



Relation between Attachment to Parents and Same Ages with Autonomy of Adolescents

Mojgan Sepah Mansour*, Gelareh Sabeti

Islamic Azad University, Tehran Central Branch, Iran,
Email: drsepahmansour@yahoo.com
Email: Sabeti.gelareh@yahoo.com

(Received Oct 2012; Published Dec 2012)

ABSTRACT

This study examined the relationship between attachment to parents and same ages with the autonomy of adolescents. Two hundred and fifty secondary school students (125 girls and 125 boys) were completed questionnaires about the attachment of parents and same ages and adolescences autonomy questionnaire. Results showed that attachment to parents and same ages among adolescent girls in relationships are meaningful. The attachment to parents and same ages is higher in adolescent girls in comparison with boys. But autonomy in boys and girls are not different from each other.

Key words: Attachment to parents, Attachment to same ages, Autonomy, Adolescence

INTRODUCTION

Family is most fundamental core of every society and it is focus of preservation of psychological health and has an important role in the formation of identity of children so that no institution can be replaced it. Family is usually a small unit including a few people, but in terms of significance it is termed as most important social institution and first musical performance resource, upbringing of generation and most excellent origination of luck and richest resource of sentiment (Birashk, 1997). The role of family in musical performance and in upbringing generation is not confined to childhood and it includes all circumstances and phases of the life. By this basis, family as most major social institution of contemporary periods is first effective system on manner of growth of children and each factors presented in family typically and with different value is effective on process of children's growth as a yield of family. On the other hand, effective communications cause to efflorescence of human identity and perfection and are the primary basis of his link with others. This is while ineffective communications prevents from human efflorescence and destroys relations. Thus, these communications constitutes the basis of human life and luck.

Need for dependency of being attached is as substantial as need to hunger. People, who don't experience dependency sense or being interested, often don't enjoy from normal growth (Sigelman & Rider, 2011).

Attachment includes a deep sentimental linkage which we appoint with particular individuals in our life so that it cause that when we interact with them feel merriment and gladness and while stress, we feel serenity for having them beside ourselves (Seied Mohammadi 2002). Based on attachment idea amount of safety and competence that an individual feels determines his/her tendency to discovery learning and struggling with new challenges. With making safe attachments, we see the world less threatening and hostile and consequently, we are less harmed to face with unpleasant events (Bowlby, 1973, 1982).

Generally, attachment theory should be accounted as one of the most predominant outcomes of contemporary psychology. A theory which indicates the process of formation and cutting sentimental links (Mazaheri-Tehrani & Jones, 1996) and this among, today Bowlby attachment theory has remained as predominant justification in psychology (Buist, Deković, Meeus, & van Aken, 2004). On

the other hand, adolescence is also enumerated as one of the most important phases of life that in this phase, the adolescent is encountered with physical, social and behavioral changes and these changes prepare him/her for entering into the adult world. Adolescent achieves to discovery of new horizons of self-consciousness and independence and prepares to transition from childhood to adolescence (Kimmel, 1995).

Adolescence is enumerated as a phase of growth which could be divided into three parts: early adolescence (11-14 years old), middle adolescence (14-17 years old) and late adolescence (17-19 years old). It should be noted that in each of these phases, some changes are generated in the individual, for example, in early adolescence, some changes are observed in intellectual ability and physical growth of adolescents. Other changes in level of attachment to parents, the tendency to increase independency of identity search and biological changes are also occurring at these ages (Kimmel, 1995).

Upon this basis, in terms of adolescence attachment, there is a transition period which in a section of this period, an adolescent begins several activities in order to preserve and obtain independence and lack of dependency to observation from primary attachment figures. Based on this viewpoint, adolescence is not only short and transient period which plays communicational role between childhood and adolescence, but also adolescence is a deep period of transitions between manner-knowledge and emotional systems.

From most important characteristics which adolescent should attain along with walking in the way of adulthood and healthy social psychological performance is autonomous growth which causes to transition from adolescence to adulthood. Autonomy is enumerated as forming effort of adolescent (Beyers, Goossens, Vansant, & Moors, 2003).

Other changes in level of attachment to parents, tend to increase of independence, identity search are also occurring at these ages. Autonomy senses and reduction of attachment to parents are subjects which were always addressed during the evaluation period from childhood to adolescence. Autonomy in adolescence typically indicates change in perceptions and adolescence attitude from parents. So that by increasing this autonomy, the individual reduces his/her puerile attachments to parents and by this change, his/her perceptions also are subjected to substantial changes (Noom, Deković, & Meeus, 1999).

In adolescence phase, main change resulted from harmonic changes in the individual are generated. The adolescence begins to seek a friend as a same age as him/her and this, results from reproductive decisions of supervisor and from attachment. In fact, emotional, social experiences together with harmonic changes and neurology physiologies lead to attachment transformation in adolescent. In this order, from the grub period of adolescence, autonomy feeling and being independent from parents progresses normally in adolescent. But it should be focused that they still require protective parents. Adolescents who has a safe attachment to their parents, more easily than adolescents who have an unsafe attachment to their parents, deal with problem of separation from parents and have better social psychological consistency. An adolescent who has safe attachment has stronger identity feeling, more self-honor and better social

sufficiency national consistency to unsafe attachments. The linkage between adolescent and parents remains firm and strong up to late adolescence, because parents emotionally support them and yet, encourage their autonomy. Safe adolescent pays to discover and become a successful person. Of course, new attachments are also formed at this level. Generation of new forms to coevals, and autonomy in adolescence not necessarily means cuts of attachment from parents. Before adolescence and youth, parents are enumerated as most major resource of attachment. This subject might make this doubt in mind that autonomy as tendency is typically lacking of attachment and freedom in making decisions against attachment (Noom et al., 1999). But autonomy and attachment are not opposing concepts, but also have a positive relation between themselves (Ryan, 1991). So that attachment theory has two main assumptions: one assumption is that gradually during growth, attachment internal working models are increased and the second assumption of attachment is termed as an agreed resolving which has a main role in the formation of identity and autonomy during adolescence phase (Zimmermann & Becker-Stoll, 2002).

Based on analyzes performed in attachment relations of the child, M. D. S. Ainsworth, Blehar, Waters, and Wall (1979) concluded that some relations of an adult also can be considered as attaching as the same way. Relations between adults and their parents and relations between patients and their therapeutics probably indicate characteristics of attachment linkages. Even some hunts also can be as such. M. S. Ainsworth (1989) also has presented certain symbol for attachment relations around life cycle. He believes that human continues with his/her attachment with his/her parents whether the initial attachment was desirable. Meanwhile, he particularly mentions that attachment relations are a special kind of sentimental linkage which is constituted from relatively stable linkages and is identified by a tendency to keep closeness to a partner who is characterized as a particular and unsubstitutable individual.

A distinct characteristic of attachment compared with sentimental linkages is that individuals from relations seek closeness and if so, its result is safe and peaceful senses.

The main theme in this analysis of attachment relations is to preserve adjustment and security which are along with (Bowlby, 1979) about the purposes of attachment behaviour (Feeney & Noller, 1996). Although theorists of attachment emphasized that there is attachment in all ages (Bowlby, 1973) (Bowlby, 1982) and thus, it should be studied as structural in life cycle, up to close past, experimental efforts to measure qualitative differences in arrangement of attachment behavior in periods after breast- childhood have been so limited. This has caused that several theorists encouraged researchers of the attachment field to extend studies of attachment even four years of pre-school (Mazaheri-Tehrani & Jones, 1996). Byng-Hall (1998) also argues that knowing that there is a person who is worried for you and reminds you in his/her mind, he has a substantial role in every condition and acts as a safe base.

This intellectual image supports independent behavior even in absence of attachment. Also, concept of attachment in adult life also has employed as a title of the adults' attachment. West and Sheldon-Keller (1994) define adults'

attachment as dual relations which adjacency with a particular and preferred person leads to attach "safety sense". Sperling and Berman (1994) define adults' attachment as: Adults' attachment is stable attitude of a person to particular effort in order to obtain or maintain adjacency and relationship with one or more particular persons who have the ability of providing his/her health and physical and psychological safety.

Weiss (1982) knows adults' attachment as creation of a linkage of an adult with another adult that in important and substantial aspects is similar to attachment aspects which children create towards their primary care. This linkage like what there is in children only appears in linkages which have axial and very emotional significance. This attachment in adults which results from performance of emotional system is similar to attachment in children, although adjustment has done during evolution (Feeney & Noller, 1996). From this aspect, attachment theory has presented a strong theoretic base to understand the existence of emotional and behavioral problems during adolescence. However, the current view is that attachment quality has long-term effects on many dimensions of a child's life, but level of attachment to parents during adolescence which affects the individual autonomy independency has not been considered completely and less information is observed about it. From this perspective, present study paid for one of the most sensitive periods of individual life and relation of attachment of an adolescent to parents and considered the relation of adolescent attachment to parents and coevals with autonomy within three following assumptions:

- There is a relation between attachment to parents and adolescent autonomy.
- There is a relation between attachment to coevals and adolescent autonomy.
- Attachment to parents and adolescent autonomy differs between male and female adolescents.

METHOD OF STUDY

The present study is non-experimental and is from correlation type. Statistical society of present study included all students of guidance schools around Tehran who were graduating during academic year of 2010-2011. Based on Morgan formula, the numbers of people of sample group in this study are 250 persons including 125 boy students and 125 girl students. The sampling method in this study also is multi-phases sampling. Following tools were used in following method:

QUESTIONNAIRE OF ATTACHMENT TO PARENTS AND COEVALS (IPPA)

This questionnaire first was employed by Armsden and Greenberg (1987) in 1987. In this study, this questionnaire was used to determine attachment of adolescent to parents and coevals. IPPA considers particular working models by evaluation of positive knowledgeable sentimental experiences (confidence, well responding relation and availability of parents) and negative knowledgeable sentimental experiences (anger, hopelessness and consequently non-respondents or impermanent responding) (Armsden & Greenberg, 1987).

IPPA is a self-measuring questionnaire with five-sector Lickert scales of reply classes from completely false to completely true. By this scale, we can measure attachment of members of a family upon each other and attachment upon coevals. IPPA includes three sub-scales. Relation sub-scale includes three explanations which measures experiences of adolescent about relation quality with other members of family of parents. Confidence sub-scale includes three kinds which measures level of confidence which members of family have toward him with respect and acceptance of wishes and feelings of adolescent. Alienation sub-scale includes four kinds. It measures level of individual experience (adolescent) from negative feelings. Credibility and smoothness of this test separately for mother, father, and coevals was measured 0.926, 0.860 and .887 respectively which indicates its very good relation (Armsden & Greenberg, 1987).

ADOLESCENT AUTONOMY QUESTIONNAIRE (AAQ)

This questionnaire first was employed by Noam in 1999. In this study, this questionnaire was used in order to measure level of autonomy of adolescents. The questionnaire includes 18 kinds according to latest edition about ability of control of personal life. AAQ includes three sub-scales which each of them includes six kinds. Credibility and smoothness of this test in Noam study was equal to 0.60 (Noom et al., 1999). In present study, this questionnaire was retested in terms of creditability and smoothness which its creditability was obtained equal to 0.749.

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

To analyze data, descriptive statistics (average, standard mean, tables, and charts) and also argumentum statistics (correlation and regression) were used. Descriptive indices of the questionnaire of adolescents' attachment toward parents and coevals have been presented in two groups of students by division of gender.

Table1. Descriptive indices of questionnaire of adolescents' attachment toward parents and coevals

Test	Gender	Average	SD	Min	Max
Mother's Attachment	Daughter	96.19	19.85	45	125
	Son	88.30	20.17	45	123
	Total	92.59	20.34	45	125
Father's Attachment	Daughter	88.94	15.63	44	117
	Son	83.40	16.82	34	113
	Total	86.41	16.38	34	117
Coeval's Attachment	Daughter	93.05	17.82	49	121
	Son	87.39	15.04	49	119
	Total	90.47	16.81	49	121

*SD- Standard Deviance

The results of the table show that totally, average of attachment of girl adolescents toward mother, father and coevals is higher than boy adolescents and also in both groups of girl and boy adolescents, attachment to the mother is higher than attachment to father and coeval.

Assumption 1: There is a relation between attachment to parents and adolescent autonomy:

This assumption was tested separately in two groups of mothers and fathers. Based on this, the Pierson correlation coefficient was calculated between scores of total autonomy and attachment to mother in total adolescents and also in two groups of boy and girl adolescents, Results are presented in the table.

Table.2 Results of correlation coefficient for autonomy relation and attachment to mother

Variants	Girls	Boys	Total adolescents
Autonomy-Attachment to mother	-0.472**	-0.051	-0.284**

* ($p > 0.05$) ** ($p > 0.01$)

The results of the table indicate that there is a significant negative correlation between scores of autonomy and attachment to mother only in girl adolescents ($r = -0.472$, $p < 0.01$). This means that by increasing of autonomy in girl adolescents, attachment to the mother is decreased and vice versa. As a result, there is significant negative correlation only between autonomy and attachment to mother only in girl adolescents. Furthermore, Pierson correlation coefficient between scores of total autonomy and attachment to father in total adolescents and also in two groups of girl adolescents and boy adolescents was calculated, results are presented in the table.

Table.3 Results of correlation coefficient for autonomy relation and attachment to father

Variants	Girls	Boys	Total adolescents
Autonomy-attachment to father	-0.354/0*	-0.031	-0.179**

* ($p > 0.05$) ** ($p > 0.01$)

The results of the table indicate that there is a significant negative correlation between scores of autonomy and attachment to mother only in girl adolescents in level of 0.01 ($r = -0.354$, $p < 0.01$). This means that by increasing of autonomy in girl adolescents, attachment to father is decreased and vice versa. As a result, there is a significant negative correlation only between autonomy and attachment to father only in girl adolescents.

Assumption 2: There is a relation between attachment to coevals and adolescent autonomy. In order to discuss this assumption, the Pierson correlation coefficient was calculated between scores of autonomy and attachment to coevals in total adolescents and also was calculated in two groups of boy and girl adolescents, results are presented in two groups of boy and girl adolescents.

Table.4 Results of correlation coefficient for autonomy relation and attachment to coevals

Variants	Girls	Boys	Total
Autonomy-Attachment to coevals	-0.227/0*	-0.150	-0.192**

The results of the table indicate that there is a significant negative correlation between scores of autonomy and attachment to coevals only in girl adolescents in level of 0.05 ($r = -0.354$, $p < 0.01$). This means that by increasing of autonomy in girl adolescents, attachment to father is decreased and vice versa. As a result, there is significant

negative correlation only between autonomy and attachment to coevals only in girl adolescents.

Assumption 3: Attachment to parents and adolescents' autonomy differs between male and female adolescents. In order to discuss being significance the difference between averages of attachment to mother in girl and boy adolescents, independent-t test was used to compare averages of both groups. Results are presented in the table.

Table.5 Results of t-test to compare attachment to mother in son and girl adolescents

Variant	Group	Average	SD	F	Sig	t	df	sig
Mother's Attachment	Daughter	96.19	19.85	1.07	0.30	2.98	228	0.01
	Son	88.30	19.85	20.17				

*SD- Standard Deviance

As results of the table indicate, by respect to establishment of given parallelism of variances and regarding that calculated t ($t(228) = 2.98$, $p = 0.001$) is significant in level of 0.05, we can conclude that there is significant difference between attachment to mother in girl and boy adolescents. Comparison of average of two groups is representative that average of attachment to mother in girl adolescents is higher than son adolescents. In order to discuss being significance the difference between averages of attachment to father in girl and boy adolescents, independent t- test was used to compare averages of both groups. Results are presented in the table.

Table.6 Results of t-test to compare attachment to father in son and girl adolescents

Variant	Group	Average	SD*	F	Sig	t	df	Sig
Father's Attachment	Daughter	88.94	15.63	1.12	0.29	2.58	228	0.01
	Son	83.40	16.82					

*SD- Standard Deviance

As results of the table indicate, with respect to establishment of giving parallelism of variances and regarding that calculated t ($t(228) = 2.58$, $p = 0.001$) is significant level of 0.01, we can conclude that there is significant difference between attachment to father in girl and boy adolescents. Comparison of the average of two groups is representative that average of attachment to father in girl adolescents is higher than son adolescents. In order to discuss being significance the difference between the average of scores of autonomy and each of its sub-scales in girl and boy adolescents, independent t- test was used to compare each averages of autonomy and its sub-scales separately in both groups. Results are presented in the following table.

Table 7: Results of t-test to compare autonomy and each of its sub-scales in girl and boy adolescents

Variant	Group	Average	SD	F	Sig	t	df	Sig
Knowledgeable	Girl	14.96	5.06	0.98	0.32	0.20	228	0.84
	Son	14.82	5.40	-	-	-	-	-
Sentimental	Girl	14.80	3.93	0.96	0.30	-0.10	228	0.92
	Son	14.85	2.81	-	-	-	-	-
Working	Girl	13.81	3.80	0.00	0.97	0.28	228	0.78
	Son	13.67	3.74	-	-	-	-	-
Total autonomy	Girl	43.57	10.15	0.08	0.78	0.18	228	0.85
	Son	43.33	8.87	-	-	-	-	-

*SD-Standard Division

As results of the table indicate, by respect to establishment of given parallelism of variances and regarding that

calculated it's for total autonomy and also each of its sub-scales (knowledgeable, sentimental, and working) are not significant in level of 0.05, we can conclude that there is no significant difference between total autonomy and also each of its knowledgeable, sentimental and working sub-scales in boy and girl adolescents.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

First assumption of the study by title of "There is a relation between attachment to parents and adolescents' autonomy" separately in two groups of fathers and mothers, Pierson correlation coefficient was calculated between scores of total autonomy and attachment to parents in whole adolescents and also in two groups of boy and girl adolescents. On this basis, results indicated that there is negative correlation in level of 0.01 between scores of autonomy and attachment to mother only in girl adolescents ($r = 0.472, p < 0.01$), this means that by increasing autonomy in girl adolescents, attachment to mother is decreased and vice versa. Consequently, there is a significant negative correlation only between autonomy and attachment to mother in girl adolescents. Since in the field of autonomy relation and attachment, no study has performed, no study completed along with present study was found. To compile this finding, it can be explained that adolescents increase their distance with their parents and this non-attachment and these conflicts are observed from childhood toward parents. On the one hand, autonomy or separation movement is opposed to incorporation or relation with parents. Different approaches are oriented from this viewpoint. These viewpoints include separation-individualism, non-attachment and independency (Noom et al., 1999). The researches have shown that unsafe attachment of parents cause to make attachment problems, behavioral disorders, educational difficulties, disorder in memory and learning and low self-confidence in children. Identification criterion of attachment problems is considerable problems in social relations which is not proportional to the intellectual growth of the child and most of these problems are appearing before 5 years old and can be result from lack of correct treatment in childhood. Furthermore, the Pierson correlation coefficient between scores of total autonomy and attachment to father in total adolescents and also in two groups of boy and girl's adolescence was calculated to test the relation between attachment to the father and autonomy of adolescents. Results indicated that there is negative correlation with level of 0.01 between scores of autonomy and attachment to father only in girl adolescents ($r = 0.354, p < 0.01$), this means that by increasing autonomy in girl adolescents, attachment to father is decreased and vice versa. Consequently, there is a significant negative correlation only between autonomy and attachment to father in girl adolescents. Since in the field of autonomy relation and attachment, no study has performed, no study completed along with present study was found. To compile this finding, it can be explained that adolescents increase their distance with their parents and this non-attachment and these conflicts are observed from childhood toward parents. On one hand, autonomy or separation movement is opposed to incorporation or relation with parents. Different approaches are oriented from this viewpoint. These viewpoints include

separation-individualism, non-attachment and independence (Noom et al., 1999).

The second assumption of the study by the title of "there is a relation between autonomy and attachment to coevals", Pierson correlation coefficient between scores of total autonomy and attachment to coevals in whole adolescents and also in two groups of girl and boy adolescents was calculated. Results indicated that there is negative correlation in level of 0.05 between scores of autonomy and attachment to coevals only in girl adolescents ($r = -0.354, p < 0.01$), this means that by increasing autonomy in girl adolescents, attachment to coevals is decreased and vice versa. Consequently, there is significant negative correlation only between autonomy and attachment to coevals in girl adolescents. Since in the field of autonomy relation and attachment, no study has performed, no study completed along with present study was found. To compile this finding, it can be explained that from significant characteristics that an adolescent should obtain along with walking in an adult way and social psychological performance is autonomous growth which causes to transition from adolescence to adulthood. Autonomy is enumerated as forming adolescents' effort (Beyers et al., 2003). Approach of separation of individualism relied to itself be known as individualism process. An adolescent while is a member of the family separated himself/herself from others. Separation cannot be simply measured by external movement in relation with family. Individual autonomy and relational attachments to parents are not opposed. These are supplementary behaviors which make normal family growth during adolescence possible. Adolescent encounters with separation-individuation process and obtain some freedoms to transmit to adulthood responsibilities during it. An adolescent will be suffering from irresolution, from one hand, the adolescent wants non-attachment and from the other hand, he/she wants the security of childhood. He/she still is not matured but is not further a child; parents and adolescents in this phase have beliefs and values exclusively to themselves and it is best that parents accredit their children values so that the adolescent could transverse this phase without stress. The second dimension of autonomy is emotional dimension which means sentiment and relation. This dimension is a perception of independence of excitement and feeling toward parents and coevals. Parents and coevals exert a pressure on the adolescent along with the agreement with their desires. Adolescents when explain their thoughts in relation to others' objectives require to maintain a confident sense in their feelings. Third assumption of the present study by the title of "attachment to parents and autonomy in boy and girl adolescents differ" was considered by independent t-test to compare the average of groups. "Attachment to mother in boy and girl adolescents is different" was considered by independent t-test to compare average of two groups. Results indicate that by respect to establishment of giving parallelism of variances and regarding that calculated $t (t(228) = 2.98, p = 0.001)$ is significantly level of 0.05, we can conclude that there is significant difference between attachment to mother in girl and boy adolescents. Comparison of the average of two groups is representative that average of attachment to mother in girl adolescents is higher than son

adolescents. Findings obtained are coordinated with findings of (Kaplan & Sadock, 1996; Khanjani & Dadsetan, 2003). But however, a few studies have accomplished in the field of attachment of mother and adolescents and fewer studies completely coordinated with present study are found. To compile this finding, we can explain that through some personal characteristics of the mother such as sociability, and mother unanimity, having more positive sentiments which itself in less conflict with child leads to positions of problem resolution we can predict the safety of children attachment mothers' maturing and complexity of her thought, inter-individual sentiments of mother, the power of "I" of the mother. Quality of transition of mother attachment to children and manner of influence of psychological characteristics of mother on the quality of child attachment is enumerated as one of substantial questions in this field. Bögels and Brechman-Toussaint (2006) has established the existence of a non-genetic mechanism for attachment transition during a study and have stressed on influence of personal characteristics of mother on child attachment through a permanent relation of the mother. Bowlby (1973) also believes that there is a relation and incorporation between the experiences of childhood of an individual from his/her parents and his/her consequent behavior. In other words, Mothers' pattern from relation with her mother is affected by her ability to respond by a sensitive and concordant manner. Generally, internal patterns of mother have related to a child's behavior, level of mother's sensitiveness, and a child's attachment. Attachment to father is different between boy and girl adolescents, was considered by independent t-test to compare averages of two groups. Also results indicated that by respect to establishment of given parallelism of variances and regarding that calculated t ($t(228) = 2.58, p = 0.001$) is significant in level of 0.01, we can conclude that there is significant difference between attachment to father in girl and boy adolescents. Comparison of the average of two groups is representative that average of attachment to father in daughter adolescents is higher than son adolescents. Findings obtained are coordinated with findings of (Kaplan & Sadock, 1988; Khanjani & Dadsetan, 2003; Main, Kaplan, & Cassidy, 1985). But however, a few studies have accomplished in the field of attachment of father and adolescents and fewer studies completely coordinated with present study are found. To compile these findings, we

can explain that Bowlby (1956) believes that a human baby is born with a set of natural behaviors which causes that his relatives care it and stay beside him, from the point of view of evolution, these patterns have adaptive value because lead to maintain child alive. Although Freud (1957); Maccoby and Martin (1983) knew intensity of attachment of child to mother as a result of levels of his/her needs by mother, but Bowlby (1956) believed to natural incitements which made attachment for human from other substantial ways, particularly, a series of systematic tests showed that attachment is not generated as a result of correlation with nutrition resource and many times, a child is also attached to others who fed it, also it is observed that children sometimes are attached to bad manner mothers and even persecutor, results of these studies caused that he explained that this behavioral system is not only created based on simple pleasurable similarities but also follows from theoretic pattern of attachment system (Nazari, 2004). Autonomy is different between male and female adolescents, was employed by independent t-test to compare each average of autonomy and its sub-scales separately in two groups. Results indicated that by respect to establishment of giving parallelism of variances and regarding that calculated is for total autonomy and also each of its sub-scales (knowledgeable, sentimental, and working) are not significant in level of 0.05, we can conclude that there is no significant difference between total autonomy and also each of its knowledgeable, sentimental and working sub-scales in boy and girl adolescents. Since in the field of autonomy relation and attachment, no study has performed, no study completed along with present study was found. To compile this finding, it can be explained that by a glance on the opinions of clear-sighted persons, it was detected that each of them have figured a characteristic about autonomy. A party such as Shibutani (1961) emphasized on freedom of individuals' selection. Another group has focused on self-consciousness as a fundamental characteristic of autonomy character. Taylor (1989) in extension of the concept of self-consciousness emphasizes on individual evaluation power as a requisite of autonomy. And finally, a group of thinkers such as Shelby has richly-colored responsibility in definition of autonomy. (Chalbi, 1996).

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