Attachment style with self- steen and social adjustment in school year 90-91 Secondary school girls Qazvin

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Abstract: The main aim of this paper has been to investigate the relation between personal traits, interest methods and self-esteem and social concord in female middle school students, QAZVIN. The study is done in descriptive (coordinated) method. The statistical collection in the project consists all middle school female students In QAZVIN during education year: 2011-2012 totally 2961. The sample volume was assigned as 341 people according to Morgan table and randomly defined. The used equipments include four scales as follows: Personal qualifications in 5 dimensions(psychoneurosis; demonstrating; resilience; being personable and responsible)Social concord ALIC POP's self-esteem was in 5 dimensions. The collected data were analyzed through Pearson's coefficient tests; multi variable regressions (central coordination) and multi-step regression (step by step model). –The results show that there can be seen a positive and significant relation between personal traits, interest style and self-esteem besides students' social concord. -There is a positive and significant link between personal qualification, interest style and students' self-esteem.- Personal traits and devotion style are positively and significantly related to students' social adjustment.- Personal qualities are positively and significantly related to students' social concord.- There is a significant and positive link between personality and students' self-esteem.- Interest style and students' self-esteem are positively and significantly related.- It can be seen sort of meaningful and positive relation between interest style and students' social concord.

Introduction

Among the different traits that can help humans to understand better themselves and the others is personality; in other words, a aspect of human life that allow to predict people what shall do in definite conditions and situation. Psychologists have provided different views regarding the personality dimensions of people. Owners of each of these personality aspects behave in special methods and have special and particular expectations. They have unique behavioral skills and potentials and also different needs and based on their personality patterns have special needs, expectations, motives, expectancies and goals. On the other hand, organizations also based on their current goals, duties and activities meet special needs, expectations and expectancies, therefore for each of different kinds of personality, different occupational environments are suitable. Proponents of this theory believe that it's more likely that attachment style of child based on the Inner Working Models of himself and the feature of attachment will continue up to the adulthood and reflected in the adulthood relationship of the person (Phanni, 2001; Klohnen and et al, 2004) and different people that have different attachment styles enjoy different experiences in interpersonal and emotional relationships (Hazen and Shiver, 2004).

On one hand, human behavior is affected by social factors and human personality reach to its peak only if there is suitable interaction and exchange between him and environment. Social pressures have many effects on the behavior of people and on the other hand, humans are flexible beings. He not only is compatible with environment, but also based on his wants; change environment (Welesh & Karen, 2001). Social adjustment is quite a relative matter and should be defined according to the social and local conditions (Gerrenberg and et al, 2002). Adjustment has wide range and includes aspects such as family, peers and society that in its peak, Social adjustment is placed (Tinto, 2003). The study of Sholtz and Wagner (2004) shows that personal traits is significantly related to self-esteem and social adjustment of students in primary schools and the traits of extraversion, being responsible and agreeableness can predict the content of self-esteem and social adjustment. Rayan and Peters (2006) as a result of their study on students and engineering fields pointed out that personal traits and attachment style are positively and significantly related to self-esteem and social adjustment of students; and attachment style has the potential of predicting of self-esteem and social adjustment. With regard to the mentioned literature, the present study is studying the relationship between personal traits, attachment style and self-esteem, social adjustment of girls' high school students in Qazvin and for reaching to the above goal, following hypotheses are provided and studied.

Main hypothesis: There is a relationship between personal traits, attachment style and self-esteem, social adjustment of girls' high school students in Qazvin. Special hypotheses: There is a relationship between personal traits, attachment style and social adjustment of girls' high school students. There is a relationship between personal traits and self-esteem of girls' high school students. There is a relationship between personal traits and social adjustment of girls' high school students.There is a relationship between attachment style and self-esteem of girls' high school students.There is a relationship between attachment style and adjustment of girls' high school students.

Methodology: The present study is a descriptive, correlation survey; statistical population of this study includes all of the girls' high school students in Qazvin Town, namely 2961 people.Based on Morgan table, 341 sample volumes were assigned, sampling was done by random, stage method. The means for collection information were four questionnaires:

a) NEO personal traits with five dimensions (neuroticism, agreeableness, being responsible, resilience, and extraversion) have 60 questions that are designed based on Likert scale.
b) Attachment style designed by Hazen and Shiver (1998). We have three styles including secure, insecure avoidant, insecure ambivalent that have 30 questions edited based on Likert scale.
c) Social adjustment or adjustment that derives from Kalifornia personal traits (1939) and has 180 dichotomous questions.
d) Self-esteem of Alice Pop having 60 questions based on Likert scale.

Justifiability of questionnaires was obtained in the form of content and with the view of specialists. Questionnaires' Reliability also achieved by the use of Alpha cronbach that its value for personal traits questionnaire was 0.87, for attachment style was 0.91, for social adjustment 0.89 and for self-esteem questionnaires was estimated 0.92. Collected data were analyzed by main correlation tests, multi regression analysis (step by step model) and correlation Pearson coefficient

The data of table (1) show that:

1- There is a relationship between neuroticism and self-esteem (r=-0.149, p=0.001) of course this correlation is negative. In such a way that by increasing the score of neuroticism, the score of self-esteem decreases, and vice versa. Because the level of significance p=0.006 is smaller than p=0.01, therefore calculated correlation coefficient in statistical terms is significance at the level of 0.01.

2- There is a relationship between extraversion and self-esteem (r=0.428, p=0.001) and this correlation is positive. By increasing the score of extraversion, the score of self-esteem increase. Because the significance level p=0.001 is smaller than p=0.01, therefore calculated correlation coefficient in statistical terms is significance at the level of 0.01.

3- There is a relationship between resilience and self-esteem (r=0.461, p=0.001) and this correlation is positive. In other words by increasing the score of resilience, the score of self-esteem increases, and vice versa. Because the significance level p=0.001 is smaller than p=0.01, therefore calculated correlation coefficient in statistical terms is significance at the level of 0.01.

4- There is a relationship between and self-esteem (r=0.470, p=0.001) and this correlation is directly positive. That by increasing the score of agreeableness, the score of self-esteem increases, and vice versa. Because the significance level p=0.001 is smaller than p=0.01, therefore calculated correlation coefficient in statistical terms is significance at the level of 0.01.

5- There is a relationship between being responsible and self-esteem (r=0.475, p=0.001) and this correlation is positive. That by increasing the score of being responsible, the score of self-esteem increases, and vice versa. Because the significance level p=0.001 is smaller than p=0.01, therefore calculated correlation coefficient in statistical terms is significance at the level of 0.01.

6- There is a relationship between secure and self-esteem (r=0.400, p=0.001) and this correlation is positive. That by increasing the score of agreeableness, the score of self-esteem increases, and vice versa. Because the significance level p=0.001 is smaller than p=0.01, therefore calculated correlation coefficient in statistical terms is significance at the level of 0.01.

7- There is a relationship between avoidant insecure and self-esteem (r=-0.137, p=0.001) and this correlation is negative. That by increasing the score of avoidant insecure, the score of self-esteem decreases, and vice versa. Because the significance level p=0.011 is smaller than p=0.05, therefore calculated correlation coefficient in statistical terms is significance at the level of 0.05.

8- There is a relationship between insecure ambivalent and self-esteem (r=-0.143, p=0.001) and this correlation is negative. That by increasing the score of ambivalent insecure, the score of self-esteem decreases, and vice versa.

Because the significance level p=0.008 is smaller than p=0.01, therefore calculated correlation coefficient in statistical terms is significance at the level of 0.01.

9- There is a relationship between neuroticism and social adjustment (r=-0.138, p=0.001) and this correlation is negative. That by increasing the score of neuroticism, the score of social adjustment decreases, and vice versa. Because the significance level p=0.011 is smaller than p=0.05, therefore calculated correlation coefficient in statistical terms is significance at the level of 0.05.

10- There is a relationship between extraversion and social adjustment (r=0.444, p=0.001) and this correlation is directly positive. That by increasing the score of extraversion, the score of social adjustment increases. Because the significance level p=0.001 is smaller than p=0.01, therefore calculated correlation coefficient in statistical terms is significance at the level of 0.01.

11- There is a relationship between resilience and social adjustment (r=0.466, p=0.001) and this correlation is directly positive. That by increasing the score of resilience, the score of social adjustment increases, and vice versa. Because the significance level p=0.001 is smaller than p=0.01, therefore calculated correlation coefficient in statistical terms is significance at the level of 0.01.

12- There is a relationship between agreeableness and social adjustment (r=0.473, p=0.001) and this correlation is directly positive. That by increasing the score of agreeableness, the score of social adjustment increases, and vice versa. Because the significance level p=0.001 is smaller than p=0.01, therefore calculated correlation coefficient in statistical terms is significance at the level of 0.01.

13- There is a relationship between being responsible and social adjustment (r=0.480, p=0.001) and this correlation is positive. That by increasing the score of being responsible, the score of social adjustment increases, and vice versa. Because the significance level p=0.001 is smaller than p=0.01, therefore calculated correlation coefficient in statistical terms is significance at the level of 0.01.

14- There is a relationship between secure and social adjustment (r=0.406, p=0.001) and this correlation is positive. In other words, by increasing the score of secure, the score of social adjustment increases, and vice versa. Because the significance level p=0.001 is smaller than p=0.01, therefore calculated correlation coefficient in statistical terms is significance at the level of 0.01.

15- There is a relationship between insecure avoidant and social adjustment (r=-0.134, p=0.001) and this correlation is negative. That by increasing the score of insecure avoidant, the score of social adjustment decreases, and vice versa. Because the significance level p=0.013 is smaller than p=0.05, therefore calculated correlation coefficient in statistical terms is significance at the level of 0.05.

16- There is a relationship between insecure ambivalent and self-esteem (r=-0.133, p=0.014) and this correlation is negative. That by increasing the score of insecure ambivalent, the score of self-esteem decreases, and vice versa. Because the significance level p=0.014 is smaller than p=0.05, therefore calculated correlation coefficient in statistical terms is significance at the level of 0.05.

Table (1): reciprocal correlation between personal traits, attachment style, self-esteem, social adjustment variables										
Variable	neuroticism	Extraversion	resilience	agreeableness	responsibility	secure	insecure Avoidant	insecure Ambivalent	Self-esteem	Social adjustment
Predicting variable										
neuroticism		0/066	0/051	0/059	0/047	0/069	0/980	0/981	-0/149	-0/138
Extraversion			0/991	0/973	0/965	0/964	0/115	0/073	0/428	0/444
resilience				0/980	0/968	0/961	0/096	0/060	0/461	0/466
agreeableness					0/968	0/944	0/100	0/062	0/470	0/473
responsibility						0/934	0/086	0/051	0/475	0/480
secure							0/113	0/080	0/400	0/406
insecure Avoidant								0/961	-0/137	-0/134
Criterion variable									-0/143	0/133
Self-esteem										0/917
Social adjustment										

Table (2): main correlation between personal traits, attachment style, self-esteem, social adjustment variables

Main correlation	Square of Main correlation	Wiks Lambda test	Chi square test	df	p
0/564	0/318	0/641	148/651	16	0/001
0/264	0/060	0/940	20/801	7	0/004

The results of table (2) show that the first main correlation 0.564 that is the most calculated main correlation justifies around 31.8 percent of variance of criterion variable (self-esteem, social adjustment) and second calculated main correlation 0.246 that justifies around 6 percent variance of criterion variable (self-esteem, social adjustment). The most common statistics for testing the level of significance of main correlation is Lambda Wilks that shows the level of significance of first main correlation and since the value of p is smaller than 0.05, it can be judged that two sets of variables are related significantly by main correlation. And Lambda Wilks test is used for study the level of significance of first main correlation, not necessarily the second main correlation. If the first main correlation was not significance, naturally main correlation is not significant.Standardized main correlation coefficients show the relative significance of each of main variables in calculating the main correlation value. Main correlation that is termed main weight is like Beta values in regression analysis and for each of main variables related to every one of predicting variables sets and criterion variable, one main coefficient is calculated.

Table (3): correlations and standardized main coefficients for personal traits, attachment style, self-esteem, social adjustment variables

variables	First variables		Second variables	
	R1	R11	R2	R22
Predicting variable	-0/035	0/0012	0/322	0/104
Neuroticism	0/305	0/093	0/443	0/196
Extraversion	0/316	0/020	-0/715	0/511
Resilience	0/562	0/316	-0/587	0/344
Agreeableness	-0/848	0/719	-0/373	0/139
Secure	0/667	0/445	0/992	0/984
Insecure avoidant	0/299	0/089	-0/312	0/097
Insecure ambivalent	0/004	0/00001	-0/023	0/0005
Criterion variable				
Self-esteem	-0/728	0/530	-0/398	0/158
Social adjustment	-0/289	0/083	0/489	0/239

Concerning the results of table (3) for every main variable related to every set of predictor variable and criterion variable, one main coefficient is obtained and in this study, self-esteem variable as a criterion variable has the most shares in creating the first main correlation. Responsibility, secure, agreeableness, resilience, extraversion as predicting variable have the most share in creating the first main correlation and in this research, social adjustment and self esteem variables as criterion variable have the most share in creating the second main correlation. And in this study, secure, resilience, agreeableness, extraversion, responsibility, neuroticism, avoidant insecure as predicting variable, has the most shares in creating the second main correlation. Structure correlation coefficients that are named factor loads including main correlations of one variable with main variable, and they are like factor loads that are existed in factor analysis. This matrix shows that how each main variable is loaded on each of twofold main variables. Structure correlation is used for two goals. The first use or application is in interpreting main variables. Second use is calculating defined variance by main variables.

Table (4): main analysis of structure correlation coefficients or main factor loads of personal traits, attachment style, self-esteem, and social adjustment variables

Standard main coefficient				
variables	First root		Second root	
	R1	R11	R2	R22
Predicting variable				
Neuroticism	0/363	0/132	0/059	0/003
Extraversion	-0/781	0/609	0/316	0/099
Resilience	-0/834	0/695	0/224	0/050
Agreeableness	-0/850	0/722	0/309	0/095

Secure	-/0860	0/740	0/330	0/109
Insecure avoidant	0/725	0/526	0/211	0/009
Insecure ambivalent	0/246	0/015	-0/020	0/0004
Criterion variable				
Self-esteem	-0/993	0/986	-0/115	0/013
Social adjustment	-0/957	0/916	0/391	0/153

Regarding the results, table (4) shows that based on one general principle, variables that their structure correlations are bigger than 0.3, are regarded as some of main variable and variables that their structure correlations are less than the mentioned value as some of main variable that have significance load, are not regarded. In first main correlation, self-esteem and social adjustment variables have the most factor load and among predicting variables, responsibility, agreeableness, resilience, extraversion, secure and neuroticism variables have the most factor load. In second main correlation, social adjustment variable has the most factor load as an criterion variable and among the predicting variable, responsibility, extraversion, and agreeableness have the most factor load. Self esteem variable by the value of 98.6 % (0.986) variance, social adjustment by the value of 91.6 % (0.916) variance, responsibility variable by the value of 74 % (0.740) variance, agreeableness variable by the amount of 72.2 % (0.722) variance, resilience variable by the amount of 69.5 % (0.695) variance, extraversion variable by the amount of 60.9 % (0.609) variance, secure variable by the amount of 52.6 % (0.526) variance, neuroticism variable by the amount of 13.2 % (0.132) variance justify the first main correlation. Social adjustment variable by the amount of 15.3 % (0.153) variance, responsibility variable by the amount of 10.9 % (0.109) variance, extraversion variable by the amount of 9.9 % (0.099) variance, agreeableness by the amount of 9.5 % (0.095) variance, justify the second main correlation. Generally, predicting variable by the amount of 43.6 % variance, justify the first main correlation. Generally, predicting variable by the amount of 3.7 % variance, justify the second main correlation.

Table No. (5): variance analysis test for studying significance of the regression					
Statistical indicators of sources of change	Total squares ss	Freedom degree df	Mean of squares ms	Test F	significance level
Regression of responsibility variable	56843/328	1	56843/328		
Reminder	195047/585	339	575/362	98/796	0/001
Sum of the total	251890/868	340	-		
Regression of responsibility, insecure variable	64902/490	2	32451/245		
Rest	186988/378	338	553/220	58/659	0/001
Total score	251890/868	340	-		
Regression of responsibility, insecure, secure variable	67771/345	3	22590/448		
Rest	184119/523	337	546/349	41/348	0/001
Total score	251890/868	340	-		
Regression of responsibility, insecure, secure, agreeableness variable	70843/452	4	17770/863	41/348	0/001
Rest	181047/416	336	538/832	32/869	0/001
Total score	251890/868	340	-		

Table No. (6): regression analysis (responsibility, insecure, secure, agreeableness variables) that through using step by step model entered into regression equation.						
	Indicators of source of changes	Segregation coefficient of regression	Standard deviation	Standard coefficient of regression Segregation	T test for significance of gradient regression	Significance level
First model	Fixed value	73/770				
	Responsibility	1/353	0/136	0/475	9/940	0/001
Second model	Fixed value	82/742				
	Responsibility	1/397	0/134	0/491	10/428	0/001
	insecure	-0/627	0/164	-0/170	-3/614	0/001
	secure	-0/822	0/359	-0/300	-2/291	0/001
Third model	Fixed value	83/263				
	Responsibility	2/194	0/372	0/770	5/894	0/001
	insecure	-0/593	0/164	-0/170	-3/614	0/001
	Secure	-0/822	0/359	-0/300	-2/291	0/001
Fourth model	Fixed value	82/112				
	Responsibility	1/247	0/542	0/438	2/301	0/001
	insecure	-0/604	0/163	-0/173	-3/706	0/001
	Secure	-1/234	0/396	-0/451	-3/118	0/002
	Agreeableness	1/361	0/570	0/489	2/388	0/018

Regarding the collected results, it's clear that survey hypothesis concerning there is relationship between personal traits and attachment style with self-esteem and social adjustment of girls' high school students of Qazvin Town, confirmed.

1-   There is a relationship between personal traits, attachment style and self-esteem of girls' high school students in Qazvin Town.

With regard to the results of table No. (5), since calculated F of responsibility variable is significance at the level of 0.01 ($f_{(1, 339)}$ =98.796, p=0.01), therefore we concluded by 99 % confidence that there is a relationship between responsibility and self-esteem variable; and responsibility variable has the power of predicting self-esteem criterion variable and in the second model as it can be seen, resulted F of responsibility variable, insecure is significance at the level of 0.01 ($f_{(2, 238)}$ =58.659, p=0.01) therefore we concluded with 99 % confidence that there is a relationship between responsibility, insecure variables with self-esteem and predicting variables such as responsibility, insecure have the power of predicting self-esteem criterion variable. And in the third model, as it can be seen, resulted F of responsibility, insecure, secure is significance at the level of 0.01 ($f_{(3, 337)}$ =41.348, p=0.01) therefore we concluded with 99% confidence that there is a relationship between responsibility, insecure, secure with self-esteem and predictor variable of responsibility, insecure, secure variables also have the power of predicting self-esteem criterion variable. And in the fourth model, as it can be seen, resulted F of responsibility, insecure, secure, and agreeableness is significance at the level of 0.01 ($f_{(4, 336)}$ =32.869, p=0.01), therefore we can concluded with 99 % confidence that there is a relationship between responsibility, insecure, secure, and agreeableness and self-esteem and predictor variable of responsibility, insecure, secure, and agreeableness variables has the power of predicting self-esteem criterion variable.

The results of table (6) shows that since calculated t for studying the significance of regression line gradient (b) for responsibility variable is significance at the level of 0.01 (t=9.940, p=0.01) therefore the predicting power of responsibility for self-esteem is statistically significance. Also calculated t for insecure variable is significance at the level of 0.01 (t=-3.817, p=0.01) therefore the predicting power of responsibility for self-esteem is statistically significance. Also calculated t for secure variable is significance at the level of 0.01 (t=-2.291, p=0.01) therefore predicting power of secure for self-esteem is significance statistically. Also calculated t for agreeableness variable is significance at the level of 0.05 (t=2.338, p=0.05) therefore predicting power of agreeableness for self-esteem is significance

statistically.Results of table (6) shows that concerning step by step model, responsibility variable as the most effective variable in self-esteem entered into regression equation and could predict or estimate the changes of criterion variable (self-esteem) up to the value of 47.5 %, while one unit change in standard deviation of responsibility variable cause standard deviation of self-esteem changes up to the amount of 0.136. The results of table (6) show that regarding step by step model, in regression equation of second model, insecure variable predict -18% changes in criterion variable (self-esteem). While one unit change in standard deviation of insecure variable cause standard deviation of self-esteem changes up to the amount of 0.164. The results of table (6) show that regarding step by step model, in regression equation of second model, insecure variable predict -18% changes in criterion variable (self-esteem). While one unit change in standard deviation of insecure variable cause standard deviation of self-esteem changes up to the amount of 0.164. The results of table (6) show that regarding step by step model, in regression equation of third model concerning the results, secure variable predict -18% changes in criterion variable (self-esteem). While one unit changes in standard deviation of secure variable cause that the standard deviation of self-esteem changes up to the amount of 0.359. The results of table (6) show that regarding step by step model, in regression equation of fourth model and concerning the results, agreeableness variable predict 48.9% changes in criterion variable (self-esteem). While one unit changes in standard deviation of secure variable cause that the standard deviation of self-esteem changes up to the amount of 0.570.

2-   There is a relationship between personal traits and attachment style with social adjustment of girls' high school students in Qazvin.

Discussion and conclusion

The results of testing hypothesis show that there is a positive and significance relationship personal traits and attachment style with self-esteem and social adjustment. Also by testing of this hypothesis it is found that in the first main correlation among personal traits, responsibility and agreeableness, resilience and extraversion and among attachment styles, there is a positive and significance relationship between secure attachment style and self-esteem.

Also in the second main correlation, it is found that resilience, agreeableness; extraversion, responsibility and neuroticism are positively and significantly related to secure attachment styles, insecure avoidant, and social adjustment. The First main correlation justifies 34.6 % of variance criterion variables and the second main correlation justifies 3.7 % of variance criterion variables. This result is compatible with the

results of Faghani (1387), Alizadeh and Tulaee (1389), Rayan and Peters (2006), Shorlz and Wagner (2004) and in these studies, it is revealed that there is a positive and significant relationship between personal traits, attachment style and self-esteem, social adjustment. The results or findings of this survey demonstrate that personal traits, attachment style are positively and significantly related to self-esteem of students and among predictor variables, responsibility, insecure avoidant attachment style, secure attachment style and agreeableness could predict the changes of criterion variable (self-esteem), and each of them predicts the changes of criterion variable (self-esteem of students) up to the level of 47.5, -18, 30 and 48.9 %. This result is compatible with the findings of Faghani (1387), Alizadeh and Tavallaee (1389), Rayan and Peters (2006). The results of testing the hypotheses of this study show that personal traits and attachment style are significantly related to the social adjustment of the students and among predictor variables, responsibility, insecure avoidant attachment style and secure attachment style and agreeableness are entered into regression equation and respectively as the most effective predictor variables predict the changes of social adjustment variable up to the level of 48, 18.7, -29.1 and 44.7 %. This result is compatible with the findings of Alizadeh and Tavallaee (1389), Shoralz and Wagner (2004), Rayan and Peters (2006). These results show that personal traits and attachment style are significantly related to social adjustment of people. In fact, it can be concluded that people that have higher responsibility and have more respect and accepted in the society, have more social adjustment and people that don't have emotional stability and have insecure avoidant attachment and are isolated and cannot trust to other, will not have the power of social adjustment. The results of multiple regression analysis also show that there is a significant relationship between personal traits and social adjustment of students, and among these features, responsibility, neuroticism are the most effective predictor variables of social adjustment of students and respectively could predict the changes of social adjustment of students up to the level of 48 and -16.1%. this result is the same as the findings of Alizadeh and Tavallaee (1389), Showartz and Wagner (2004), and Faghani (1387) and in these studies, it is revealed that there is significant relationship between personal traits and social adjustment of people. In other words, it can be said that peoples that have responsibility traits and use of their full potentials for performing desirably the assigned responsibilities, have the power of adjustment with society and the other people and enjoy strong social relations but people afflicted by neuroticism and cannot tolerate the opposites of the other, have lower social

adjustment. The results of multiple regression analysis also show that there is a significant relationship between personal traits and self-esteem of students, and among these features, responsibility, neuroticism , extraversion and resilience are the most effective predictor variables of self-esteem of students and respectively could predict the changes of self-esteem of students up to the level of 47.5, -17.2, 38.7 and 22.3%. This result is the same as the findings of Rayan and Peters (2006), Alizadeh and Tavallaee (1389), Showartz and Wagner (2004). In these studies, it is revealed that there is significant relationship between personal traits and self-esteem of people.

The results of testing hypothesis show that there is a significance relationship between attachment style and self-esteem. And among these styles, secure attachment style and insecure avoidant could predict the changes self-esteem of students, and each of them predicts the changes of self-esteem of students up to the level of 40 -18.30 %. This result is compatible with the findings of Faghani (1387), Alizadeh and Tavallaee (1389), Rayan and Peters (2006), and Boghaee (1388). These studies also show that there is a significant relationship between attachment style and self-esteem. It can be said that a person that have emotional stability and had good emotional relationship with his parents in childhood and enjoys suitable attachment, also have desired self-esteem because doesn't have anything for stress and anxious and feels the love of family and friends beside himself and can be coordinate and compatible with others. But if a person doesn't have emotional stability and in childhood didn't have good relationship with his parents and avoid attachment to other people and couldn't have good relationships with others and cannot trust them, is always in stress and is worried and also has low self-esteem.

The results of testing hypothesis show that there is a significance relationship between attachment style and social adjustment. And secure attachment and insecure avoidant styles as the most effective predictors could predict the changes social adjustment of students up to the level of 40.6, 18.30 %. This result is compatible with the findings of Alizadeh and Tavallaee (1389), Faghani (1387), Rayan and Peters (2006). These studies also show that there is a significant relationship between attachment style and social adjustment of students.

Based on the findings of research, it can be said that people that have secure attachment style and have good and suitable relationship with others and can trust them enjoy social adjustments and contrary people that haven't emotional stability and fear of emotional relationship, cannot have adjustment with other people.

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2/25/2013