

Sense of Mother Calling in Child rearing and Child Psychological Wellbeing: A Mediating Model Analysis

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ABSTRACT

Background: An increasing body of research highlights the significant role of calling in work and career domains. Nevertheless, very little correlational research has shown positive outcomes of parent sense of calling in child rearing context. To fulfill this gap, this study aimed to test the relationship between mother calling in child rearing and children's psychological well-being by mediating psychological well-being and satisfaction with being mothers of women teachers in Jalalabad Afghanistan.

Materials and Methods: The study participants included 250 mothers and 250 of their children who were selected by random sampling. The Questionnaires for mothers used in this study were: Subjective Sense of Calling in child rearing, Psychological Well-Being, and Parental Satisfaction. Children also completed the Psychological Well-Being. Methods for analyzing the data were: Bivariate correlation analysis, structural equation modelling for model fit indices, direct effect of the variables, and process macro bootstrapping for the indirect effect of variables.

Findings: The findings of this research showed the designed model had an excellent model fit. The direct path between women's sense of calling in child rearing and children psychological well-being, between mother psychological well-being and children psychological well-being. Between mother satisfaction with being mother and children psychological well-being were positive and significant as $p < 0.05$. Also, this research showed the indirect effects of mother calling mediated by psychological wellbeing and satisfaction with being of mothers on children psychological wellbeing are positive and significant.

Conclusion: The results suggested that in order to increase child psychological well-being, women should become more familiar with their role as calling in child rearing context.

Keyword: Mother Calling; Psychological wellbeing; Maternal Satisfaction

INTRODUCTION

Historically, calling refer to spread of religious belief but over the past decade, calling has been a hot topic for researchers in the career and workplace context (Elangovan et al., 2010; Dobrow, 2013; Dik & Duffy, 2009; Zhang et al., 2015) because of its relationship with positive individual outcomes, such as career success, work engagement (Xie et al., 2016), life satisfaction (Hagmaier & Abele, 2012; Hirschi et al., 2018; Duffy & Dik, 2013; Douglass et al., 2016; Chen et al., 2016), psychological well-being (Hirschi & Hermann, 2012; Coulson, 2011; Peterson et al., 2009), and job satisfaction (Park et al., 2016; Kim et al., 2018). People who feel calling in their work, actually they feel happier and more committed to the work and have inner enthusiasm to perform their work (Dik et al., 2019).

According Coulson et al. (2012b), the theory of sense of calling in child rearing is proposed in positive psychology. According to Coulson et al. (2012b), sense of calling in child rearing consists of three main components. The first component is life purpose: In this component, parents believe that one of the main reasons for human existence on earth is to become a parent. People with a sense of calling consider becoming a parent is a natural and ultimate goal in their lives. This specific goal forces parents to use appropriate and useful methods in raising their children. In this case, parents consider that rearing children makes up the core of their identity. The second component is awareness: It refers to conscious attention to the requirements of the parenting role and awareness of what parents are doing for their children all the time. In other words, parenting is considered as a person's main priority in life. Parents prioritize the needs of their children over their own needs, and all their worries and concerns are taking care of their children. They always think about their children. The third element is passion: This dimension indicates that parents have a high motivation to participate in the role of child rearing and related tasks. In this case, a parent enjoys parenting and does not see it as a tiring and exhausting activity, but loves being with his/her children (Coulson et al., 2012b).

Parents who consider raising a child as the natural purpose of life, they are having psychological well-being and their children have higher levels of life satisfaction (Coulson et al., 2012a). Having meaning and purpose in life are considered as the main factors of happiness and life satisfaction (Peterson et al., 2005). Research has shown that feeling calling in child rearing has positive consequences for parents. For example, Coulson (2011) showed that the sense of calling in child rearing is related to parental well-being and parental satisfaction. Duffy et al. (2012) also showed that those who felt a higher calling also had high levels of psychological well-being in life. People who identify and pursue meaningful goals with a sense of calling in the life domain and they successfully achieve their goals, as a result, they feel satisfied with life (Hall & Chandler, 2005). Calling continuously relate to outcomes such as meaning of work, career satisfaction, meaning of life, and life satisfaction (Duffy et al., 2017). In addition to the variable of calling, psychological well-being is one of the important variable of this study. Psychological well-being can be defined as a sense of cohesion and connection in life, emotional balance and overall life satisfaction. Psychological well-being can also be expressed as emotional and cognitive reactions to the perception of personal characteristics and abilities, efficient and effective interaction with the world, having a favorable relationship with the community and progressing over time. This condition can also include components such as life satisfaction, energy, and good morals (Dickerson, 2018). One of the most popular definitions of this concept is provided by Ryff (1989). He has considered six components for psychological well-being: Having a positive attitude towards oneself (self-acceptance), establishing warm and intimate relationships with others and the ability to empathize (positive relationships with others), feeling independent and being able to endure social

pressures (autonomy), having a purpose in life and giving meaning to it (purposeful living), the feeling of continuous growth (personal growth) and the individual's ability to manage the environment (mastery of the environment).

Maternal satisfaction with being mother is another important variable in this study. Salonen et al. (2011) defined parental satisfaction as the feeling of happiness and satisfaction associated with parenting. Parental satisfaction is related to parental competence, the more parents fulfill the tasks of raising children with consent and they are the more satisfied with their parenting (Kyriazos & Stalikas, 2018). Parents, who have low levels of satisfaction with being parents, use harsh punishment strategies and child abuse and neglect (Carpenter & Donohue, 2006). When parents feel calling, they are satisfied with their parenting role at a higher level, and as a result, they establish a good relationship with their children, which leads their children to psychological wellbeing (Coulson et al., 2012a). Mothers who are satisfied and worthy of being mothers also have a positive effect on their children psychological well-being and life satisfaction (Devito, 2010). A positive relationship between parent and child plays an important role in increasing children's psychological well-being and life satisfaction (Bireda & Pillay, 2017).

Due to the novelty of the concept of calling in child rearing, very limited research has been done on it, but these few studies show that the sense of calling in child rearing has positive consequences. The sense of calling in child rearing causes mothers to show more interest in their children and to communicate with them effectively. According to the concept of calling in child rearing, a deeper role and action can be considered for mothers' in upbringing children (Wrzesniewski et al., 1997).

Paying attention to what has been said about the importance of mother calling in child rearing, fewer correlational studies have been done in the world about it (Coulson, 2011). The casual relationship between maternal calling mediated by psychological wellbeing and maternal satisfaction of mothers' variables that explain the effects on child psychological wellbeing have not been explored. Thus, the present study might fulfill this research gap. Certainly the basic correlational nature could not determine causality (Coulson et al., 2011b). Based on the limited knowledge related to calling in child rearing context in the world, a model was designed and implemented to study this construct in Jalalabad Afghanistan. The aim of this research was the causal relationship between mother calling and children's psychological wellbeing mediated by psychological wellbeing and satisfaction with being mother of female teachers in Jalalabad, Afghanistan. The proposed model is shown in **Fig. 1**.

1. There is a direct and positive relationship between sense of mothers calling and their psychological wellbeing.
2. There is a direct and positive relationship between sense of mothers calling and their satisfaction with being mothers.
3. There is a direct and positive relationship between sense of mothers calling and their children psychological wellbeing.
4. There is a direct and positive relationship between the psychological well-being of mothers and the psychological well-being of their children.
5. There is a direct and positive relationship between the satisfaction of being a mother and the psychological well-being of their children.
6. There is an indirect relationship between sense of mothers calling and their children psychological well-being through the mothers' psychological well-being.

7. There is an indirect relationship between sense of mothers calling and their children psychological well-being through the satisfaction with being a mother.

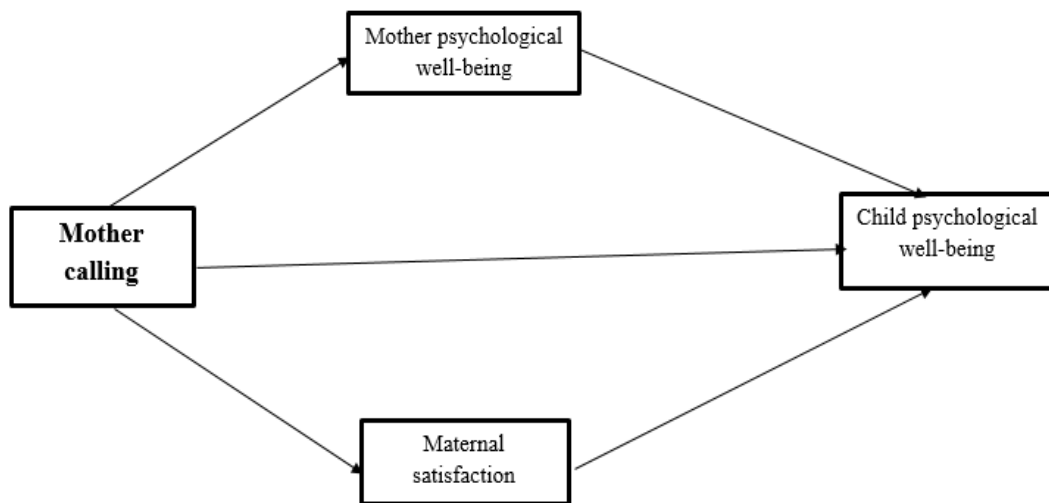


Fig. 1. Proposed model of research variables

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The statistical population of this study included all female teachers and one of their children aged 16 years or over in Jalalabad, Afghanistan. Preceding to the data collection, necessary permissions were obtained from the Education Department. Then, referring to each school, we explained the research objectives to participants and assured them that the data collected will be kept confidential and that they could withdraw from the study anytime they wanted to. This way, not only female teacher agreed to participate in the study, but also they promised to help the researcher with completing the questionnaire by one of their children. First we distributed the questionnaires to female teachers, and they filled them out in 30 minutes on average. After they completed the questionnaires, the questionnaire relating to their children were submitted to them to be completed by one of their children at home. A total of 300 questionnaires from female teachers and 300 questionnaires from their children were collected, of which 50 incomplete questionnaires were discarded and the final sample for testing the hypotheses was 250 female teachers and 250 of their children from 12 urban girls' schools by random sampling method.

The demographic result shows that a total of 168 female teacher participants in this study had two year diploma from teacher training colleges, 78 had bachelor's degree, and 4 were high school graduates. The majority of the female participants had more than 10 years of experience. Of these female teacher participants, 190 were between ages 36-50, and 60 were more than 50. In addition, the majority of the participating children in this study were females (154 girls, 96 boys).

Research tools

We used three different data collection tools in this study to collect data from female teachers and one questionnaire for their children. To know whether the questionnaires came from the same mother and child that were coded the same by giving numbers with abbreviated school name. Female teacher participants completed the Subjective Sense of Calling in child rearing Scale (SSCCS) (Coulson et al., 2012b), the Psychological Well-Being Questionnaire (PWB) (Ryff, 1989) and Parental Satisfaction Questionnaire (KPSQ) (Walter et al., 1985). Children also completed Ryff's (1989) PWB with a similar coding system. Each of them will be discussed

following in details.

Sense of Calling in child rearing Scale: In the present study, SSCCS developed by Coulson et al. (2012b) was used to assess the sense of mother calling. The scale includes 11 items and three dimensions of parenting calling, e.g. including 6 items of life purpose, 3 items of awareness and 2 items of passion in a 4-point Likert scale (strongly agree to strongly disagree). The Cronbach's alpha reliability of this scale has been reported for subscales as life purpose $\alpha = .83$, awareness $\alpha = .75$ and passion $\alpha = .57$. The internal consistency score for the 11-items measure was $\alpha = .89$ (Coulson et al., 2012b). In this study, the Cronbach's alpha reliability coefficient of this scale was $\alpha = .77$. In order to evaluate the validity of the SSCCS in the present study, the method of confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) was used.

Goodness of model fit was assessed with several different indexes for example, the χ^2/df , the comparative fit index (CFI), the incremental fit index (IFI), the Tucker–Lewis index (TLI) and the root mean square error of approximation (RMSEA). The $\chi^2/df < 3$ good; < 5 sometimes acceptable; IFI and CFI $> .95$ excellent; $> .90$ standard; $> .80$ tolerated; RMSEA $< .05$ excellent; $.05-.10$ standard; $> .10$ not acceptable (Kline, 2011; Loehlin, 2004). With high correlation coefficients between item 7 and 9 of this scale two-way covariance was drawn. After applying the changes, the data were re-analyzed. And, fitness indicators show that the scale has an excellent validity (IFI= 1.000, CFI = 1.000, NFI= 0.913, TLI= 1.000, RMSEA = 0.000, $X^2/df = 0.892$).

The Psychological Well-Being Questionnaire: To assess the psychological well-being of the mother, the short form 18-item Ryff's (1989) PWB was used in the present study. PWB includes six components: self-acceptance, positive relationships with others, autonomy, purposeful living, personal growth and mastery of the environment. Each dimension has three questions and the scores of these 6 factors are calculated as the overall score of psychological well-being. The answer to each of the 18 items is determined on a 6-point scale from strongly disagree (1) to strongly agree (6). Cronbach's alpha obtained in Ryff's study has been reported as: self-acceptance ($\alpha = .86$), positive relationships with others ($\alpha = .91$), autonomy ($\alpha = .93$), purposefulness in life ($\alpha = .90$), personal growth ($\alpha = .87$) and mastery of the environment ($\alpha = .90$). This scale was initially performed on a sample of 321 people and the coordination coefficient between the scales was from .86 Up to .93, and the reliability coefficient of the retest after six weeks on a sample of 117 people between .81 Up to .86 has been reported. The correlation between the short form of Ryff PWB and the main questionnaire has been reported as 0.70 to 0.89 (Ryff & Singer, 2003). In the present study, the internal consistency score for the 18-items measure was $\alpha = .93$ for female teachers and as well as for their children. Likewise, in this study the preliminary result of CFA shows poor validity of the PWB, then between items 1 and 6, 9 and 12, 11 and 13, 14 and 16 of this questionnaire with high correlation coefficients two-way covariance was drawn. After applying the modification, the data were re-analyzed. The modified results for the female teachers was (IFI = 1.000, CF I = 1.000, NFI = 0.96, TLI = 1.000, RMSEA = 0.000, $X^2/df = 0.990$) which showed the excellent validity of the questionnaire.

Parental Satisfaction Questionnaire: In this study, the KPSQ that developed by Walter et al. in 1985 was used to measure parental satisfaction. This questionnaire consists of 3 items, where mothers express their satisfaction in the form of a 7-point Likert scale from extremely satisfied (7) to extremely dissatisfied (1). James et al. (1985) reported the reliability of this scale with Cronbach's alpha in the range of 0.78 to 0.85. In this study, the Cronbach's alpha reliability coefficient of this questionnaire was 0.79.

Data Analysis

Methods for analyzing the data were: Bivariate Correlation Analysis for mean, standard deviation and correlation between the research Variables, Structural Equation Modelling for model fit indices and direct effect of the variables, and Process Macro Bootstrapping for the indirect effect of the variables.

RESULTS

Descriptive findings

Descriptive statistics for the four variables of this research such as mean, standard deviation and their inter correlations can be seen in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Mean, Standard Deviation and Correlation between research Variables

Variable	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	1	2	3	4
Mother calling	40.34	2.64	1			
Mother's psychological well-being	92.98	10.02	.59**	1		
Satisfaction with being a mother	18.41	1.85	.51**	.59**	1	
Children's satisfaction with life	94.04	9.27	.68**	.78**	.66**	1

** $p < 0.05$

According to **Table 1**, there are Positive correlations among all variables. For example, between the independent variable of mothers calling in child rearing with the mediator variables of psychological well-being and maternal satisfaction with being mother; between the independent variable of mothers calling in child rearing with dependent variable of child psychological well-being; and also between mediators (psychological well-being and maternal satisfaction of mothers) and dependent variable (children's psychological well-being) were positively correlated ($p < 0.01$).

Table 2: Fitness Indices of the Proposed General Model and the Modified Model

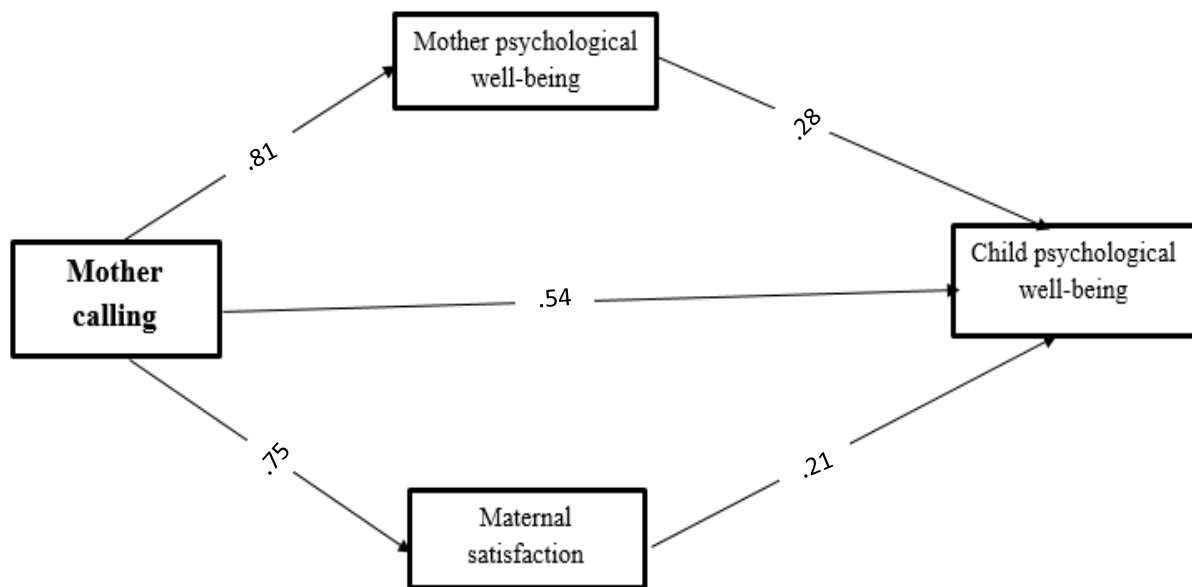
Fit indicators	CFI	IFI	TLI	RMSEA	<i>df</i>	χ^2/df	χ^2
Proposed model	.83	.83	.82	.06	1417	2.012	2850.604
Modified model	.97	.97	.96	.03	1160	1.180	1368.299

Based on the primary results in **Table 2**, CFI = 0.83, IFI = 0.83, and TLI = 0.82 show that the proposed model needs to be modified. According to the suggestions provided by the 24 version of AMOS for example, (between items 7 and 9) of mother calling (between items 9 and 12, 11 and 13) of mother's psychological well-being, and (between items 1 and 6, 9 and 12, 14 and 16) of child's psychological well-being due to high correlation coefficients two-way covariance was drawn between them. After applying the modification, the data were re-analyzed. The modified results showed that the fitness indices reached an excellent model fit. As displayed in Table 2 and Figure 2, CFI = 0.97, IFI = 0.97, and TLI = 0.96, and RMSEA = 0.03

According to the result of **Table 3**. The parameters related to the direct effects of the variables on each other in the modified model of the present study show that all direct paths are positive and significant ($p < 0.05$).

Table 3: Direct Standardized Coefficients between Research Variables in the Modified Model

Paths	Effect	C.R.	P
Mother calling to Mother psychological well-being	.812	5.966	.001
Mother calling to Mother satisfaction	.750	5.978	.001
Mother calling to Child psychological well-being	.542	3.501	.001
Mother psychological well-being to Child psychological well-being	.282	2.961	.003
Mother satisfaction Child psychological well-being	.211	2.591	.005

**Fig. 2:** Modified pattern and path coefficients**Indirect effect testing**

The process macro for SPSS (Model 4) bootstrapping method was used to test the indirect effect of mother calling mediated by psychological well-being and maternal satisfaction with being mother on child psychological well-being. As Hayes (2018) proposed for multiple mediations model, the analysis was performed with 95% confidence intervals (CI) and 5,000 bootstraps sample for percentile bootstrap. Process macro approach was the most suitable for analyzing this study because it does not require assumptions of normality. If the bootstrap's lower level CI and upper level of CI does not contain zero, then it is considered significant.

Table 4: Bootstrap completely standardized indirect effects Results

Paths	Effect	SE	95% CI	
			LL	UL
Total indirect effect, sum of all below	.4076	.0532	.3152	.5230
Mother calling → Mother psychological well-being → Child psychological well-being	.2811	.0619	.1805	.4215
Mother calling → Maternal satisfaction → Child psychological well-being	.1265	.0310	.0596	.1802

As can be seen in **Table 4**, the completely standardized indirect effects of mother calling mediated by psychological wellbeing and maternal satisfaction of mothers on children psychological wellbeing paths are positive and significant, because the lower and upper level of the CI does not include zero, so it can be said that the selected mediators were able to explain the relationship between antecedent and outcome variables in a good way.

DISCUSSION

Explanation of research hypotheses

There is a direct and positive relationship between sense of mothers calling in child rearing and their psychological wellbeing. The results of data analysis showed that the mothers sense of calling in child rearing have positive and significant effect on their psychological wellbeing. Therefore, hypothesis 1 of the research was confirmed. This finding is in line with the results of Coulson (2011) and Duffy et al. (2012).

Basically, the sense of calling in child rearing make these mothers evaluate parenting as a positive, useful and valuable task. In this case, they do not consider parenting to be the cause of their physical and mental exhaustion, but they consider doing this work as a duty and a kind of success in life. This positive attitude towards parenting can lead to a positive self-evaluation, and in this way, their psychological well-being increases. It can be said that these mothers with a sense of calling consider child rearing the main purposeful factor in their life, they experience intimate and warm relationships with their children with a lot of trust, a positive feeling in doing daily activities, they live for the present and plan the future well, which increases their psychological well-being by doing such a process. People, who see their lives as purposeful and meaningful, live longer, are healthier, and happier than those who do not see the meaningful life due to their motivational and self-regulating nature (Vail & Routledge, 2020). Gazica and Spector (2015) found that people who have high sense of calling in their jobs have better physical and psychological health than people who do not feel calling.

There is a direct and positive relationship between sense of mother calling in child rearing and their satisfaction with being mother. The results of the analysis of the present research have shown that the mothers' sense of calling in child rearing have a significant positive effect on their satisfaction with being mothers. Therefore, hypothesis 2 of the present study was confirmed. This finding is similar with Coulson (2011) results, who stated that there is a significant positive relationship between parenting calling and their satisfaction with parenthood.

One of the main reason for the increase in satisfaction with being mothers with the sense of the calling in child rearing is that probably these mothers consider parenting as their natural purpose. In this way, they may establish a proper relationship with their children, as a result of which they are satisfied with their parental role and their children's behavior. It can be said that these mothers, with a sense of calling, consider raising children as a supreme task. So, this work gives them inner satisfaction and satisfaction, and this increases their satisfaction with being mothers. According to the theory of life, becoming a parent is a basic goal in the surface of earth and the arrival of a child is considered the success of parents, which make them feel proud and satisfied. Parenthood is central to a meaningful and fulfilling life, and the lives of those without children are emptier, less rewarding, and lonelier than those of parents (Hansen, 2012). The positive theory related to the satisfaction of being a parent states that children provide the economic, self-determination, emotional and social needs of parents. Therefore, the birth of children increases the satisfaction of parents.

There is a direct and positive relationship between sense of mothers calling and their children psychological wellbeing. The results of data analysis showed that the mothers sense of calling in child rearing have positive and

significant effect on their children psychological wellbeing. Therefore, hypothesis 3 of the research was confirmed. This finding is similar with the results of Coulson (2011). The core reason for increasing children's psychological well-being with mothers calling is that these mothers feel motherhood is the ultimate goal of life and a key part of their identity. The more mothers relate the sense of calling in child rearing to the ultimate goal of life, the more time they spend in caring and raising for their children, which will increase their children's psychological well-being. Hall and Chandler (2005) state that a sense of calling means that people understand the purpose of their lives. Mothers who feel calling in child rearing have specific goals for raising children. For example, they consider raising children as their ultimate goal and their contribution to the world. Therefore, it is possible for them to communicate with their children in appropriate ways that are enjoyable and satisfying for their children.

There is a direct and positive relationship between the psychological well-being of the mother and the psychological well-being of the children. The results of the present research have shown that the psychological well-being of the mothers have a positive and significant effect on the psychological well-being of their children. Therefore, hypothesis 4 of the current research was confirmed. This finding is consistent with the research of Coles and Cage (2022), Dickerson (2021), and Khurshid et al. (2016). These researchers stated that the psychological well-being of mothers shows a strong and inseparable relationship with the psychological well-being of their children. These mothers may have warm relationships with their children due to their psychological well-being. They would properly manage their children's daily life needs, appropriately plan the future of their children, consider the values that are important for their children, and might always try to improve their children's lives. Another reason is that women who have more psychological well-being may pass these psychological well-being characteristics to their children naturally. Newland (2015) also stated that parents' well-being and life satisfaction have a positive effect on children's emotional and behavioral health. Mother-child relationships are a good model for increasing children's well-being. Positive parental behavior, such as mother's warmth and sensitivity, has many benefits for children's behavioral and emotional health (Doty & Mortimer, 2018).

There is a direct and positive relationship between the satisfaction of being a mother and the psychological well-being of their children. The results of the present research showed that the satisfaction with being mothers has a significant positive effect on the psychological well-being of children. Therefore, hypothesis 5 of the present study was confirmed. These findings are consistent with the research of Richter et al. (2018) and Newland (2015). Satisfaction with being a mother causes mothers to spend the appropriate time with raising their children. This allocating enough time of mothers in child rearing might increase the chance of their children's psychological well-being. Women who are more satisfied with their motherhood, they convey their satisfaction and positive emotions to their children. They interact well with the family, educate children better, prioritize their children, and upgrade their children healthier (Diener, 2011). Mothers who have satisfaction and competence in motherhood have a positive effect on the psychological well-being and life satisfaction of their children (Devito, 2010). In fact, the well-being of the family is the main basis for the healthier lives of children. The well-being and satisfaction with being a mother affects the emotional and behavioral health of their children (Newland, 2015).

There is an indirect relationship between sense of mother calling and child psychological well-being through the mother psychological well-being. The results of the analysis of the present research have shown that the sense of mother calling in child rearing has an indirect relationship with the psychological well-being of their children through the psychological well-being of the mother. Therefore, hypothesis 6 of the current research is confirmed.

These findings are consistent with the results of existing studies (Wrzesniewski et al., 1997; Coulson, 2011; Duffy et al., 2012). These researchers have shown that people who have a sense of calling might also have psychological well-being. People who have a sense of calling in their work, their level of psychological well-being would be better and absenteeism from work would decrease (Wrzesniewski et al., 1997). Newland (2015) defines "family well-being" as the foundation of parenting development and child well-being. Therefore, the way parents treat their children and participate in the joint activities affects children's development. Mother's characteristics, such as well-being and life satisfaction, affect children's emotional and behavioral health. Droogmans et al. (2010) indicated that happy parents are good models for their children. Families and especially mother-child relationships are of fundamental importance in the child's well-being. Positive parental behavior, such as mother's warmth and sensitivity, has many benefits for children's psychological well-being (Doty & Mortimer, 2018).

There is an indirect relationship between sense of mother calling and child psychological well-being through the satisfaction with being a mother. The results of this research showed that the sense of mother calling in childrearing have an indirect relationship with the psychological well-being of their children through the satisfaction of being mother. Therefore, hypothesis 7 of the current research is confirmed. Satisfaction with being a mother is a partial mediator in the relationship between sense of mother calling and children's psychological well-being. This finding is consistent with the results of the researches of Coulson (2011), Coulson et al. (2012). When mothers with a sense of calling consider parenting as a natural and final goal in life, it is likely that they would be satisfied with their role as parents at a higher level, and as a result, they will establish a proper and warm relationship with their children, which might increase their children's psychological well-being. Satisfaction with being mother cause mothers to spend the appropriate time in children rearing, this allocation of sufficient time in to children rearing might increases the child Psychological well-being. Satisfaction with motherhood has a positive and significant relationship with reducing children's depression. Women who are more satisfied with their motherhood convey their satisfaction and positive emotions to their children. They interact well with the family, raise children better, prioritize their children and raise their children better (Diener, 2011). Mothers who have satisfaction with being mothers and capability also they have a positive effect on the psychological well-being and life satisfaction of their children (Devito, 2010). Newland (2015) stated that family well-being is the basis of parents' satisfaction, as well as children's well-being and life satisfaction. Mother's characteristics, such as well-being and satisfaction, may also affect children's psychological well-being.

Limitation of the study

The present research contains a number of limitations. First, this study was conducted in one city, so in generalizing the results to other cities should be considered. Second, since the tools used in this study were questionnaires, and thereby the limitations of these tools should be considered, including the fact that despite the necessary emphasis and explanation by the researchers, some participants may not provide honest answer instead give a superficial and inaccurate answer. Third, the research design is cross-sectional, and the caution should be considered in interpreting the findings based on cause-and-effect relationships.

Theoretical suggestions

It is suggested that this research be repeated in other cities so that the comparison between the findings of this research and other findings in other cities leads to a better understanding of the studied phenomena and leads to better conclusions in the field of sense of calling in child rearing.

It is suggested that the model of the current research should be conducted in longitudinal studies as well. Comparing the findings of this cross-sectional study with longitudinal findings leads to a better understanding of the studied phenomena and leads to better conclusions in the field of calling in child rearing.

It is suggested to study the effect of a parent calling in child rearing on other variables of parent such as, parenting methods.

It is suggested to investigate the effect of a parent calling in child rearing on other children-related variables such as academic performance.

It is suggested to use other variables for sense of calling in child rearing such as the father's role.

Practical suggestions

According to the results of this research and the effect of mother calling in child rearing on the psychological well-being of their children, it is suggested that governmental and non-governmental organizations plan providing a training program to increase the sense of calling in women to learn necessary skills and able the mothers for reaching the needs of their children with awareness and passion.

According to the result of this research that shows mother psychological well-being has a direct effect on children's psychological well-being, it is suggested to take appropriate steps toward educating women to increase their psychological well-being.

According to the result of this research that showed mother satisfaction with being a mother has a direct effect on children's psychological well-being, it is suggested to take appropriate steps toward educating women to increase their satisfaction with being mothers.

CONCLUSION

The findings of the present study showed that the designed model about the relationship between sense of calling in child rearing and child psychological well-being mediated by psychological well-being and satisfaction with being mothers in female teachers had excellent fit indices. In addition, all direct and indirect paths of mothers calling to children's psychological well-being were positive and significant. It means that the six hypotheses of this study are confirmed. The result of the present study shows that women's sense of calling in child rearing have positive effects on their psychological well-being as well as their satisfaction with being mothers. Additionally, the mother's calling can directly increase children's psychological well-being. Of course, this increase was also done indirectly mediated with psychological well-being, and satisfaction with being mothers. The mediation model of this study confirms that women with sense of calling have double effects on their children psychological well-being. They understand their actual parenting roles that increase their psychological wellbeing and satisfaction with being mothers. They contribute and increase their children's psychological wellbeing.

According to the results of this study, it is suggested that women should become more familiar with their roles as having calling in child rearing to increase their psychological well-being and satisfaction with being mother as well as their children's psychological well-being.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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