

IMPACT OF PERCEIVED CHILD REARING PRACTICES ON INTIMATE RELATIONSHIPS. A MEDIATED MODERATION MODEL OF REJECTION SENSITIVITY AND ATTACHMENTS

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Abstract

The aim of the study was to examine the impact of Perceived Child Rearing Practices on Intimate relationships through mediated moderation model of rejection Sensitivity and Attachments. There will be significant relation between Child Rearing Practices, Intimate Relationships. In total, 288 married couples between the ages of 20 and 60 took part in the study (144 men and 144 women). The candidates were chosen from Pakistan's small cities of Vehari and Khanewal. An online survey was carried out using a Purposive sampling technique, and a consent form was connected to the questionnaire that was created using Google Forms. Married couples completed out 288 questionnaires did so. Perceived child Rearing Practices is positively significant in males with Intimate relationships. Child rearing practices is positively significant with rejection sensitivity and rejection sensitivity is positively significant with intimate relationships in males. Results also show that child rearing practices is positively significant in females with intimate relationships and rejection sensitivity. The findings revealed a favourable correlation between child rearing practises, intimate relationships, rejection sensitivity, and attachments. Intimate relationships and rejection sensitivity positively correlated with each other in males and females However, t-test analysis showed that the demographic variables

differ in terms of the influence of child rearing practises on intimate relationships. This study contributes to the body of knowledge already available in the field of motivational psychology and can be utilized to guide future research projects.

Keywords. *Perceived Child Rearing Practices, Intimate Relationships, Rejection, Sensitivity and Attachments.*

Introduction

A style of childrearing that is unique to a certain society, subculture, family, or era in cultural history. The ways in which children are raised differ in terms of things like how they are disciplined, how they are shown affection, and how permissive they are. Child rearing procedures are essentially the methods used by maternities to raise their children. The way you were raised as a child, as well as your willingness to accept your child as an individual who will always need to be loved, will all have an impact on how you raise your child.

There are four distinct parenting philosophies. Authoritarian Parents who are authoritarian are strict and rarely interact with their children. They instil terror in their children by making them follow their rules. Authoritative Children get along well with parents that are strict. They set fair behavioural expectations for their children and see mistakes as learning opportunities rather than as evidence of disobedience. Children who grow up with authoritarian parents perform academically well because of their excellent self-esteem and social skills. Permissive Children of permissive parents receive little guidance on appropriate behaviour and are free to behave however they like.

Additionally, studies have indicated that people who were raised in generally unfavourable environments – i.e., ones that were harsh, callous, and overbearing – go on to become parents who feel irate and under a lot of stress (Lesnik-Oberstein et al.,1995; Trickett & Susman, 1988). In accordance with Bugental (1992), offensive parents have "threat-oriented schemas" (p. 230) in which they attribute a large degree of control to their children when caregiving interactions go wrong but very little control to themselves. According to (Azar et al, 1984), Dix , 1991), (Teu' & Gelfand 1991), and (Teu' & Gelfand 1991), it can be challenging for mothers who believe they are ineffective parents to select and use parenting techniques that lead to the outcomes for their children that they value and wish to promote (1991).

Parenting Styles and Parent-Child Attachment

Parenting practises and attitudes are referred to as parenting styles because they influence how emotionally charged parent-child interactions will be. Three parenting philosophies – authoritarian parenting, authoritative parenting, and permissive parenting – were identified by Diana Baumrind in a 1973 study. According to prior studies, commanding parenting for both mothers and fathers and a healthy parent-child bond are strongly positively correlated (Heer, 2008). It has also

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been discovered that other authoritative parenting behaviours, such as giving children's autonomy while providing age-appropriate supervision, can affect a healthy parent-child relationship (Karavasilis, Doyle, Markiewicz, 2003). Children's mental models of themselves and of relationships have an impact on their future romantic relationships, claims Bowlby (1980). These models' basic tenet is the expectation that important persons will either meet their wants or reject them. These expectations are a result of how consistently their primary caregiver met their needs when they were young.

Literature Review

This section will look at the research literature on perceived child rearing practices and how it may impact on intimate relationships. In light of the theory that experiences with caregivers during childhood predict experiences in other close relationships and future development over the course of a person's lifetime (Bowlby, 1969), there is a significant knowledge gap regarding the lack of prospective studies investigating the relationship between relationship satisfaction in early adulthood and affectionate versus strict parenting during childhood. According to gender, the connection to parents and peers is crucial in determining romantic attachment, and these aspects also frequently influence how aggressive people are. Numerous attempts have been made to ascertain the influence of the type of parent-infant relationships on children's future development since Bowlby (1969) developed attachment theory and described the mechanism by which children form emotional attachments with their caregivers (DeKlyen and Greenberg, 2008; Riem et al., 2017).

According to Bowlby's theory from 1969, infants create models of the world, important people in it, and their own selves. With maturity, these internal working models, or states of mind that direct behaviour, become more complex and are used in the child's expanding social environment. The child predicts other people's conduct and assigns motivations based on these models. Internal working models are adaptable to changes in the environment, but they are difficult to change. Being rejected by others is an unpleasant experience that typically causes humans to become distressed (Baumeister & Leary, 1995; Gupta, 2008). Rejection sensitivity (RS) is the propensity for someone to anticipate, perceive, and respond strongly to rejection (Downey & Feldman, 1996). Children's mental models of themselves and of relationships have an impact on their future romantic relationships, claims Bowlby (1980).

The rejection sensitivity theoretical model was first presented by Downey and Feldman in 1996. This hypothesis proposes that systematic interpersonal and (mostly) parental rejection experienced throughout childhood can increase sensitivity to rejection. People who are highly sensitive to rejection sometimes have higher

expectations, perceptions, and reactions to rejection (Downey & Feldman, 1996). Learning from mother-infant interactions helps create attachment, which develops into an internal behavioural system (Ainsworth & Bell, 1970). According to Bowlby's hypothesis, attachment formation occurs in four stages. Preattachment is the initial stage, which lasts from birth to six weeks and is characterised by the baby crying out for comfort from the carers. When a person has rejection sensitivity, they anticipate, perceive, and overreact to social rejection with anxiety (Feldman & Downey, 1996). Theory of the (Bowlby 1969), a child's and parent's bond results from a biologically based behavioural system that is characterised by the infant's inborn desire to be close to caregivers in order to feel safe, secure, and supported. A child is more likely to acquire an internal working model of "felt security" and the social and cognitive abilities to investigate their surroundings, believe they are deserving of love and support, and establish healthy social connections if caregivers are sensitive and responsive to their needs.

Research Hypothesis

1. There will be significant relationship between perceived child rearing practices and intimate relationships.
2. There will be significant relationship between perceived child rearing practices and rejection sensitivity.
3. There will be significant relationship between intimate relationship through mediating effect of rejection sensitivity and attachment.
4. There will be significant impact of perceived child rearing practices on intimate relationships. A mediated moderation model of rejection sensitivity and attachments will be differ in terms of demographic variables.

Methodology

Research design

In the survey technique, a quantitative research design would be used, with a questionnaire being used to collect data by Purposive sampling. The design was cost-effective, allowed for the investigation of a wide variety of variables, provided participants with a quantitative overview of child rearing practices that was easy to understand and encouraged more research. Questionnaire strategy will be used to collect the data.

Participants

A sample would be consisted of married couples from different city. The target population was informed through the principals with the following information: purpose and introduction to the study, the approval consent form of the ISP University.

Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria

Parents, married couples were included in this research. Other populations were excluded from this research.

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Instruments

The following instruments are used to collect the data

Child Rearing Practices Scale

In 1999, Arrindell et al. developed this scale. The S-EMBU was evolved from the original 81-item version and contains three scales (Rejection, Emotional Warmth, and Over Protection) with 7, 6, and 9 items each (plus 1 unscaled item). It is advised that the 23-item s-EMBU be used as a trustworthy functional substitute for the 81-item early EMBU. The need for additional research to explain some of the cross-national variations in the correlations between parental rearing styles and personality was brought to light. The internal consistency reliability estimate (based on the alphas) was 0.7.

Intimate Relationships Scale

Author: M. T. Schaefer Olson, D. H., and This Scale were designed in 1981. A 36-item scale measuring the intimacy of relationships that includes a "faking" dimension and five other elements. (1) Emotional Intimacy – feeling close, being able to express emotions and receiving support without becoming defensive – is the first of the five characteristics. (2) Social intimacy: sharing friends and a network of acquaintances. Sharing affection, touching, and physical and sexual closeness are all examples of social intimacy. (4) Intellectual intimacy: the exchange of thoughts and experiences, participation in hobbies and pleasures. Hanes and Warring (1979) found scale PAIR was significantly related ($r=.77$; $p>.01$)

Rejection Sensitivity Scale

A person's fear of intimate connections can be measured using the Fear of Intimacy Scale (FIS; Descutner & Thelen, 1991). A 35-item questionnaire that uses a 5-point Likert scale ranging from 1 (not at all characteristic of me) to 5 (extremely characteristic of me). (Descutner & Thelen 1991) reported test-retest reliability of .89 over a 1-month period. Internal consistency was also good, with an alpha coefficient of .93. Significant correlations and factor analysis were used to establish the construct validity.

Attachments Scale

Hazan & Shaver 1987 developed this scale. It is a 3-item questionnaire designed to measure one's attachment style (Avoidant, Anxious/Ambivalent, and Secure). The internal consistency of AAS ambivalent and avoidant subscales were at acceptable levels (Cronbach's alpha was 0.61 and 0.66, respectively), but the internal consistency of the secure attachment subscale was low (Cronbach's alpha= 0.42). Berkem in 2006 revised the scale and developed 2 new items and evaluate each item as true or false for their condition. After these changes internal consistency increased (Cronbach's alpha for secure, anxious and avoidant attachment subscales was 0.72,

0.82 and 0.85 respectively).

Procedure

After a brief introduction to the context of the study questions and tools with the guarantee of secrecy, I present my research tools to the participant all at once for data collection. 30 minutes are required to complete the questionnaire after it has been collected. I'll create a data sheet in SPSS, input replies, and utilise the statistical regression method.

Research Procedure and Data Analysis

Ethical consideration will be followed. A demographic Performa will be created in order to acquire the participants' basic demographic information. The demographic information will include Age, Gender, and Profession with four scales, Child rearing practices scale, Intimate relationships scale, Rejection Sensitivity and attachment scale. After collecting data, analysis will be done through SPSS.

RESULTS

Descriptive Statistics

Table 1.1

Age Male frequency tables.

Age	Frequency	Percentage %
20-29	63	21.9
30-35	33	11.5
36-40	22	7.6
41-45	14	4.9
46-50	3	1.0
51-60	9	3.1
Total	144	50.0

Table shows that demographic variable frequency have indicate age frequency , Age 20-29, have 63 frequency, and 21.9 frequency, 30-35 have 33 frequency and 11.5 %, and 36-40 have 22 frequency and 7.6 %, 41-45 have 14 frequency and 4.9 have percentage, 46-50 have 3 frequency and 1.0 %, 51-60 have 9 frequency and 3.1%.

Table 1.2

Age female frequency table.

Age	Frequency	Percentage %
20-29	52	18.1
30-35	77	26.7
36-40	8	2.8
41-45	4	1.4
46-50	2	.7
51-60	1	.3

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Total	144	50.0
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Table shows that demographic variable frequency have indicate age frequency , Age 20-29, have 52 frequency, and 18.1 frequency, 30-35 have 77 frequency and 26.7 %, and 36-40 have 8 frequency and 2.8 %, 41-45 have 4 frequency and 1.4 have percentage, 46-50 have 2 frequency and 0.7 %, 51-60 have 1 frequency and 0.3%.

**Table 1.3
Profession male frequency table.**

Profession	Frequency	Percentage %
Businessman	36	12.5%
Banker	20	6.9%
Teacher	45	15.6%
Pharmacist	4	1.4%
Lawyer	16	5.6%
Doctor	11	3.8%
Engineer	3	1.0%
Wapda	9	3.1%
Total	144	50.0%

Table indicates that professional frequency in males. results shows that 36 fand 12.5%, results also shows that Bankerf20 and 6.9%, table also shows that Teacher45f, and 15.6%, Pharmacist4 fand 1.4%, Lawyer16 fand 5.6%, table also shows thatDoctor11 fand 3.8%, Engineer3 fand 1.0% Wapda9 fand 3.1%

**Table 1.4
Profession female frequency table.**

Profession	Frequency	Percentage %
Businessman	8	2.8%
Banker	13	4.5%
Teacher	74	25.7%
Pharmacist	6	2.1%
Lawyer	13	4.5%
Doctor	9	3.1%
Engineer	4	1.4%
Wapda	17	5.9%
Total	144	50.0%

Table indicates that professional frequency in females. Results shows that businessman8fand 2.8%, results also shows that Banker13f and 4.5%, table also

shows that Teacher 74f, and 25.7%, Pharmacist 6f and 2.1%, lawyer 13f and 4.5%, Doctor 9f and 3.1%, Engineer 4f and 1.4% and results also show that wapda 17f and 5.9%.

Table 1.5
Gender Males and females frequency table

G	Frequency	Percentage %
Male	144	50.0
Female	144	50.0
Total	288	100.0

The gender variable was broken down into two categories in the table: males and females. According to the frequency distribution, 144 of the respondents were males and 144 were females, representing various age groups and professions. According to the percentage distribution, there were 50.0% male respondents and 50.0% female respondents.

Table 1.6
Reliability of Scales

Scales	Items	Alpha
Child rearing practices female	23	0.703
Child rearing practices male	23	0.658
Intimate relationships female	36	0.856
Intimate relationships males	36	0.852
Rejection sensitivity females	34	0.935
Rejection sensitivity males	34	0.911

Table shows that reliability. Result indicates that perceived child rearing practices female have good reliability 0.703, and males 0.658 with 23 items. Intimacy has also good reliability with female's items have 0.856 and males have 0.852 with 36 items. Rejection sensitivity female's items have 0.935 alpha and males have 0.911 with 34 items.

Testing Main Hypothesis

Mediating analysis for Perceived Child rearing practices, Intimate relationships, rejection sensitivity and attachments for males

Table 1.7
Specific indirect effect for Male

	β	M	STDEV	T statistics
Child Rearing Practices -> Rejection Sensitivity -> Intimate Relationships	1.078	1.036	0.298	3.612

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Description Perceived Child Rearing Practices is positively significant in males with Rejection Sensitivity and Intimate Relationships.

Table 1.8
Path Coefficient for Male

		β	STDEV	T statistics		
Attachment	-> Intimate Relationships	14.572	3.135	11.918	1.223	.222
Child Rearing Practices	-> Intimate Relationships	0.600	.601	0.266	2.253	.024
Child Rearing Practices	-> Rejection Sensitivity	1.627	.634	0.188	8.641	.000
Rejection Sensitivity	-> Intimate Relationships	0.662	.636	0.174	3.798	.000
Attachment Sensitivity	x Rejection Sensitivity -> Intimate Relationships	-0.164	0.150	0.117	1.405	.160

Description Child Rearing Practices is positively significant with Rejection Sensitivity. Results also show that Rejection sensitivity is positively significant with Intimate Relationships.

Table 1.9
R square for male

	β	M	STDEV	T statistics	P
Intimate Relationships	0.390	0.412	0.075	5.190	0.000
Rejection Sensitivity	0.319	0.324	0.064	4.949	0.000

Results show that Intimate Relationships and Rejection Sensitivity is positively correlated with each other in Males.

Fig 1.1

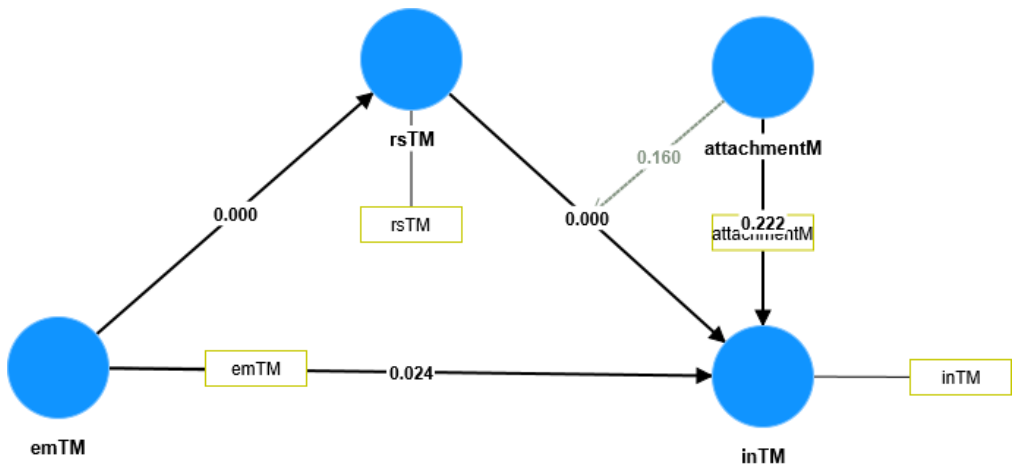


Table 1.10
Path Coefficient for female

	β	M	STDEV	T statistics	
Attachment -> Intimate Relationships	9.474	-10.624	11.713	0.809	.419
Child Rearing Practices -> Intimate Relationships	0.662	0.662	0.197	3.355	.001
Child Rearing Practices -> Rejection Sensitivity	1.461	1.459	0.244	5.995	.000
Rejection Sensitivity -> Intimate Relationships	0.149	0.130	0.188	0.790	.430
Attachments x Rejection Sensitivity -> Intimate Relationships	0.074	0.086	0.117	0.632	.527

Description Child rearing practices is positively significant with Intimate Relationships in females. Table also show that child rearing practices is positively significant with Rejection sensitivity

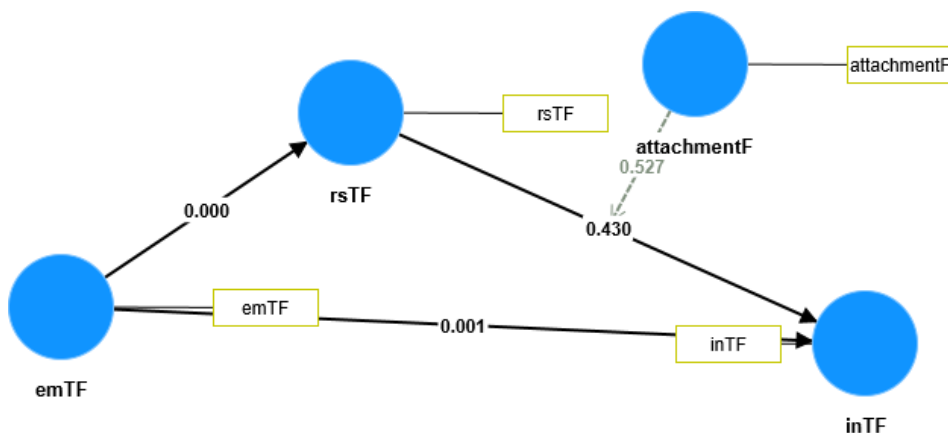
Table 1.11
R- Square for Female

	β	M	STDEV	T statistics	P
Intimate Relationships	0.312	0.334	0.075	4.148	0.000
Rejection Sensitivity	0.195	0.203	0.071	2.724	0.006

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Results show that Intimate Relationships is positively correlated with Rejection Sensitivity in Females.

Fig1.2



Secondary Hypothesis

Table 1.12 Independent Sample t-tests for gender with Perceived Child Rearing Practices

Variable	Male		Female		95% CID	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	LL	UL
<i>Perceived Child Rearing Practices</i>	54.3457	6.22929	55.8000	6.52687	652	026 275 6.490

Table shows that Child Rearing Practices has significant with gender.

Table 1.13

Independent Sample t-test for gender with Intimate Relationships

Variable	Male		Female		95% CI	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	LL	UL
<i>Intimate</i>	09.37	6.99	16.26	12.10	.47 04	10.26 4.88 0.4671

Relationships

Table shows that Intimate Relationships has significant with gender.

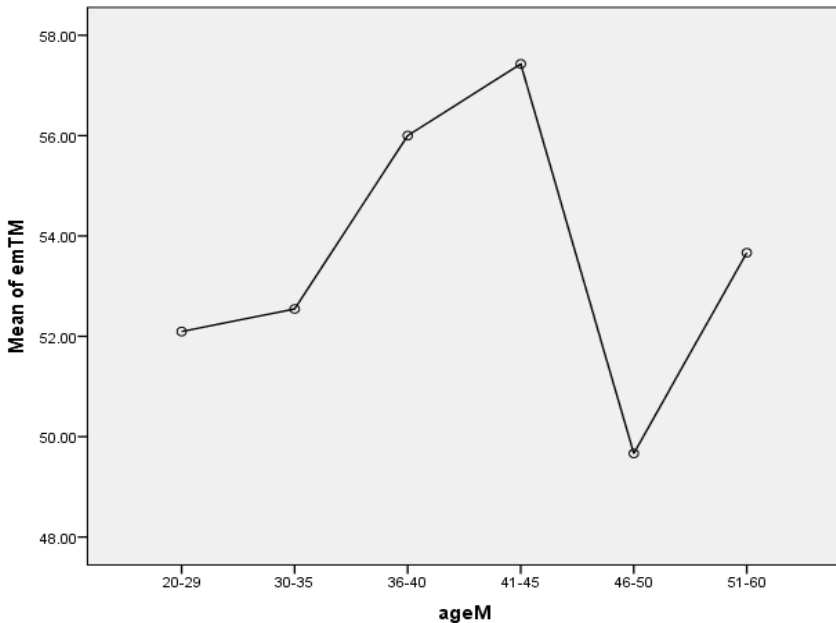
Table 1.14
Analysis of Variance on the basis of Age Male

	20-29 y		30-35 y		36-40 y		41-45 y		46-50 y		51-60 y				
	M	D	M	D	M	D	M	D	M	D	M	D			
<i>tc</i>	.79	721	78	696	77	611	78	699	.66	577	.44	527	43	.82	1058
<i>m</i>	2.0	56	2.5	.39	6.0	98	7.4	.93	9.6	.30	3.6	.38	26	.00	8507
<i>n</i>	14.5	2.87	03.8	6.9	12.2	93	20.5	7.06	3.0	4.24	13.8	4.70	.00	.00	6366
<i>s</i>	8.8	9.6	5.6	2.9	00.1	2.5	05.2	5.8	1.6	8	07.1	5.92	.12	.34	.8552

Note: variables (*Atc*= Attachments, *em*= Child rearing practices, *in*= Intimate Relationships, *rs*=rejection Sensitivity)

Results indicates that Perceived Child Rearing Practices in Males found to be significant on the basis of age male with $F=3.26, p=0.00$. Results also indicates that Intimate Relationships in Males found to be significant on the basis of age male with $F=6.00, p=0.00$

Fig 1.3



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Fig 1.4

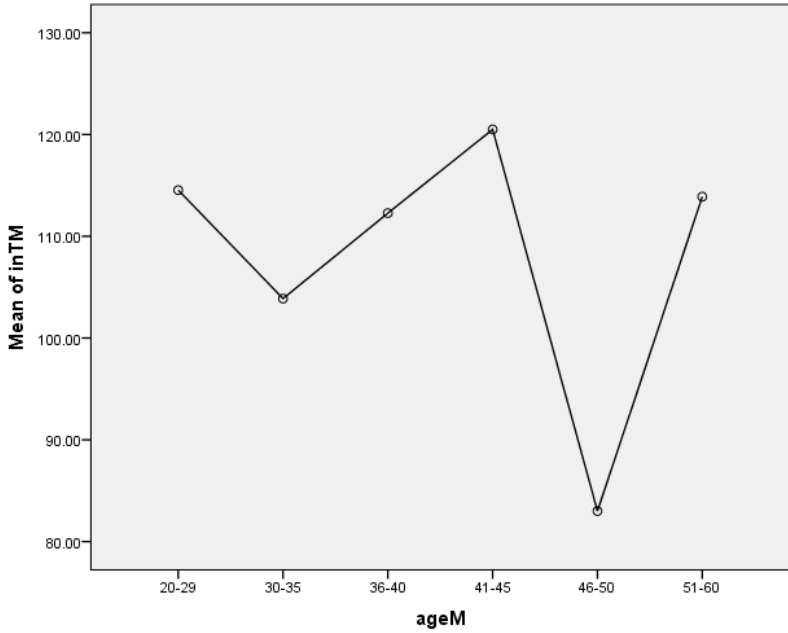


Table 1.15

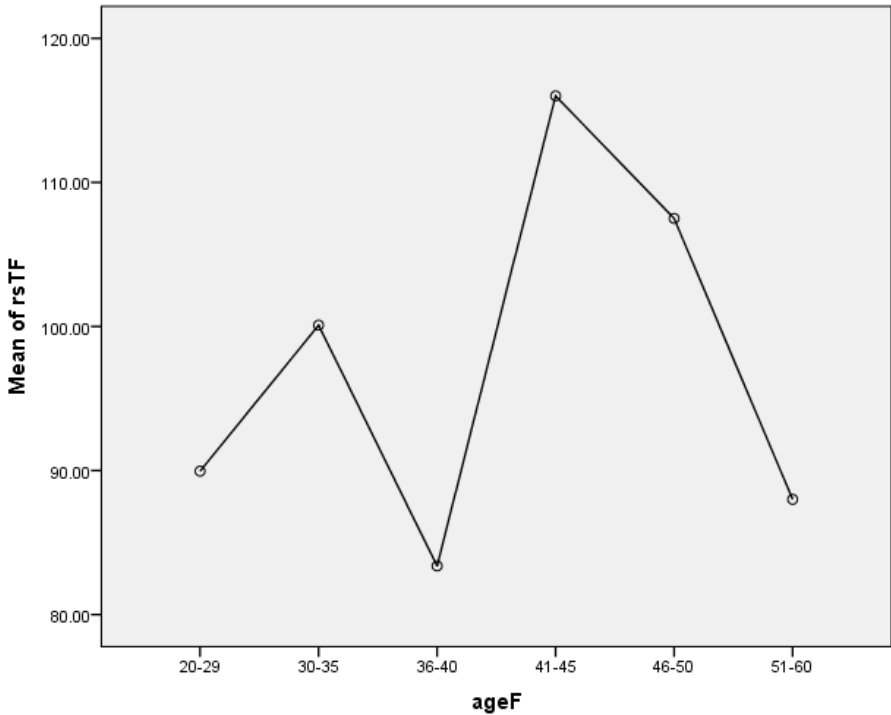
Analysis of Variance on the basis of Age Female

	20-29	30-35	36-40	41-45	46 50	51-60										
	D	D	D	M	D	D	D									
														<i>p</i>	²	
<i>c</i>	.9	0	.3	6	5	7	0	57	.50	57	50	57	15	97	.12	
<i>m</i>	2	4	5	3	53	40	7.2	88	4.5	53	91	77	.9	.1	325	
<i>n</i>	.4	1	7	3	7	3	27	02	110	65	.3	47	1	47	800	
<i>s</i>	9	1	0	5	3	7	10	1	05	6	.0	9.46	91	1	.5138	

Variables (*Atc*= Attachments, *em*= Child rearing practices, *in*= Intimate Relationships, *rs*=rejection Sensitivity)

Results showed that Rejection Sensitivity in Females found to be significant on the basis of age female with $f=2.91, p= 0$

Fig 1.5



Discussion

The present research aimed to investigate the impact of perceived child rearing practices on intimate relationships through mediated moderation model of rejection sensitivity and attachment. The Objectives of study was to find out relationship among child rearing practices, intimate relationships, rejection sensitivity and attachment. Information about the respondents like Demographic, number of participants in each category was discussed in tables which reported in result chapters. This research has first hypothesis was that perceived child rearing practices impact on intimate relationships and results shows that perceived child rearing practices is positively significant with intimate relationships in males and perceived child rearing practices is significant with Rejection Sensitivity in males. Parent-child interactions also affect the close connections of children (Parade, Supple, & Helms, 2012; Steinberg & Davila, 2008).

The interactional models of self and other (internal working models) that were formed in the context of one's personal relationship with one's parents should be internalized and used to one's adult interactions, according to Bowlby's (1982) theory. Second hypothesis is that relationship between perceived child rearing practices and rejection sensitivity. Results show that child rearing practices is significant with rejection sensitivity and also intimate relationships. Those who have positive self-perceptions (low anxiety) and positive understandings of others (low avoidance), according to Cann, A.; Norman, Welbourne, and Calhoun (2008), are

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secure in their relationships, have high self-confidence in society, and are more successful in their lives. For hypothesis moderating effect of rejection sensitivity and attachments between the impacts of child rearing practices on intimate relationships. According to result intimate relationships and Rejection Sensitivity is positively correlated with each other. Child rearing practices is positively significant with rejection sensitivity and intimate relationships in females. Childhood rejection causes rejection sensitivity, which underlies interpersonal issues (Downey & Feldman, 1996). Horney (1937) claims that underlying worry about abandonment, violence, humiliation, and betrayal underlies dysfunctional relationships. For hypothesis perceived child rearing practices on intimate relationships. A mediated moderation model of rejection sensitivity and attachments will be differing in terms of demographic variables. Results indicate a substantial link between perceived male and female gender roles in intimate relationships and methods of childrearing. On the basis of age, males' child-rearing behaviors and personal connections were determined to be relevant. According to age, females' rejection sensitivity was observed to be significant. Children's mental models of themselves and of relationships have an impact on their future romantic relationships, claims Bowlby (1980). These models' basic tenet is the expectation that important persons will either meet their wants or reject them. These expectations are a result of how consistently their primary caregiver met their needs when they were young. According to the theory, kids build safe mental models that include the expectation that other people would accept and support them when caregivers tend to respond to kids' needs sensitively and consistently.

Conclusion

This study shows find out impact of perceived child rearing practices on intimate relationships. A mediated moderation model of rejection sensitivity and attachments. Main objectives is to find out impact of perceived child rearing practices on intimate relationships, and mediated moderation model of rejection sensitivity and attachments. Results show that there is impact of perceived child rearing practices on intimate relationships. A mediated moderation model of rejection sensitivity and attachments.



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