

Parenting Styles And Bullying As Understood By Children

Prepared by: Karam Mahmoud Abed Alraheem Ourtanie

Supervisor: Dr. Fadwa Halabiay

Abstract

This study aimed to understand the parental treatment styles of male students of the fourth and fifth grades in basic government schools in Ramallah during their social upbringing and the level of bullying among them. It examined the relationship between parenting styles and bullying as understood by the studied children according to the following study variables: child's order among sibling in the family, mother's level of education and father's level of education.

The study was applied to a simple random sample of 237 fourth and fifth grade students in the basic government schools in Ramallah, during the first semester of the school year 2018-2019. The researcher used the scale of the parental treatment styles as realized by children (Muhammad Ali, 2004), and the scale of bullying (Sobhyin& alqudah, 2013).

The researcher used descriptive approach to achieve the objectives of the study.

The results showed there were no statistically significant differences at the level of ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) in the degree of parental treatment styles as perceived by the studied students vis-à-vis the father image in the basic government schools in Ramallah due to the student's order among his siblings in the family. However, there were statistically significant differences at the level of ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) in parental treatment styles as perceived by the students vis-à-vis the father image in the main government schools in the city of Ramallah attributed to the variables; educational level of the mother and father's educational level. Differences were in favor of university education and above.

On the other hand, there were no statistically significant differences at the level of ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) in parental treatment styles as perceived by the students vis-à-vis the mother's image in the main government schools in the city of Ramallah attributed to the variables; student's order among his siblings in the family and the educational level of the mother.

Nonetheless, there were statistically significant differences at the level of ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) in parental treatment styles as perceived by the students, vis-à-vis the mother's image in the main government schools in the city of Ramallah attributed to the father's educational level with the differences being in favor of university education and above. The results showed that there were no statistically significant differences at the level of ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) in the degree of bullying among students in the basic government schools in Ramallah due to the variables (student's order among his siblings in the family and educational level of the mother). There were statistically significant differences at the level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) in the degree of bullying among students in basic government schools in the city of Ramallah due to the father's educational level and the differences were in favor of an intermediate diploma.

The results of the study showed a statistically significant correlation at ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) between the parental treatment styles and bullying among the public school students in Ramallah at all the domains. Based on these results, the study concluded with the following main recommendations:

It is recommended that parents take care of the relationship with their children and their social upbringing, and take great care of the methods of treatment they use in raising children, because of the direct impact of all that on the growth of their personalities in various ways. They should also present their children with a good role model in dealing with them.

In addition, specialized institutions must work on public awareness raising targeting families and schools and investing in the role of media in addressing the phenomenon and bullying behaviors, including identifying and reporting its forms, in order to reduce this phenomenon and help the victims of bullying and bullies and their families in different training programs.

In addition, there is a need for the scientific study of the relationship between bullying and other variables such as sex, parental employment, place of residence, etc., as well as conducting further studies on bullying participants to understand the causes and roles more deeply.