)</td>
<td>0.192 (**)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.663 (**)</td>
<td>0.639 (**)</td>
<td>-0.11</td>
<td>-0.066</td>
<td>-0.029</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditional value</td>
<td>0.762 (**)</td>
<td>0.669 (**)</td>
<td>0.707 (**)</td>
<td>0.153 (**)</td>
<td>0.663 (**)</td>
<td>0.663 (**)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.571 (**)</td>
<td>-0.158</td>
<td>-0.058</td>
<td>0.317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apathetic-freedom</td>
<td>0.587 (**)</td>
<td>0.554 (**)</td>
<td>0.554 (**)</td>
<td>0.187 (**)</td>
<td>0.639 (**)</td>
<td>0.639 (**)</td>
<td>0.571 (**)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-0.286</td>
<td>-0.158</td>
<td>0.336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-efficacy</td>
<td>-0.083</td>
<td>-0.016</td>
<td>-0.073</td>
<td>-0.10</td>
<td>-0.11</td>
<td>-0.110 (*)</td>
<td>-0.286 (**)</td>
<td>-0.158 (**)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.431</td>
<td>0.317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cognitive behavior</td>
<td>-0.041</td>
<td>-0.100 (**)</td>
<td>-0.015</td>
<td>-0.066</td>
<td>-0.058</td>
<td>-0.029</td>
<td>0.317 (**)</td>
<td>0.633 (**)</td>
<td>0.702</td>
<td>0.891</td>
<td>0.919   (**)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Behavioral focus on changing the situation</td>
<td>0.061</td>
<td>-0.020</td>
<td>0.044</td>
<td>0.163 (**)</td>
<td>-0.029</td>
<td>-0.068</td>
<td>0.051</td>
<td>-0.009</td>
<td>0.317</td>
<td>0.633</td>
<td>0.702</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Focus on changing the affect

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>0.006</th>
<th>-0.000</th>
<th>0.006</th>
<th>-0.000</th>
<th>0.006</th>
<th>-0.000</th>
<th>0.006</th>
<th>-0.000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Decrease of negative mood</td>
<td>0.030</td>
<td>-0.055</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.070</td>
<td>-0.045</td>
<td>-0.126</td>
<td>0.029</td>
<td>-0.049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase of positive mood</td>
<td>0.010</td>
<td>-0.052</td>
<td>0.018</td>
<td>0.227 (**)</td>
<td>-0.035</td>
<td>-0.103 (*)</td>
<td>-0.006</td>
<td>-0.024</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3. The indicators of structural model-fit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Degree</th>
<th>Standard degrees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chi-square/degree of freedom index (X^2/df)</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>Max: 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Root-mean-square error of approximation index (RMSEA)</td>
<td>0.048</td>
<td>0.08 and lower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goodness-of-fit index (GFI)</td>
<td>0.61</td>
<td>Least: 0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjusted goodness-of-fit index (AGFI)</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>Least: 0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normalized fit index (NFI)</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td>Least: 0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-normalized fit index (NNFI)</td>
<td>0.91</td>
<td>Least: 0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparative fit index (CFI)</td>
<td>0.91</td>
<td>Least: 0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incremental fit index (IFI)</td>
<td>0.91</td>
<td>Least: 0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parsimonious goodness-of-fit index (PGFI)</td>
<td>0.59</td>
<td>lower of 0.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The index degree of RMSEA equals 0.48 that due to the recommended degree (0.08), it is a suitable degree in this case. Although the other indices of the model-fit such as GFI, AGFI and NFI are lower than least degree (0.9), but due to the indices of NNFI, CFI, IFI and X^2/df, the fit of the model totally can be evaluated as well. Finally, by the affiliation to the degree of PGFI, it can be stated that the designed model is a possible model in compare to other models.

Research structural model

Figure 1 shows the estimated (standardized) coefficients between the main variables. It is observed that the impact coefficient of the pattern of liberty oriented relationship on the self-efficacy beliefs is -0.70. The degree of the coefficient indicates that the impact degree is very strong and of course the negative direction represents the inverse impact of pattern of liberty oriented relationship on the self-efficacy.
beliefs. So, any increase in each unit of the pattern of liberty oriented relationship causes to the decrease of the self-efficacy beliefs about 0.7. but the impact coefficient of the pattern of liberty oriented relationship on the self-regulation strategies is about -0.07 as negligible degree in this regard. The impact coefficient of pattern of safety oriented relationship on the self-efficacy beliefs is about 0.50 and its direction shows that any increase in each unit of the pattern of safety oriented relationship causes to the increase of the self-efficacy beliefs about 0.5. The impact degree of the pattern of safety oriented relationship on the affective self-regulation strategies is about 0.10 which it is a negligible degree. The impact coefficient of self-efficacy beliefs on the affective self-regulation strategies is about 0.40 and its direction is positive; therefore, it can be stated that any increase in each unit of the self-efficacy beliefs can lead to the increase of affective self-regulation strategies as 0.4 in this regard.

Figure 2 representing the path of coefficients (impact) in the research main variables. The positive paths of the coefficients are representing the direct effect and the negative ones showing an inverse impact. According to the mentioned figure, there is a positive significant relationship between the pattern of liberty oriented relationship and self-efficacy beliefs at 0.99 confidence level. In the other hand, there is positive significant relationship between pattern of safety oriented relationship and self-efficacy beliefs at 0.99 confidence levels. The relationship between the self-efficacy beliefs and affective self-regulation strategies are significant at 0.99 confidence level. But none of these two relationship patterns of mother-child influence on the affective self-regulation in this regard.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION
The acquired analytic results showed that there is a significant relationship between both patterns of safety oriented and liberty oriented relationship with the self-efficacy beliefs (p<0.05, r=-0.103, p<0.05, r=-0.206, respectively) (Table 1). In addition, the findings of structural model analysis indicated that the pattern of safety oriented relationship has positive significant impact and pattern of liberty oriented relationship has negative significant impact on the self-efficacy beliefs (p>0.01, t=2.88, p<0.01, t=-3.89, respectively) (Figure 2). The related findings are coincident with the carried out studies in domain relation between parent-child relationship and positive parenting with self-efficacy beliefs [27, 28, 39, 40, 41]. The pattern of safety oriented relationship has an avoidance motivation agent [7, 29]. The avoidance motivation causes persons to form target-based activities due to their fear and avoidance from the worse consequences. People with this kind of motivational system have strong volition that can control their emotions and consider any certified actions, however they are not satisfied of their lifestyles because supplementing their targets decrease their fears and anxieties but these are not caused sense of satisfaction and happiness [7]. The avoidance motivation and having strong volition require high level self-efficacy beliefs, that this can represent the positive impact of pattern of safety oriented relationship on the self-efficacy beliefs. Making orientation and tangible semantic sensation appear when the people psychiatric approaches such as attention and volition have been acquired necessary ability for developing their purposes and control activities towards their targets among their family foundation along growth times. Orienting and making direction of the man's movements-psychiatric actions are subjected to the most sophisticated feature in the person's psychiatric system. The appearance of the semantic can be brought by the arrangements of these various activities in people. Making target-based actions require
both wanting (values, attitudes and beliefs) and ability (skills and executive beliefs like self-efficacy) [7]. The family environment is the first and most essential location where children can learn beliefs and values. In the pattern of liberty oriented relationship, the self-efficacy beliefs were not constructed as normal due to the softness and intrapersonal insecurity and diversity between parents, the frequency of forming values and rules enter in this regard and the one cannot decision-making and feels perplexity and wandering sensation. Avoidance of the realities and sheltering children in a greenhouse-like setting causes to the poverty of the experience. The experimental poverty represents the fact that parents treat like an obstacle in their children’s experience governance. The self-belief is subjected to both beliefs to values and rules and this belief to the executive ability can grow in path that experiences is acquired [7]. In the pattern of liberty oriented relationship, the experimental poverty is related to the providence of a background for decreasing the self-efficacy beliefs. The related relationship has an approach motivation agent (the same where). For the reason, educated children of this relationship pattern cannot achieve anything forcing them to do everything. They try to do those tasks as given to them in this regard. They mostly fulfill duties that are eager and interested to do those [7]. In children educated in the pattern of liberty oriented relationship, approach motivation and the lack of having strong volition can represent the negative impact of pattern of liberty oriented relationship on the self-efficacy beliefs. The analysis findings showed that there is no significant relationship between the patterns of safety and liberty oriented relationship with the affective self-regulation strategies (p<0.05, r=0.009, p<0.05, r=0.014, respectively) (Table 1). In addition, the findings of structural model analysis showed that none of these patterns of safety oriented and liberty oriented relationships have significant impact on the affective self-regulation strategies (p<0.05, t=0.60, p<0.05, t=0.44, respectively) (Figure 2). But the governed analysis findings showed that there are significant relationships between some sub-scales of the parent-child relationship pattern with some sub-scales of affective self-regulation strategies. Obviously, there is a negative relationship between the sub-scale of insecurity-softness of parent-child relationship pattern with the sub-scale of cognitive of affective self-regulation strategies (p<0.05, r=0.385) (Table 1). There is this positive significant relationship between the sub-scale of parent-child relationship pattern with the sub-scale of insecurity-softness of parent-child relationship pattern with the sub-scale of cognitive of affective self-regulation strategies (p<0.05, r=-0.100, respectively). Moreover, there are positive significant relationships between the sub-scale of parent-child relationship pattern with the sub-scales of behavioral, focus on changing the situation, focus on changing the affection and increase of positive mood (p<0.05, r=0.163, p<0.05, r=0.143, p<0.05, r=0.146, p<0.05, r=0.227), and between the sub-scale of mixture of parent-child relationship pattern with the sub-scales of cognitive, focus on changing the affection, decrease of negative mood and increase of positive mood (p<0.05, r=0.180, p<0.05, r=-0.119, p<0.05, r=-0.126, p<0.05, r=-0.103) (Table 2). These findings are coincident with the results of carried out researches in domain impact parental styles and parent-child relationship on children ability of affection self-regulation issue [42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55]. In the representation of the negative significant relationship between the sub-scales of insecurity-softness of parent-child relationship pattern with the sub-scale of cognitive of affective self-regulation strategies, it can be stated that these people do not feel requiring to self-regulation at their life due to the entry of damage to the formation of values and rules. Thus, the ability of cognitive regulation and orientation would not be tangible in these people. In relation to the positive significant relationship between sub-scale of pamper of parent-child relationship pattern with some sub-scales of affective self-regulation strategies, it can be stated that the features of pampered people is mostly related to the fact that these people do not have suitable relationship with reality and being imaginative in this regard. Also, these people pretend that they have control everything as well. They keenly tend to show that pamper can have a positive impact on their abilities and self-regulation strategies, while it can be stated that pamper does have positive impact on imagination of self-regulation not on the real self-regulation. Most mixed relations which the emotions play key role in them, and formality, interval and rules has been disappeared in terms of regulation is along with the individuality, identity and orientation problems because the orientation activities conditions is subjected to the distinction between self and others; it is a skill that begins from the families being expanded in the social relations [7]. In the explanation of the negative significant relationship between the mixture sub-scale, the related parent-child relationship pattern with some sub-scales of affective self-regulation strategies makes the fact that any disorder in the formation of individuality and identity, damage to the cognitive and affective regulations will be devoted in this regard because the lack of individuality and identity has two edges which lead to both an obstacle in the formation of cognitive regulations and disorder in the formation of affective regulations. The acquired analytic findings showed that there is a positive significant relationship between the self-efficacy beliefs with the affective self-regulation strategies (p<0.05, r=0.385) (Table 1). There is this positive significant relationship between the self-efficacy beliefs with the whole sub-scales of affective self-regulation strategies (cognitive, behavioral, focus on changing the situation, focus on changing the affection, decrease of negative mood and increase of positive mood) (Table 2). In addition, the structural model analysis results indicated that the self-efficacy beliefs have positive significant impact on the affective self-regulation.
strategies (p<0.01, t=4.48) (Figure 2). The present study is coincident with these studies findings [8, 56, 57, 58], that they are giving the perceived self-efficacy has a key role in handling the fundamental affective states and it is considered as a determinant of self-regulation in this regard. Much empirical evidence now supports Bandura’s contention that self-efficacy beliefs touch virtually every aspect of people’s lives—whether they think productively, self-debilitating, pessimistically or optimistically; how well they motivate themselves and persevere in the face of adversities; their vulnerability to stress and depression, and the life choices they make. Self-efficacy is also a critical determinant of self-regulation [56]. The perceived self-efficacy plays a pivotal role in the process of self-management because it affects actions not only directly but also through its impacts on cognitive, motivational, decisional and affective determinants. Beliefs of personal efficacy influence what self-regulative standards people adopt, whether they think in an enabling or debilitating manner, how much effort they invest in selected endeavors, how they preserve in the face of difficulties, how resilient they are to adversity, how vulnerable they are to stress and depression, and what types of choices they make at important decisional points that set the course of life paths [34].

REFERENCES