

Summary Of Study

All different psychological trends agreed that infancy years are those of fundamental formation in man's life in which the first seeds of personality are planted and then personality traits crystallize and emerge at the future of one's life . Psychological studies proved that 80 % of child-personality format at his first eight years (Ramadan, K. 1987, P. 92) .

The study of this stage scientifically makes it possible to stand at the social and psychological aspects of children and to establish correct basis to communicate with them in their learning , education and instruction . This study, also scores the required goals of these processes very successfully where acquainting child, comprehending the nature of this behavior and the effective and causative factors make it possible , to some extent , to use convenient methods and ways to adjust, or to guides, or to modificate that behavior in order to format children's personalities to cope with the requirements of the present children's life and of future (Alhethy, H. 1988, P. 160) .

This study deals with the relation of parents dogmatism to some cognitive and emotional sides of their children . According to scholar's knowledge , there is no any Arabic study handled this effect . In addition, this study concludes measuring children's aggression , anxiety and child's acceptance of parents. Consequently , this affair requires preparing of applied measures for assessing these sides . Also ,

Rockeach-test will be applied on a subject of adults , its validity and reliability will be verified. All this is considered as a new scientific addition in psychological measuring .

Problem of Study :

The problem of this study is defined in trying answering of the following questions :

- 1- Is there any difference in the level of parents dogmatic in different learning level ?
- 2- Is there an indicative statisticall relation between male and female students in the sample of this study on cognitive and emotional sides within the difference of level of parents learning ?
- 3- Is there an indicative statisticall relation between male and female students in the sample of this study on cognitive and emotional sides with difference of sex .
- 4- Is there an indicative statistical relation between male and female students in the sample of this study on cognitive and emotional sides within difference of birth order of children .
- 5- What is the relation between the level of dogmatism of parents and degree of males and females on cognitive and emotional sides ?

Subjects :

subjects of this study are the pupils in the fourth grade of the first link of fundamental education in the schools of the state and their fathers / mothers .

Those pupils have to stay in natural families and live with their fathers / mothers .

Manuals of Study :

- 1- Rockeach dogmatism-test .
(Prepared by Salama, M. A.,1983)
- 2- Pictured intelligence-test .
(Prepared by Ahmad Zaki Saleh)
- 3- Children's creative thinking-test (6-9)
(Prepared by Khair Allah, S. & Mansi, M.)
- 4- Children's anxiety-state - scale .
(prepared by Viola Beblawy)
- 5- Children's aggressive behavior-scale .
(Mohammed Ahmed Salama)
- 6- Child acceptance of his parent, prepared by the scholar .
- 7- Demographic lest, Prepared by the scholar .

Hypotheses

- 1 - There're significant statistical differences with respect to dogmatism for both fathers and mothers .
 - 2 - The variation of relation between level of dogmatism for both parents in one hand and variables of anxiety , aggression , accepting parents by child (emotional / aspects) , intelligence , study achievement and creative thinking (cognitive aspects) for sons and daughters in the other hand according to the sex .
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- 3 - Dependence of level for students under study of emotional / cognitive variables , and dependence of relation between parents' dogmatism and these variables for them on their order of age .

Results and Discussion :

- 1 - There're significant positive statistical correlation coefficients at (0.01) between fathers' dogmatism and mothers' dogmatism for students and total sample groups .
 - 2 - There're no differences between fathers and mothers with respect to level of dogmatism .
 - 3 - There's a significant statistical difference between fathers and mothers who had a high education with respect to degree on dogmatism scale at (0.01) in favour of mothers .
 - 4 - There's a difference between father and mothers with high - middle level of education with respect to their levels on scale of dogmatism . It has a statistical difference at (0.01) in favour of fathers .
 - 5 - There's a significant statistical difference between fathers and mothers with middle education on scale of dogmatism at (0.01) in favour of fathers .
 - 6 - There's a significant difference at (0.01) between level of dogmatism for fathers with high education and middle education in favour of the last .
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- 7 - There's a significant statistical difference at (0.01) between level of dogmatism for mothers with high education and those with education at community colleges in favour of the last .
 - 8 - There's a statistical difference which was significant at (0.01) between levels of dogmatism for the two mothers groups who are graduated from community colleges and who have middle education in favour of the last .
 - 9 - The coefficient correlation between mothers' dogmatism and variables of aggression , child acceptance for father , child's acceptance for mother and intelligence for males were higher than those between correlation coefficients of same aspects for the same group . Whereas the correlation coefficients between fathers ' dogmatism and variables of : anxiety , critical thinking and study , achievement for males were higher than those between mothers , dogmatism and these variables for the same group .
 - 10 - There's a correspondence between correlation coefficients' order for mother's and study achievement for different ages students generally (middle - first - latest) .
 - 11 - The highness of average of last child degrees (males / females) if compared to those for first and middle childs on aggression variables .
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- 12 - The average of middle child degrees (males / females) was more than averages for first and last child on creative thinking variable .
- 13 - The averages of degrees for the older child (male / female) on child acceptance for father and child acceptance for mother variables were higher than averages of degrees for children degrees who are representing the middle and last age order .