

ABSTRACT

- THE STUDY PROBLEM:

Parental behaviours followed by parents lead to very serious outputs among the sons such as giving them familiar and ready-made solutions to everyday problems. In this way, the sons are not trained to look for creative solutions by themselves. Besides, the parents do not encourage their sons to offer suggestions and questions and reactivate their imagination. Consequently, the sons become unable to face such situations and feel anxiety and continual threat

The main concern of the present study was examining the relationship between some parental behaviours and casual attributions among a sample of depressed adolescents.

- STUDY OBJECTIVE:

The present study aimed at investigating some positive parental behaviours which encourage autonomy and independence. It also aimed at tackling the negative parental behaviours such as neglect, indifference and lack of respect, lack of care and over-support and over-attachment ... etc and their

relationships to the casual attributions among a sample of depressed adolescents.

-STUDY IMPORTANCE:

The importance of the present study is that it throws the light on some parental behaviours and their relationships to the casual attributions among a sample of adolescents who suffer from depression.

- Study terminology:

The following terms have been operationally defined:
Parental Behavior- Causal Attribution – Depressed Adolescents

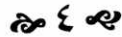
-STUDY SAMPLE:

The sample consisted of 187 male and female students in the second year, Faculty of Education, Benha University. It included 70 male subjects and 117 female subjects, who had depressive symptoms revealed by depression scale. They were at the age of 18-20, with average 19 years.

-STUDY TOOLS:

The present study used the following tools:

- 1- Depression inventory (BDI), developed by Ghareeb Abdul-Fatah Ghareeb (1985).



- 2- Attribution style scale, developed by Ezz-El-Deen Gameel Attiya (1991)
- 3- Parental behaviours scale as perceived by the sons, prepared by the present study author.

- STUDY FINDINGS:

1. There was a negative correlational relationship at 0.01 between the subjects' scores on parental behaviours and its dimensions and their scores on positive casual attributions.
2. There was positive correlational relationship the subjects' scores on parental behaviours and its dimensions and their scores on negative casual attributions.
3. There were no statistically significant differences between the male subjects' scores and those of the females on the positive and negative casual attributions scale.
4. The positive negative and negative casual attributions were predicated through the parental behaviours and their dimensions.