

Examination the role of parenting styles and parental behavior in predicting early maladaptive schemas in the junior high school students in Kermanshah in academic year 2014-2015

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Abstract

Parents are usually the first people who interact with the child. What is the relationship between parents and their children more than they affect the incidence of mental health problems, the perception of parents with their children. The purpose of this study was to examine the role of perceived parenting style and parental behavior in predicting early maladaptive schemas of female students in Kermanshah. Early maladaptive schemas are long-term and fixed issues that arise in childhood and affect the person and cause fatigue failure in personal and social life. The aim of this study was to examine the role of parenting styles and parental behavior in predicting early maladaptive schemas in female students in Kermanshah. The research was a descriptive-correlational study and population consisted of all high school students in Havanirooz area, Kermanshah. The sample size was 102 using Morgan table. Convenience sampling was used to determine the sample. Data was obtained using Yung's (1990) questionnaire of maladaptive schemas, Baumrind's (1972) questionnaire of parents' parenting styles and Parker, Tryplig and Brown's questionnaire of parental communication tool. Data was analyzed using Masir, multiple regressions and Pearson's correlation approaches. The results showed a reverse correlation between early maladaptive schemas and parents' authoritative style, but there was not a significant relationship between the other parenting styles with early maladaptive schemas. There was a direct relationship between early maladaptive schemas and extrem support style of parents. The regression results indicated that authoritative and authoritarian styles and mother extrem support explain 37.8 variance of basic maladaptive schema.

Keywords: parenting style, perception of parental behavior, early maladaptive schemas, female student.

Introduction

Today, the family, as the smallest but the most effective unit of social analysis, has a special place in social studies. Some views, which emphasis on the role of early experience of child and family communication patterns in shaping deviations, believe that child's early experiences with parents and how to satisfy his psychological and emotional needs by parents and interaction of these two cases with each other, plane not only the structure of personality, but also make his behavior patterns for the next period (Wood, 1996; quoted by Mousavi, 2000). Most psychologists, regardless of their schools, consider the interactions between parents

and their children based on the emotional development (Mehrabizade, Honarmand, Najarian & Bahreyni, 2009). Mize and Pettit (1997) defined parenting styles as follows: a set of behaviors that determines the parent-child interactions in different situations and that it creates an atmosphere of wide interaction.

Baumrind (1991) named authoritarian, authoritative and permissive parenting styles. According to Baumrind's theory, styles of parenting act as an intermediary between normative variables and the children sociability. Parenting styles also have a supportive and non-supportive role, but the consequences of the use of each of them on the development of children is different (Shahamat,

Sabeti & Rezvani, 2010). Wright (2009) showed that parenting style affects on the schema formation and schema influences on the next mental pathology of persons.

Harris and Curtin (2002) in order to study the relationship between perception of parenting styles, early maladaptive schemas and symptoms of depression in young adults concluded that Yung's schemas are mediator or arbitrator in the relationship between perceived parenting styles (with respect to components of love, power and control) and depressive symptoms. The four schemas that had the greatest variance were: imperfection . shame, poor self-control, vulnerability and dependence . incompetence (Shahamat et al., 2015).

Psychologists have noted that the parents' behaviors have a significant effect on the thoughts, behaviors and emotions of children. Based on the stress vulnerability model in the mental pathology, many researches have examined the role of the family as the reason for the vulnerability (Harris and Curtin, 2002). Piaget (1954) and Bowlby (1969) (quoted from Gunty and Buri, 2008) believe that the parents' behaviors may develop models within the cognitive organization which is called schema.

Yung et al. (2003) argue that early maladaptive schemas are activated when a person is faced with an environment that is reminiscent of the horrific childhood. In such an event, a person is often overwhelmed with intense negative emotions. There is a growing body of evidence that supports the existence of incompatible schemas (Li, 1999)

Schemas arise in relation to five key developmental tasks; it is believed that children should pass these tasks successfully in their development in relation to their parents and environment. The five tasks are: disconnection and exclusion, this schema includes the negative beliefs about relationships that may affect the person's expectations of relations and conceptualization. The main idea here is that the relationships are unreliable, invalid and unattainable. Performance and self-impaired of this group primarily includes ideas about self that the individual knows himself weak and helpless and these schemes have important effects on one's confidence in different areas of life. Various restrictions, schema of this issue with appreciation, evaluation and considering the limitations are related to everyday life. Other orientation, this group of schemas focus on the ideas that only the person's

needs, wants and feelings are important and it causes the separation from other persons and reject them. Too much vigilance and deterrence consist of unrealistic standards that are related to tendency to focus on the circumstances, outcomes and negative behaviors (Shahamat, Sabeti & Rezvani, 2015). Parents' perception of early maladaptive schemas such as self-determination and inadequate discipline of children and their interaction and common actions lead to perceptions of self-determination for children and have positive outcomes for them. On the other hand, severe inhibition of children by parents leads to reduce the autonomy and creates an impression of outer containment. Since family environment's perceptions play an important role in inhibition perception, perceived competence and relative autonomy are important sources of motivation (Ryan and Desai, 1991). Parents are usually the first people who interact with the child. Appropriate behavior with the child causes the child's self-esteem and mental health and vice versa, the adverse interaction between parents and children has a negative impact on the personality and their mental health. In fact, because of the negative perception of parental behavior, inadequate schemas are formed in children that can affect the person's behavior in the future, and lead to the formation of the psychological damage. What cause the mental problems are the children's perceptions of their parents' behaviors with them. Sometimes parents consider themselves receptive and friendly while their children do not assess them in this way. In fact, the perception of parental behavior refers to the child's perception of his relationship with parents that affects on child's development and his future and increases the risk of vulnerabilities in adulthood (Zahedian, mohammadi and Samani, 1390).

Parenting styles are a combination of parental behaviors which are occurred in the wide positions and they create the lasting parenting atmosphere. Bamrind in his studies revealed three characteristics which separate three effective parenting methods of non-effective parenting methods, these three characteristics are: 1. Reception and close relationships, (2) Control and (3) Independence (Laura Berg, 2007). From the interaction of these three characteristics, three parenting styles are derived: authoritative, authoritarian and permissive. Authoritative style is a set of close ties and acceptance, adaptive control

techniques and appropriate independence. Authoritarian style has low acceptance and close relation, the high control and low independence and parents by permissive parenting style show love and acceptance and let children to decide even if they still are not able to do so (Diaz, 2005).

In short, initial maladaptive schemas are self-damaged emotional and cognitive patterns that have been formed in mind at the beginning of evolution and are repeated in social and individual life. Lots of studies have examined the relationship between parenting style and parental operation with symptoms of psychological disorders and disruptive behavior (Prevatt, 2003). On the other hand, many researches have investigated the impact of dysfunctional schemas in psychological disorders (Marmon, 2004).

Shahamat, Sabeti and Rezvani (2010) showed that authoritative parenting style is a significant predictor of lower levels of maladaptive schemas for exclusion, instability and permissive parenting style is a predictor of higher levels of fitness, secretary schemas. Ghanadi, Abdullahi and Yar Mohammad Vassel (1393) in their study showed that the inappropriate behavior of parents (extrem care and protection) play an important role in the formation of cognitive and psychological vulnerability in children, so the role of mediator of initial maladaptive schemas between the perception of parental behavior and psychological damage can be useful in the prevention and treatment of mental disorders.

Stiles (2004), in a research in the field of early maladaptive schemas and intimacy in romantic relationships came to the conclusion that emotional deprivation schema are a predictor of intimacy. Defect and shame schema was a predictor of less intimacy on a scale of social intimacy and strict standards were unexpectedly predictor of higher intimacy scores.

Schmidt and Juner (2004) in a study of dysfunctional schemas, life negative events and psychological discomforts came to the conclusion that the schema of life negative events causes psychological discomforts. Therefore, early maladaptive schemas and life negative experiences independently involved in psychological disorders.

Wright (2009) showed that parenting style influences the way of schema formation and schema has influence in the next psychopathology of

individuals. Hofart (2005) stated that the parents' functions create and develop models within the cognitive organization of persons, it is named schema. These schemas operate in persons' life as a lens to interpret, select and assess the experiences of the individuals. Gantti and Buri (2008) in the examination of the effect of the parents' function in relation to the three components of love, power and control and the formation of dysfunctional schemas suggest that parents' function is a significant predictor for some schema areas (disconnection, exclusion and performance, self-impaired). Baranf and Tian (2007) in their study concluded that poor communication between the parents and the children is a very good predictor for early maladaptive schemas and less interpersonal interactions in future. Harris and Curtin (2002) to study the relationship of perceived parenting styles, early maladaptive schemas and depressive symptoms in young adults concluded that the Yung's schema play a role of mediator in relationship between perceived parenting styles (in conjunction with elements of love, control and power) and depressive symptoms.

The four schemas that accounted for the greatest variance are: defects, shame, poor self-control, vulnerability and dependence, incompetence.

In a study by Lowe and Gregory (2007), it was shown that the Yung's schema play a role of mediator in the relationship between perceived parenting styles (components of love, power and control) and depressive symptoms. Dysfunctional interaction between the father and mother is a very good predictor for early maladaptive schemas and less interaction of children in interpersonal relationships in the future. Brown (2004) showed that people, who their schemas are placed in cut and rejection area, often encounter to hardest damage. Many of them have had traumatic childhood and in adulthood tend to harbor from self mutilation relationship to another relationship or avoid interpersonal relationships. It can be said that parenting approaches, which are emotionally deprived, are good predictors of maladaptive schemas in the rejection area. Private (2008) showed a relationship between parenting styles and parents' functions with psychological disorders and disruptive behavior. According to the theoretical foundations at the beginning of the discussion on the importance of parents in shaping the schema, it can be concluded

that parenting styles and perceived behavior of parents contribute in shaping the early maladaptive schema. The question is whether parenting styles and perception of parental behavior contribute in anticipation of early maladaptive schema in female students in Kermanshah?

Procedure

The research method was descriptive – correlational. The population consisted of all high school students in Havanirooz area, Kermanshah, in the academic year of 2014-2015. To determine the sample size, the Curris and Morgan's (1970) table was used, according to Morgan's (sample) table, 102 persons were selected

Sampling was done through available sampling and Fateme Zahra female high school was randomly selected and from the entire classes, six classes were randomly selected and from 4 classes, 18 people and from the 2 remaining classes, 15 persons were selected. In total, the number was 102, which was according to Morgan's table.

Instruments

Maladaptive schema questionnaire

Maladaptive schema questionnaire has been prepared by Yung (1990). This questionnaire has 75 questions with six-item Likert scale (quite right, almost right, just right to wrong, almost wrong, quite wrong) that have 1-2-3-4-5-6 scores respectively. This questionnaire measures the early maladaptive schema in the 15 components of emotional deprivation, abandonment, mistrust, abuse, social isolation, alienation, shame, failure, incompetence-dependence, vulnerability to harm or illness, suffering, obedience, sacrifice, emotional inhibition, unrelenting standards, entitlements and self-restraint and insufficient self-discipline. Yung (1990) reported the validity and reliability of the questionnaire as 0.75 and 0.82

respectively, and in another study, Yung and colleagues (2003) reported the validity and reliability as 0.72 and 0.86 respectively.

Parenting style questionnaire

The questionnaire was designed in 1972 by Diana Bamrind and consists of 30 statements. 10 statements are related to authoritarian manner, 10 other statements are due to the permissive manner and the other 10 statements are concerned with authoritative manner. In a research by Esfandiari (1995), the validity of the test, on a sample of mothers by using test-retest approach and with an interval of one week was reported as 0.69, 0.77 and 0.73 for permissive, authoritative and authoritarian manners respectively. The content validity of the test was approved by 10 experts of psychology and psychiatry (Esfandiari, 1995 quoted by Momeni, 1996).

The questionnaire of perception and parents' relationship

Parker, Tupling and Brown in 1979, made this questionnaire; its scales are as follow: (1) the parent form 2) Care or compassionate 3. Extreme parents' support

In Iran, the results of this questionnaire by A. Yi (1385) on students showed test-retest reliability scores (4 weeks) of mother care (0.83) and father care (0.79). Calculation of test-retest reliability on the extreme mother's support (control) was 0.89 and for extreme father's support was 0.93 (Shayeghian et al., 2011).

Findings:

Table 1 Mean and standard deviation of variables

		mean	Standard deviation
	Mother's permissive style	68.2	563.0
paternal parenting styles	Mother's autocratic style	005.3	537.0
	Mother's authoritative style	123.4	647.0

	Father's permissive style	64.2	554.0
	Father's autocratic style	048.3	56.0
	Father's authoritative style	10.4	70.0
perceived parental styles	Father's caring style	472.3	70.0
	Father's extrem support style	94.2	46.0
	Mother's extrem support style	96.2	365.0
	Mother's caring style	56.3	61.0

The table above shows the mean and standard deviation of variables. It is found that the mean of the

authoritative style of parenting styles are more likely than other parent.

Table 2. Mean and SD of early maladaptive schemas

variables	mean	Standard deviation
Triggered . instability	107.3	17.1
Mistrust . abuse	5.2	15.1
Emotional deprivation	86.2	87.0
Dependence	11.2	04.1
Vulnerability to losses	93.1	83.0
Defectiveness . shame	12.2	04.1
Break	45.2	1.1
Sacrifice	15.2	01.1
Emotional inhibition	82.2	08.1
Title	61.2	21.1
Own poor discipline	45.3	24.1
Social isolation	96.2	31.1
Perfectionism	08.2	32.1
Obedience	9.2	01.1
Note changed ego	87.2	12.1

To investigate the relationship between parenting styles and early maladaptive schemas, because of the

distance and normality of the data, the Pearson correlation test was used and the results are below:

table 3- Correlation between early maladaptive schemas and parental parenting style

Statistical indices	Mother's permissive style	Mother's autocratic style	Mother's authoritative style	Father's permissive style	Father's autocratic style	Father's authoritative style
Dysfunctional schemas						
Triggered . instability	128.0	182.0	*-409.0	215.0	09.0	*-486.0

Mistrust . abuse	*259.0	067.0	*-302.0	057.0	185.0	*-308.0
Emotional deprivation	182.0	*250.0	*-302.0	146.0	-155.0	*-345.0
Dependence	109.0	068.0	*-455.0	-078.0	-115.0	*-386.0
Vulnerability to losses	215.0	217.0	*-446.0	*285.0	-100.0	*-302.0
Defectiveness . shame	218.0	122.0	*-429.0	205.0	19.0	*-324.0
Break	156.0	064.0	*-601.0	054.0	181.0	*-409.0
Sacrifice	183.0	151.0	*-404.0	143.0	-125.0	*-346.0
Emotional inhibition	108.0	058.0	*-554.0	-073.0	-112.0	*-488.0
Title	125.0	114.0	*-548.0	265.0	-120.0	*-412.0
Own poor discipline	124.0	183.0	*-419.0	*216.0	08.0	*-382.0
Social isolation	123.0	168.0	*-402.0	159.0	187.0	*-318.0
Perfectionism	183.0	223.0	*-412.0	143.0	-115.0	*-465.0
Obedience	126.0	069.0	*-465.0	-174.0	-114.0	*-426.0
Note changed ego	225.0	112.0	*-342.0	*283.0	-120.0	*-310.0

As seen in the table above give correlation coefficient between triggered . instability, mistrust . abuse, emotional deprivation, dependence, vulnerability to harm, defectiveness . shame, defeat, sacrifice, emotional inhibition, entitled, poor self-discipline, social isolation, perfectionism, obeying, and not changed ego and parents authoritative style is vice versa and in this regard $p < 0.01$. But there are no significant correlation between the other parenting styles and incompatible scheme. Therefore it can be

concluded with an increase in paternal authoritative style, early maladaptive schemas reduced and vice versa.

To investigate the relationship between perceived parenting styles and early maladaptive schemas, because of the distance and normality of the data, the Pearson correlation test was used and the results are below:

Table 4. The correlation coefficient between the early maladaptive parenting behaviors and styles of perception

Dysfunctional schemas	Mother's caring		Father's caring	
	style	extrem	style	extrem
Triggered . instability	*-305.0	*350.0	* 109.0	*-409.0
Mistrust . abuse	*-402.0	169.0	* 122.0	*-202.0
Emotional deprivation	*-302.0	*250.0	*122.0	*-302.0
Dependence	*-455.0	068.0	*435.0	*-455.0
Vulnerability to losses	*-446.0	*297.0	*436.0	*-246.0
Defectiveness . shame	*-429.0	122.0	*439.0	*-229.0
Break	*-301.0	064.0	*201.0	*-101.0
Sacrifice	*-404.0	*389.0	*244.0	*-404.0
Emotional inhibition	*-354.0	058.0	*246.0	*-554.0
Title	*-448.0	214.0	*348.0	*-548.0
Own poor discipline	*-319.0	*498.0	*119.0	*419.0

Social isolation	*-402.0	168.0	*312.0	*-202.0
Perfectionism	*-312.0	*350.0	*312.0	*-212.0
Obedience	*-465.0	069.0	*165.0	*-365.0
Note changed ego	*-342.0	212.0	*312.0	*-242.0

As it is shown in the above table it can be seen that there is a negative correlation between early maladaptive schemas and parents caring style, and also a negative correlation between maternal caring

style and inconsistent schemas at $p < 0.01$, but there was no significant relationship between extreme support parents style and early maladaptive schemas.

Table 5. Predictive coefficient of maladapted primitive schemas based on parental parenting styles and perceived parents' behavior

model	maladapted primitive schemas	Non standard coefficient		standard coefficient	T	Level of significance
		B	Standard error	Beta		
Abandonment	stable	75.5	50.1	-	83.3	001.0
	Extreme support parents	467.0	206.0	219.0	27.2	025.0
	Mothers' authoritative style	-988.0	169.0	-542.0	-84.5	001.0
Emotional deprivation	Mothers' tolerant style	521.0	083.0	625.0	313.6	001.0
dependency	Fathers' authoritarian style	-659.0	223.0	-354.0	-956.2	004.0
	Fathers' authoritative style	-588.0	209.0	-400.0	-808.2	006.0
Failure and shame	Authoritarian mothers	-454.0	200.0	-307.0	-276.2	025.0
Dedication	Extreme support mothers	623.0	223.0	331.0	790.2	006.0
	Fathers' caring style	-504.0	208.0	-279.0	-428.2	017.0
	Authoritarian fathers	-570.0	243.0	-258.0	-346.2	021.0
	Mothers' tolerant style	-246.0	146.0	-175.0	-689.1	095.0
	Authoritarian mothers	-614.0	195.0	-431.0	-153.3	002.0
deserving	Extreme support mothers	725.0	266.0	322.0	727.2	008.0
	Fathers' caring style	-711.0	247.0	-329.0	-879.2	005.0
	Mothers' tolerant style	-554.0	174.0	-329.0	-191.3	002.0
Weak self - disciplinary	Fathers' caring style	-373.0	185.0	-225.0	-014.2	047.0
	Mothers' Caring style	-366.0	196.0	-212.0	-866.1	05.0
Social loneliness	Fathers' caring style	-727.0	141.0	-481.0	-140.5	001.0
	Mothers' Caring style	-356.0	150.0	-226.0	-380.2	019.0
Perfectionism	Fathers' authoritative style	-454.0	200.0	-307.0	-276.2	025.0
Obedience	Fathers' caring style	-373.0	185.0	-225.0	-014.2	047.0
	Mothers' Caring style	-366.0	196.0	-212.0	-866.1	065.0
not changed	Fathers' caring style	-727.0	141.0	-481.0	-140.5	001.0

ego	Mothers' Caring style	-356.0	150.0	-226.0	-380.2	019.0
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In order to predict early maladaptive schemas by the parenting styles and parents' perception, multiple regression method was used based on the results, the F observed (7.37) is significant ($P < 0.01$) and 53.6% of the variance of early maladaptive schemas is justified by the parenting style and parental behavior. Predictive regression coefficients indicate that fathers' extremist support elements in the level of ($P < 0.05$) and mother-authoritative style ($P < 0.01$) can be significant to explain the variance of abandonment scheme. The mother in the tolerant style ($P < 0.01$) can significantly explain the variance of emotional deprivation scheme and authoritarian and authoritative fathers style-in ($P < 0.01$) can significantly explain the variance of dependent schema. Also the results show that in the mother's authoritarian style ($P < 0.05$), can significantly explain the variance of failure and shame schema. The regression coefficients showed that extremist supportive and authoritarian mother's style ($P < 0.01$) and caring and authoritarian style of fathers and tolerant style of mothers ($P < 0.05$) can significantly explain the variance of dedication scheme. Data analysis indicates that extremist support of mothers, and caring style of fathers and tolerant mother style in the level of ($P < 0.01$) can significantly explain the variance of deserving. In this research the element of caring father and mother style in the level of ($P < 0.05$) can significantly explain the variance of weak discipline scheme. Also it shows that caring fathers' style in the level of ($P < 0.01$), and mothers' caring style in the level of ($P < 0.05$) can significantly explain the variance scheme of social isolation. Analysis of regression coefficients showed that the components of authoritative parents at the level of ($P < 0.05$) can significantly explain the variance scheme of perfectionism. Also data analysis suggests that mothers' and fathers' caring style at the level of ($P < 0.05$) can significantly explain the variance scheme of obedience. Finally the regression coefficients showed that caring fathers' style at the level ($P < 0.01$) and mothers' caring style at the level of ($P < 0.05$) can significantly explain the variance scheme of non changed ego.

Discussion and conclusion

In the case of the relationship between parenting styles and early maladaptive schema, secondary school students in the city of Kermanshah showed an inverse relationship between early maladaptive schemas and parents' autocratic styles. But there was not a significant relationship between the other parenting styles and early maladaptive schemas. In other words, parents' authoritative styles will decrease the primary maladaptive schemas in students. These findings are consistent with the studies of Lotfi, Nivi and Khosravi (2007), Tabatabaee, Sohrabi, Zarchi and Karimi (2010), Monirpur, Gholami, Zarej and Tamadonfard (2010), Fathi, Soltani, Mokhtari and Moosavi (2010), Izadian (2010), Shahamat (2010), Ghasemi Motlagh (2006) Welz (2007) and Halk (2011). To explain these results, it can be expressed that in the schema theory all people are affected by absolute parents who are working to change the world and new information is in accordance with the rules of how to fit with schema's rules. This information is not only to understand and interpret, but also to anticipate situations that are happening in the environment. So schemas are cognitive structures that organize and order the information processes and they are filters that people apply them to receive, organize and process the information. Each individual uses a set of schemas for understanding the world of his own, if the person has not received enough love from the resources in childhood, the schema will be in the form of maladaptive schema that makes the persons nervous when facing with the least stress and enhances mental pressure on people.

The findings of this study are in line with the schema theory, because in this study it was reported that if the mother's or father's parenting styles are authoritative style, the primary maladaptive schema will be reduced in person significantly and vice versa, that is, the lack of parents' authoritative style increases the likelihood of early maladaptive schemas and subsequently the mental balance will be damaged. In some studies, such as Lotfi, Nabavi and Khosravi (2007), Tabatabaee, Sohrabi, Zarchi and Karimi (2010) Welz (2007) and Halk (2011), the

primary maladaptive schema is a factor affects on the mental balance and causes psychological and social conflicts.

So according to the results of this study (the relationship between parenting styles, early maladaptive schemas in students) and also the previous researches (the relationship between early maladaptive schemas with mental instability and psychological and social conflict), it can be concluded that the authoritative parenting style plays an important role in the lack of early maladaptive schema in students and the authorities and stakeholders should pay more attention to this important issue and students should be consulted constantly, so that the impact of the lack of parents' positive style in the development of early maladaptive schema in students' performance be destroyed.

The results of the study on the relationship between the perception of parents' behaviors and early maladaptive schema in secondary school students in the city of Kermanshah showed a positive relationship between early maladaptive schema and extreme support style of parents, in other words, it can be said that with the increase of the extreme support of parents, early maladaptive schema increases in children. The findings were on the relationship between components of the primary maladaptive schema and the perception of parents' behaviors respectively and there was a positive relationship between components of the early maladaptive schema and parents' extreme support.

To explain these results, we can say that in the processes of understanding the behavior of parents, the severity of parents' support is related with the severity of the early maladaptive schema, so that, the extreme supports in students can lead to early maladaptive schema and the emergence of compatibility problems when facing with the environmental traumatic experiences. Students' early maladaptive schema influenced by the parents' extreme supports leads to mental instability and consequently the emergence of conflict and negative effects.

The results on the predicting ability of primary maladaptive schemas in high school students by parenting styles and perception of parents' behaviors indicate a significant relationship and the regression of primary maladaptive schemas on parenting styles.

The perception of parents' behaviors with regard to respective coefficients were also significant, for example, the mother's authoritative style can explain the amount of primary maladaptive schemas significantly and predict the changes of primary maladaptive schemas, it has a negative impact, that is, if the mother's authoritative style is reduced, the emergence of primary maladaptive schemas will be added and mother's autocratic styles and extreme support are significant.

In explaining the results, it can be said that early maladaptive schemas are self-damaging emotional and cognitive patterns that have taken place in mind at the beginning of the evolution and are repeated in individual and social life (Razavi, Soltaninezhad and Raffee, 2011). Schemas are the results of parents' conversation with children, they have been replaced gradually in child's mind and controls his life systematically but not sufficiently (Hamidpour and Anduze, 2008). In the research conducted by Ghanadi and Abdollahi (2014) entitled as "the relationship between the perceptions of parents' behaviours and initial maladaptive schema", the results showed that there was a significant difference between the perceptions of parents' behaviors (extreme care and protection) in clinical and non-clinical groups. In general, the findings suggested that parents' behavior has relationship (extreme care and protection) with the formation of children's primary maladaptive schemas, so you can guide specialists to the cognitive development of persons in interaction with primary care providers and the formation of later cognitive damages. Yung et al. (2003) on maladaptive schemas argue that these schemas are ineffective and cause impaired development and growth in personal and social life. Women, because of their emotional feelings, may be more exposed to the vulnerabilities. It is suggested to examine the other factors affecting the incidence of early maladaptive schemas such as self-efficacy, anxiety, stress, depression, etc. According to the findings of the present research on the impact and role of parenting styles and perception of parental behavior in anticipation of early maladaptive schemas in female students in Kermanshah city, it is recommended to teach the administrators and teachers the supportive management style to apply supportive management practices in schools in order

to prevent the emergence of early maladaptive schema in teachers' and students' behaviors.

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