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**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE PERCEIVED PARENTAL
ATTITUDES TOWARDS YOUNGSTERS' SOCIALIZATION
IRRATIONAL IDEAS AND SELF- EFFICACY AMONG THE
STUDENTS OF PSYCHOLOGY AND EDUCATIONAL SCIENCES
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF OUARGLA**

Zoubida Beyoud*

Samira Missoun**

Asmaa Khwiled***

Nabila Ben Zine****

Yassia Zebeir*****

Abstract. The current study aimed to identify the nature of the relationship between the parental attitudes towards youngsters' socialization, irrational thoughts and self-efficacy among the students of psychology and educational sciences at the University of Ouargla. The study's Results have shown that

* Dr, University of Ouargla; Algeria

E-mail: zoubidabeyoud17@gmail.com

<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2859-1394>

** Prof, Elbayadh University Center; Algeria

E-mail: s.missoun@cu-elbayadh.dz

<https://orcid.org/0009-0001-0328-1343>

*** Prof, University of Djelfa; Algeria

E-mail: a.khouiled@univ-djelfa.dz

<https://orcid.org/0009-0001-3233-2130>

**** Prof, University of Ouargla; Algeria

E-mail: n.benzine30@gmail.com

<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0324-1283>

***** Dr, University of Biskra; Algeria

E-mail: yassia.zebeir@univ-biskra.dz

<https://orcid.org/0001-0002-0283-1899>

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there is a positive statistically significant relation between the parental attitudes towards youngsters' socialization and irrational thoughts and self-efficacy among the study's sample. Self-efficacy is one of these conceptions which is a theoretical, and the creative self is the capable to achieve its objectives. Through the recognition of the individual self-Efficacy through the individual's perception of his self-efficacy, if this perception was realistic and logical it would increase the self-efficacy level and vice versa. The self-efficacy concept grew out of the cognitive social theory of Albert Bandura 1977. A, who sees that the self-efficacy concept comes through the individual's cognitive awareness of his personal abilities. The self-efficacy generates from the individual's experiences and from people used as an example to us. Where, in the view of Shell and Brinj "the self-efficacy is a mechanism which arises through the interaction of the individual with the environment and the use of his cognitive abilities, social and behavioral skills for the mission, which reflects the individual's confidence in himself and his capabilities to the success in task performance". (Jasir, 1428, 25). (Schunk, 1994,87) clarified that "when the self-efficacy goes down students don't have motivation for learning so we need to devise various strategies to enrich those students".

Keywords: the parental attitudes towards youngsters' socialization-irrational thoughts- self- efficacy

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**ВЗАИМОСВЯЗЬ МЕЖДУ ВОСПРИЯТИЕМ РОДИТЕЛЬСКИХ
УСТАНОВОК В ОТНОШЕНИИ СОЦИАЛИЗАЦИИ МОЛОДЕЖИ,
ИРРАЦИОНАЛЬНЫМИ УБЕЖДЕНИЯМИ И
САМОДОСТАТОЧНОСТЬЮ У СТУДЕНТОВ ФАКУЛЬТЕТА
ПСИХОЛОГИИ И ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИХ НАУК УНИВЕРСИТЕТА
УАРГЛЫ**

Зубайда Беюд*

Самира Миссун**

Асмаа Хвилед***

Набила Бен Зин****

Яссия Зебейр*****

* Университет Уарглы; Алжир

E-mail: zoubidabeyoud17@gmail.com
<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2859-1394>

** Центр университета Эль-Баяд; Алжир

E-mail: s.missoun@cu-elbayadh.dz
<https://orcid.org/0009-0001-0328-1343>

*** Университет Джельфы; Алжир

E-mail: a.khouiled@univ-djelfa.dz
<https://orcid.org/0009-0001-3233-2130>

**** Университет Уарглы; Алжир

E-mail: n.benzine30@gmail.com
<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0324-1283>

***** Университет Бискры; Алжир

E-mail: yassia.zebeir@univ-biskra.dz
<https://orcid.org/0001-0002-0283-1899>

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Абстракт. Настоящее исследование направлено на выявление характера взаимосвязи между родительскими установками в отношении социализации молодежи, иррациональными убеждениями и самодостаточностью у студентов факультета психологии и педагогических наук Университета Уарглы. Результаты исследования показали наличие положительной статистически значимой связи между родительскими установками по отношению к социализации молодежи, иррациональными мыслями и уровнем самодостаточности в исследуемой выборке. Самоэффективность- это теоретическая концепция, которая отражает способность индивида достигать целей благодаря осознанию собственной эффективности. Если восприятие этой эффективности реалистично и логично, уровень самоэффективности возрастает, и наоборот. Понятие самоэффективности возникло из когнитивной социальной теории Альберта Бандуры (1977 г.), который утверждал, что самоэффективность формируется через когнитивное осознание индивидом своих способностей. Самоэффективность формируется на основе личного опыта и наблюдения за другими людьми. По мнению Шелла и Бринджа, «самоэффективность- это механизм, возникающий в результате взаимодействия личности с окружающей средой и применения когнитивных способностей, социальных и поведенческих навыков при выполнении задач, что отражает уверенность индивида в себе и в своих способностях к успешному выполнению заданий». Шунк (1994, с.87) подчеркивал, что «когда уровень самоэффективности снижается, у студентов исчезает мотивация к обучению, поэтому необходимо разрабатывать различные стратегии для их стимулирования».

Ключевые слова: родительские установки в отношении социализации молодежи, иррациональные убеждения, самоэффективность

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**VARGLA UNIVERSİTETİNİN PSİKOLOGİYA VƏ TƏHSİL
ELMLƏRİ TƏLƏBƏLƏRİ ARASINDA VALİDEYN
MÜNASİBƏTLƏRİ, QEYRİ-RASİONAL FİKİRLƏR VƏ
ÖZÜNƏİNAM ARASINDAKI ƏLAQƏ**

Zoubida Bəyoud*

Samirə Missoun**

Əsma Kviləd***

Nabila Ben Zinə****

Yassia Zəbeir*****

Abstrakt. Bu tədqiqatın məqsədi, Vargla Universitetinin Psixologiya və Təhsil Elmləri fakültəsində təhsil alan tələbələr arasında valideynlərin gənclərin ictimailəşməsinə münasibəti, qeyri-rasional düşüncələr və

* Dr, Vargla Universiteti; Əlcəzair

E-mail: zoubidabeyoud17@gmail.com

<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2859-1394>

** Prof, Elbayadh Universitet Mərkəzi; Əlcəzair

E-mail: s.missoun@cu-elbayadh.dz

<https://orcid.org/0009-0001-0328-1343>

*** Prof, Celfa Universiteti; Əlcəzair

E-mail: a.khouiled@univ-djelfa.dz

<https://orcid.org/0009-0001-3233-2130>

**** Prof, Vargla Universiteti; Əlcəzair

E-mail: n.benzine30@gmail.com

<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0324-1283>

***** Dr, Biskra Universiteti; Əlcəzair

E-mail: yassia.zebeir@univ-biskra.dz

<https://orcid.org/0001-0002-0283-1899>

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özünəinam arasındakı əlaqənin mahiyyətini müəyyən etməkdir. Araşdırmanın nəticələri göstərdi ki, valideyn münasibətləri ilə gənclərin ictimailəşməsi, qeyri-rasional düşüncələr və özünəinam arasında statistik cəhətdən əhəmiyyətli müsbət əlaqə mövcuddur. Özünəinam nəzəri bir anlayış olub, yaradıcı "mən" in öz məqsədlərinə çatmaq bacarığına əsaslanır. Fərdin öz özünəinamı ilə bağlı qavrayışı reallığa və məntiqə uyğundursa, bu, onun özünəinam səviyyəsini artırır, əks halda isə azaldır. Özünəinam anlayışı ilk dəfə Albert Banduranın 1977-ci ildə ortaya qoyduğu kognitiv sosial nəzəriyyəyə əsaslanaraq formalaşmışdır. Banduraya görə, özünəinam fərdin şəxsi bacarıqları barədə kognitiv fərqləndirici vasitəsilə meydana gəlir. Özünəinam həmçinin fərdi təcrübələrdən və nümunə gətirdiyümüz insanlardan yaranır. Shell və Brinjin fikrincə, "özünəinam – fərdlə ətraf mühit arasındakı qarşılıqlı təsir nəticəsində formalaşan və onun idrak, sosial və davranış bacarıqlarından istifadə etməklə bir vəzifəni yerinə yetirməsi zamanı özünə və qabiliyyətlərinə inamını əks etdirən bir mexanizmdir" (Cəzir, 1428, s. 25). Schunk (1994, s.87) qeyd edir ki: "özünəinam azaldıqda, tələbələrdə öyrənməyə motivasiya olmur, buna görə də belə tələbələri dəstəkləmək üçün müxtəlif strategiyalar hazırlanmalıdır".

Açar sözlər: Valideyn münasibətləri – gənclərin ictimailəşməsi – qeyri-rasional düşüncələr – özünəinam

1.Introduction

The weakness of self-efficacy among students is explained by the negative belief or great confidence. concerning the personal capabilities resulting from the wrong perception of the self, and in the light of contemporary life filled with variables people in general and students of the university, face different pressing life positions; which are not a reason for the pressures in itself, but the way of their perception to these positions, The emergence of these pressures is the result of the presence of the irrational ideas at the students, therefore, we find that the majority of psychological studies which dealt with the subject of irrational ideas that targeted the category of university students, many of them assure the spread of irrational ideas and in different societies both the western or Arab.

This is evidenced by the results of the study of both of the Essibai and Abdul Rahim (1996) which confirmed "that many of the people deal with themselves and with others from the non realistic beliefs which is reflected on their behavior, and then on the results of their performance, and end up to defeat themselves with negative provisions lead to psychological crises" [Essebai Abdul Rahim 1996, 60].

David and others (2010) mentioned that the Ellis (2007) suggested that "irrational ideas are as a result of each of the vital factors (intellectual patterns of thinking and behavior), and the social factors (family ties and peers, schools, churches, other social institutions and the media) and that the evidence on the impact of social factors was great" [David & al, 2010, 150].

These beliefs, perceptions forms in the individual since early years of childhood by parental upbringing; and the perception of parental attitudes towards youngsters' socialization especially the right one plays a significant role in moving and guiding the behavior of children; in the light of the psychological heritage on the study of the parental attitudes towards youngsters' socialization and irrational ideas and self-efficacy, particularly those interested in the category of university students could note the scarcity of local studies, therefore and accordingly, the study's problem is determined by the following questions:

2.The study's questions:

- What proportion of the spread of irrational ideas to students of psychology and education sciences at the University of Ouargla?
- What is the self-efficacy's level of the study's sample?
- Is there a positive statistically significant relation between the perceived parental attitudes towards youngsters' socialization and irrational ideas and self-efficacy among the study's sample?

-Is there a positive statistically significant relation between the perceived parental attitudes towards youngsters' socialization and self- efficacy after isolating the irrational ideas among the study's sample?

-Is there a positive statistically significant relation between the irrational ideas and self- efficacy after isolating the perceived parental attitudes towards youngsters' socialization among the study's sample?

-Can self-efficacy be predicted by perceived parental attitudes towards youngsters' socialization and irrational ideas?

3.The study's Hypotheses:

- We expect that the proportion of the irrational ideas' prevalence at the student of psychology and educational sciences at the University of Ouargla is high.

- We expect that the self-efficacy's level of the study's sample is low.

- There is a positive statistically significant relation between the perceived parental attitudes towards youngsters' socialization and irrational ideas and self-efficacy at the study's sample members.

- There is a positive statistically significant relation between the perceived parental attitudes towards youngsters' socialization and self-efficacy after isolating the irrational ideas at the study's sample.

- There is a positive statistically significant relation between the irrational ideas and self-efficacy after isolating the perceived parental attitudes towards youngsters' socialization at the study's sample.

- Self-efficacy can be predicted by perceived parental attitudes towards youngsters' socialization and irrational ideas.

4.The study's importance:

4.1.Theoretical importance: this search obtains its importance of:

1- The importance of the perceived parental attitudes towards youngsters' socialization which is a major determinant of the society's future

2- The importance of the study of the irrational ideas to university students, as viewed by many studies which assured their spread and the seriousness of the individual personality and mental health.

3- The importance of self-efficacy variable, the motivating factors constitute a strong foundation for a vital factor in the achievement of different goals, especially among university students, as well as too many of the studies emphasized the impact of the effectiveness of self-reliance in improving the performance of the students.

4.2.Practical importance:

1- In the light of the study's results we could be out suggestions on building counseling programs for the detection of irrational ideas to university

students to modify them in order to contribute to fulfill their psychological health.

- 2- Can build counseling programs to help students to raise their self-efficacy, which would reflect positively on the students' ability to improve their academic performance.

5.The study's objective: To answer the study's questions.

6.The procedural definition of the study's variables:

6.1.the perceived parental attitudes towards youngsters' socialization: the belief of the children on what methods of dealing in their upbringing in attitudes that their parents stick to of different life positions which reflected their identities in the early stages and the subsequent age and it is determined by the responses of the students of psychology and education sciences at the university of Ouargla concerning paragraphs contained in the scale of parental attitudes towards youngsters' socialization prepared by Shaffer.

6.2.Irrational ideas: those beliefs, misconceptions, illogical, in contravention of the reality that is obtained by the individual's interaction with parents and the others, which would prevent the adaptation of the individual and his effectiveness in life, and it determined by the high degree obtained by students of psychology and education sciences at the university of Ouargla on the rationality and irrational ideas of Suleiman Al Rihani used in this study.

6.3.The self-efficacy: individual beliefs on his abilities to the achievement and performance, it determined as the Degree which is obtained by the students of psychology and education sciences at the university of Ouargla on the self-efficacy test of Bashir Maamria used in this study.

Practical side:

1.Research Method: the appropriate use is the descriptive relation approach because it suits the study's objective.

2.The exploratory study: This exploratory study aimed at:

- To recognize the validity of the data collection instruments for their use by measuring psychometric characteristics.
- Training in the application of tools in order to avoid difficulties in the basic study.

2.1.Describing the sample of the exploratory study: The sample of the exploratory study consists of 40 male and female students from the students of the second year of the University of Ouargla, who fall within the specialization of Psychology and educational science.

2.2.Data collection instruments:

2.2.1.Perceived parental attitudes towards youngsters' socialization questionnaire: Is the list of the parental treatment of (Shaffer), prepared and adapted on the Arab environment by (Salaheddin Rashad Abdel Aziz Moussa),

the list includes 129 items is divided into 18 a measure has each gauge on the cluster of items we take them criteria current Qi represented in binary, the parental acceptance and refusal methods (30) item (16) receptive attitude and (14) the rejection.

2.2.2.Irrational ideas test: Suleiman Al Rihani (1985) prepared this test for Arab environment, this test is composed of 52 paragraphs reflect the thirteen irrational ideas of which 11 irrational ideas presented by Albert Eliss in his theory in addition to two ideas formulated expressing on the characteristics of the Arab society, and the expression of every idea through four paragraphs, a half positive (i.e. in the direction of the idea) a half negative (i.e. in the opposite direction to the idea).

2.2.3.The self-efficacy: The list of self-efficacy prepared by researcher, Bashir Maamria, consisting of 30 paragraphs to measure the self-efficacy and Generated Self-efficacy, answered by choosing between the four substitutes: never, little, average, much.

2.3.Psychometric characteristics of the data-collection instruments:

2.3.1.Psychometric characteristics of the perceived parental attitudes towards youngsters' socialization questionnaire:

- **The honesty:** to verify the honesty of the tool Shaffer (Shaeffer, 1965) used discriminatory honesty between groups (the sons of juvenile delinquents and children able-bodied peers), and jarvi (Garvey, 1972) Finding factor analysis of the same tool, however (Salah Rashad Abdel Aziz Moussa) who and adopted it on the Arab environment have used the internal consistency of the standards of the Subcommittee, as Abdullah Labbouz used the peripheral comparison, self honesty and sincerity of the internal consistency, They demonstrate that the perceived parental attitude towards youngsters' socialization questionnaire has a high level of honesty; as for the current study has been relying in the verification of existing ratified on the way of peripherals comparison; we found that the degree of freedom estimated (24) and "T" calculated reached (89.6); it was noted that there are significant differences statistically function at the level of the significance of 0.01.

And for the perceived parental attitudes towards youngsters' socialization questionnaire of the image of the mother, we found that the degree of freedom estimated (24) and "T" calculated reached (13,90) it was noted that there are significant differences statistically function at the level of the significance of 0.01.

Therefore we can say that the test has a high degree of honesty reassures us for use in the basic study.

– **The stability:** to verify the evidence of the pictures of the father and the mother list of perceived parental attitudes towards youngsters' socialization

questionnaire used all of (Salah Rashad Abdel Aziz Moussa as well as Abdullah Lbbouz retail method of the midterm elections. (Labbouz, 2002, 114)

For the current study has been relying on the split half and Alpha Krombakh.

Stability in split half method: For the image of the father the correlation between the two parts is (0.85) after the amendment in the equation Spearman brown got the coefficient of stability (0.91) at the significant level of 0.01.

- **The tool's stability using Alpha Krombakh:** The degree is (0.93).

For the image of the mother the correlation between the two parts is (0.74) after the amendment in the equation Spearman brown got the coefficient of stability (0.85) at the significant level of 0.01.

- **The tool's stability using Alpha Krombakh:** The degree is (0.93).

Therefore we can say that the test has a high degree of stability reassures us for use in the basic study.

2.3.2. Psychometric characteristics of the standard irrational ideas:

The honesty: to verify the honesty of the irrational ideas test Al Rihani used the logical honesty, factory honesty and experimental honesty; the peripheral comparison has been used for the current study, "T" = (13,61), significant differences at the significance level 0.01, Therefore we say that the test has a high degree of honesty.

- **The stability:** Al Rihani used retesting and the way the internal consistency method using the equation of Krombakh alpha. (Zahrani, 2010, 117) he found that the test has a high level of honesty and stability. For the current study, alpha Krombakh and split half methods were used. the correlation between the two parts is (0.78), the equation Spearman brown got the coefficient of stability (0.88) at the significant level of 0.01.

- **The tool's stability using Alpha Krombakh:** The degree is (0.91).

2.3.3. Psychometric characteristics of self-efficacy test:

- **The honesty:** Bashir Maamria used the internal consistency honesty and discriminatory, honesty, conventional honesty. for the current study peripherals comparison has been used, "T" =(11.12), there are significant differences at the significance level 0.01.

Therefore we say that the test has a high degree of honesty.

- **The stability:** for the test of self-efficacy Bashir Maamria used the retest application and Alpha Krombakh. (Maamria, 2012, 208), for the current study we have used the split half and Alpha Krombakh. The correlation between the two parts is (0.61), the equation Spearman brown = (0.75) at the significant level of 0.01.

- **The tool's stability using Alpha Krombakh:** The degree is (0.84).

3. The basic study:

3.1.Sample's specifications: The 1 study's community is determined by the total number of male and female students enrolled at the University of KasdiMerbah Ouargla, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Department of Psychology and Educational Sciences, University season 2014/2015 estimated at (222) students. The sample has been selected in the general surveying manner, 28 questionnaires have been excluded, therefore, has become the final number of the sample 194 students.

3.2.The procedures for the application of the basic study:

After identifying the study's sample, the application of data collection instruments started in the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences of the University of Ouargla, accordingly the application in the study lasted from 12 February until March 16.

3.3.Statistical methods:

- Percentages- Multiple correlation coefficients- Partial correlation coefficient- Multiple linear coefficients- The impact extent, the statistical treatment is done by using the (spss in the version of 19).

4.Presentation and analysis of results:

4.1.presentation and analysis of the first hypothesis' result:

We reached to the conclusions set out in the following table:

Table No. (01) Shows the statistical indicators to the degrees of the sample's members on the rational and irrational ideas test.

The number of sample	minimum degree	highest degree	arithmetic average	standard deviation	the percentage	theoretical average
194	62	102	86.47	5.49	%83	78

The table above we note that the degrees of the sample's members had confined between (62) a minimum degree of (102) as the highest, with the arithmetic average (86.47) and standard deviation of (5.49) so that the estimated percentage is 83%, which is very high, and this is what confirms the correctness of the research hypothesis and therefore we accept it.

4.2.Presentation and analysis of the second hypothesis' result:

We reached to the conclusions set out in the following table:

Table No. (02) Shows the statistical indicators to the degrees of the sample members on the self-efficacy test.

The number of sample	minimum degree	highest degree	arithmetic average	standard deviation	the percentage	theoretical average
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194	19	90	65.11	14.25	72%	45
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From the table above we note that the degrees of the sample's members had confined between (19) a minimum degree of (90) as the highest degree, with the arithmetic average (65.11) and standard deviation of (14.25) so that the estimated percentage is 72%, which is very high, and this contradicts the research hypothesis and therefore we refuse it.

4.3. Presentation and analysis of the third hypothesis' result:

Linear coefficient was used to reach the results in the table below:

Table No. (03) shows the results of the multiple correlation coefficient

Sample	Calculated 'R'		Df	Sig	Sig
194	Father's image	mother's image	191	0.01	statistically significant
	0.35	0.32			

From the table we observe that the value of 'R' equal (0.35) in the father's image of the perceived parental attitudes towards youngsters' socialization while equal (0.32) in the mother's image, the two values are statistically significant at the level of (0.01), Therefore we confirm the existence of a relationship statistically significant between the perceived parental attitudes towards youngsters' socialization and the irrational ideas and the self-efficacy, therefore we accept the research's hypothesis.

The impact extent through square amount correlation coefficient.

Table No. (04) shows the results of R²

parental attitudes towards youngsters' socialization	R	R ²
Father's image	0.35	0.12
Mother's image	0.32	0.10

Through the value of 'R' estimated 0.12 at father's image and 0.10 the mother's image we note that the extent of the impact of both outcomes is average.

4.4. presentation and analysis of the fourth hypothesis' result:

We reached the results shown in the table below:

Table No. (05) shows the results of the partial correlation coefficient between the perceived parental attitudes towards youngsters' socialization father's image and self-efficacy after isolating the irrational ideas

The Sample	Calculated 'R'	Df	Sig level	Sig
194	0.33	191	0.01	statistically significant

as can be seen from the results on this table the existence of a positive average between the variables estimated (0.33), which is statistically significant at the significance level 0.01; It appears from the comparison of the partial correlation coefficient between the perceived parental attitudes towards youngsters' socialization father's image and self-efficacy and simple correlation coefficient between the same variables which value is estimated at 0.32, that this exclusive relationship medium and are influenced by little of the irrational ideas, where, in the absence of the relationship rises a part of 100 (demonstrating the irrelevance of this variable in the relationship), in the light of that we accept the research's hypothesis.

We count the impact extent through square amount correlation coefficient.

Table No. (06) shows the results of R^2

R	R^2
0.33	0.10

By the value of the R^2 estimated 0.10, so the impact extent is average.

Table No. (07) shows the results of the partial correlation coefficient between the perceived parental attitudes towards youngsters' socialization mother's image and self-efficacy after isolating the irrational ideas

The Sample	Calculated 'R'	Df	Sig level	Sig
194	0.29	191	0.01	significant t

As can be seen from the results of this table the existence of a positive average between the variables estimated (0.29), which is statistically significant at the significance level 0.01, It appears from the comparison of the partial correlation coefficient between the two variables the perceived parental attitudes towards youngsters' socialization mother's image and self-efficacy and simple correlation coefficient between the same variables which value is estimated at 0.28, that this exclusive relationship medium and are influenced by little of the irrational ideas, where, in the absence of this variable the relationship rises a part of 100 (demonstrating the irrelevance of this variable in the relationship), in the light of that we accept the research's hypothesis.

We count the impact extent through square amount correlation coefficient

Table No. (08) shows the results of R^2

R	R^2
0.29	0.08

By the value of the R^2 estimated 0.08, the impact extent is very simple.

4.5.presentation and analysis of the fifth hypothesis' result:

We reached the results shown in the two tables below:

Table No. (09) shows the results of the partial correlation coefficient between the irrational ideas and self- efficacy after isolating the perceived parental attitudes towards youngsters’ socialization father’s image

The Sample	Calculated ‘R’	Df	Sig level	Sig
194	0.16	191	0.05	significant

Table No. (10) shows the results of the partial correlation coefficient between the irrational ideas and self- efficacy after isolating the perceived parental attitudes towards youngsters’ socialization mother’s image

The Sample	Calculated ‘R’	Df	Sig level	Sig
194	0.16	191	0.05	significant

As can be seen from the results of this table the existence of an average positive between the variables estimated (0.16), which is statistically significant at the level of the significance of 0.05, It appears from the comparison of the partial correlation coefficient between the irrational and self- efficacy and simple correlation coefficient between the same variables which value is estimated at 0.25, this means that this exclusive relationship is weak and influenced by a remarkable degree of the perceived parental attitudes towards youngsters’ socialization both father’s and mother’s image, where, in the absence of this variable relationship falls by 9 parts of 100, which shows the importance of this variable in the relationship) in the light of that we accept the research’s hypothesis.

We count the impact extent through square amount correlation coefficient.

Table No. (11) shows the results of R^2

R	R^2
0.16	0.02

By the value of the R^2 estimated 0.08, the impact extent is very simple.

4.6.presentation and analysis of the sixth hypothesis’ result:

The proposition multiple linear coefficient has been calculating to count the possibility’s percentage of predictability of self-efficacy of the study’s sample members through perceived parental attitudes towards youngsters’ socialization and through irrational ideas, the table below shows the results:

Table No. (12) Multi linear coefficient between the perceived parental attitudes towards youngsters’ socialization father’s image and irrational ideas and self-efficacy:

The Sample	Calculated 'R'	R ²	Modified R ²	Df	Sig level
194	0.35	0.129	0.120	191	0.000

From the table above, we note that the parameter values of the three correlation coefficient are R is (0.35), coefficient R² is (0.129), corrected factor R² modified is (0.120), which means that the independent interpretative variables declarations managed to explain (0.35) of changes in (self-efficacy) the rest (0.65) attributed to other factors.

The fixed value and the regression coefficients and their statistical significance of independent variables on the dependent variable may be summarized in the following table:

Table No. (13) Shows the regression coefficients and the T values and its Statistical:

The variables		Unstdcoeff B	T	Sig
The dependent variable	Self-efficacy	12.89	0.81	0.41
The Independent Variable	the perceived parental attitudes towards youngsters' socialization (father)	0.38	4.89	0.000
	Irrational ideas	0.41	2.36	0.019

From the table we conclude that the independent variables (the perceived parental attitudes towards youngsters' socialization (father)) was a moral, statistically significant according to the "T" test (at the level of the significance of $P \leq 0.05$), as (irrational ideas) was significant (at the level of the significance of the $P \leq 0.05$) in the model of multiple regression according to the "T" test, to reach the regression equations using Beta, non-standard (static reduction), as follows:

Self-efficacy = 12.89 + 0.33 x the perceived parental attitudes towards youngsters' socialization (father) + 0.16 x irrational ideas.

Table No. (14) Multi linear coefficient between the perceived parental attitudes towards youngsters' socialization mother's image and irrational ideas and self-efficacy:

The Sample	Calculate d ‘R’	R ²	Modified R ²	Df	Sig level
194	0.32	0.107	0.098	191	0.000

From the table above, we note that the parameter values of the three correlation coefficient are R is (0.32), coefficient R² is (0.107), corrected factor R² modified is (0.098), which means that the independent interpretative variables declarations managed to explain (0.32) of changes in (self-efficacy) the rest (0.68) attributed to other factors.

The fixed value and the regression coefficients and their statistical significance of independent variables on the dependent variable may be summarized in the following table:

Table No. (15) Shows the regression coefficients and the T values and its Statistical:

The variables		Unstdcoeff B	T	Sig
The dependent variable	Self-efficacy	6.58	0.39	0.41
The Independent Variable	the perceived parental attitudes towards youngsters’ socialization (mother)	.047	4.31	0.000
	Irrational ideas	0.41	2.312	0.019

From the table we conclude that the independent variables (the perceived parental attitudes towards youngsters’ socialization (mother)) was a moral, statistically significant according to the "T" test (at the level of the significance of $P \leq 0.05$), as (irrational ideas) was significant (at the level of the significance of the $P \leq 0.05$) in the model of multiple regression according to the "T" test, to reach the regression equations using Beta, non-standard (static reduction), as follows:

Self-efficacy = 6.58 + 0.29 x the perceived parental attitudes towards youngsters’ socialization (mother) + 0.15 x irrational ideas.

In the light of all the results that have been presented we conclude that the variable the perceived parental attitudes towards youngsters’ socialization for

both father's and mother's image was the highest partial correlation coefficient of the self-efficacy, therefore this variable has the highest value in the statistics of "T" as the value of this statistics is 4.89 for the father's image and 4.31 For the mother's image, therefore it is considered as a predictor for variable self-efficacy variable, and this is the opposite of irrational ideas variable which had a weak partial correlation coefficient with self-efficacy, where the value of the "T" less significant as 2.36 for the father's image and the 2.31 the mother's image, so it is not considered as a predictor for self- efficacy variable.

5.The interpretation and the discussion of the results:

5.1.the interpretation and the discussion of the first hypothesis' result:

The statistical analysis of the results exposed the rise in the percentage of the spread of irrational ideas to members of the sample the outcome is to demonstrate that the irrational ideas contained in the theory of Albert Alice spread noticeably in Algerian society like other Arab societies and Western alike, many psychological studies confirm the spread of irrational ideas in different societies, especially among university students, such as Hazaleus&Deffenbachar (1985) Study, the study of Ibrahim (1990), the study of Sheikh (1990), Maznok's study (1996), the study of Hassan & Aljamali (2003), the study of Assaigh (2004), the study of Al-alibik (2004), Al Eweida Study (2008).

This could be because human has natural tendency to think in both rational and irrational way, and that the physical and social environment strengthened it; the way and the method of raising the child affect in his psycho-social configuration and then on his whole personality.

It also agrees with the study of the Eljoufi (2004), which aimed to disclose the relationship between the irrational ideas and some perceived parenting methods of treatment, where the results proved the existence of a statistical significant relationship between unreasoned thinking and some perceived parental methods of treatment of the father.

5.2.the interpretation and the discussion of the second hypothesis' result:

The results of the statistical analysis exposed a rise in the level of self-efficacy; this was contrary to what was expected.

This rise may return to the self-efficacy of the sample is not born of the current moment, it is the product and impact of previous variety successful experiences, thus contributed to raising the motivation of personnel to carry out any activity, university students face at the stage of university studies psychological pressures as a result of different many of the requirements and the burdens put them in the positions of the challenge and competition and highlight their ability to assess the actual potential, thus identifying their choices to the objectives and tasks that can employ and carry out successfully.

The experiencing the sense of success in completion of any work raises expectations of self-efficacy and generates a desire in the follow-up activity to prepare to face the difficulties and challenges that may face the individual. (Shank, 1994) clarified that when the self-efficacy is reduced, the students don't have learning motivation so we need to devise various strategies to enrich these students. (pajares, 1997) also indicates that students with high self-efficacy use frequently cognitive and meta-cognitive strategies and they persist for a longer period than others.

5.3.the interpretation and the discussion of the third hypothesis' result:

The results of the statistical analysis brought to light the statistical significant relationship between the variables of the study, this might be due to the fact that the youngsters' socialization is a social and religious function and the responsibility of the parents aimed to make the individual an effective member of society, the acceptance- rejection parental methods have great importance because of their depth impact in construction of knowledge containing the beliefs of children which would explain the problems they encounter, despite the difference of these methods in a single community, but most of the members of the current study showed perceived parental acceptance.

This is consistent with the study of Awatif Saleh (1994), which aimed to study parental youngsters' socialization and their relationship with the self-efficacy, where the results has shown the existence of a positive relationship between the tolerance and compassion and direction of the mother and the father with self-efficacy of adolescents, and the study of Gorston (1995), which aimed to examine the parental treatment and their relationship with the self-efficacy and self-esteem, the results showed the existence of a positive relationship between family cohesion and tolerance by parents and the self-efficacy and self-esteem.

5.4.the interpretation and the discussion of the fourth hypothesis' result:

The results of the statistical analysis exposed the statistical significant relationship between the perceived parental attitudes towards youngsters' socialization and self- efficacy after isolating the irrational ideas, especially after identifying the practical significance of the irrational ideas impact on the relationship in the presentation of results, it is medium in the father's image, and very simple in the mother's image, this means that the relationship between the perceived parental attitudes towards youngsters' socialization and self-efficacy is significant regardless of the irrational ideas among the members of the sample, the love of children is an innate instinct deposited by God in the hearts of the parents which is satisfied in the family with bearing all the consequences.

The fathers and mothers may differ in choosing which method they deal with their children for one reason or another, these methods swing between normal and abnormal, but the love of children is the fact that may be difficult to deny whether this love is visible or hidden, this is confirmed in the realization of the parental acceptance shown by the study sample, The result of this hypothesis agrees with the study of Marion Burke (2005), which aimed to examine the parental treatment methods and social support and their relationship with self-efficacy of the male and female students in the university, the results of the study revealed statistical significant differences between the degrees averages of the sample members of different age groups in the self-efficacy for the older age groups.

5.5.the interpretation and the discussion of the fifth hypothesis' result:

The results of the statistical analysis exposed the statistical significant relationship between the irrational ideas and self-efficacy after isolating the perceived parental attitudes towards youngsters' socialization both father's and mother's, especially after making sure of the practical significance of the magnitude of the impact which explain the actual relation between the irrational ideas self-efficacy regardless of the perceived parental attitudes towards youngsters' socialization, it is a logical result to some extent as the irrational ideas spread to some extent to the university students, which can be interpreted as a realistic through the attitudes of the challenge the competition where university students bound to exert maximum efforts to raise their academic attainment level.

This result Consistent with the findings of each of Naji Mahmoud Tawab& Mohamed Ibrahim Hassan (2012) through their study which aimed to disclose the contribution of the mind habits in self-efficacy the outcome was statistically significant, this indicates the existence of a relationship between the mind habits and the self-efficacy.

5.6.the interpretation and the discussion of the sixth hypothesis' result:

The results of the statistical analysis brought to light that perceived parental attitudes towards youngsters' socialization can be considered a predictor of the self-efficacy of the university students on the contrary of the irrational ideas.

Through the results seem to perceive parental attitudes towards youngsters' socialization seem to have positive effect on the self-efficacy of the students, this makes it the predictive tool of the self-efficacy level. the interpretation of this result may be in the light of the importance of the role of parents in the socialization process, because the parental behavior is an essential factor in the impact on how to realize children self-esteem since the assessment of their capacities, providing parental relationship which are acceptance and love and warmth contribute to the granting of children psychological security and self-

confidence injure and leave positive effects which positively reflected on their beliefs and ideas, this result agrees with what is implied by Rohner in theory that the parental acceptance and rejection dimension is crucial in the growth and the composition of the children personality, it also has specific effects reflected on the behavior of children and their mental and emotional growth, and affect the functionality of the adult's personality.

In the same context the views of Bandura came to prove through the introduction of the evolutionary analysis of the self-efficacy, where the view that the different stages of the individual's life presents patterns of self-efficacy required for successful performance.

On the light of all what have been said we are allowed to consider the perceived parental attitudes towards youngsters' socialization as a good predictor for self-efficacy.

6.Proposals:

- The need to urge parents to follow the methods of raising based on acceptance and warmth and democracy and equality of treatment with children.
- Enlightenment parents of the dangers of following negative methods of raising, such ostracism, authoritarianism, neglect that would establish the emergence of irrational ideas and beliefs to children .
- Set up counseling programs of emotional and rational to get rid of the irrational ideas to the students of the university.
- The activation of the developmental and preventive role of psychological counseling at the level of all age groups.

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