

Effect of parenting styles on adolescent personality development

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ABSTRACT

Adolescence is a transitional stage between a relatively dependent childhood and the psychological, social, and economic independence of adulthood. During this time period, discipline is a crucial component of the socialisation process in which parents lead their kid toward what is socially and culturally acceptable. Diana Baumrind (1983) categorised discipline/parenting strategies in a three-fold structure, and study concentrated on three of them. Administrative, Democratic and Permissive. Parents have the most significant position in the child's perceptual universe. The influence of parenting styles on the personality development of teenagers results in the following characteristics: poor self-esteem and an external locus of control are connected with authoritarian parenting. A democratic reciprocal type of parenting is connected with psychological traits in children such as aggression, impulsivity, and a lack of responsibility-taking independence.

Keywords: Parenting style, Impact, Patterns of parenting styles and Adolescents,

INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is a transitional stage from a largely reliant childhood to adulthood's psychological, social, and into three categories, with research focusing on three of them. them 1) Authoritarian 2) Democratic 3) Permissive. Children with a democratic reciprocal parenting style have psychological traits including aggression, impulsivity, and a lack of independence in their capacity to accept responsibility. As a result, the current study, named "Effect of parenting styles on adolescent personality development," was done to determine the parenting styles used by parents, as well as adolescents' opinions of their parents' parenting styles and personality development. The study's goals were to look at how different parenting approaches were regarded by teenagers. To investigate the various parenting styles used by parents in relation to their children.

To investigate the link between teenagers' perceptions of parenting approaches and their personality development. To investigate the link between parents' parenting techniques and their children's personalities. Parental quality has a significant impact on a child's personality. It is possible for parents to better lead their children and ensure the healthy development of their children's personalities if they are aware of their children's desires and interests. These parents regularly monitor their children and instil in them specific behavioural rules; they are authoritative, but neither intrusive nor restrictive in their parenting style. Their methods of child rearing are always constructive rather than punitive. This is because of the goals that they have for their children. Parents who exercise authoritarian tendencies are equally demanding and receptive to their children's needs. Reciprocal parenting patterns are connected with children's personality traits such as independence, social responsibility, capacity to regulate aggressiveness, self-confidence, and high self-esteem.

Permissive parenting has both positive and negative consequences because it is associated with children who have a high level of aggression, act on impulse, and lack the capacity to be independent and accept responsibility on their own, as well as being less considerate of others' points of view and lacking family support in making decisions. Authoritative parenting, is necessary for students to develop self-discipline, which in turn leads to a positive personality. We may also deduce from the study that, while negligent parenting is discouraged, it may have a good impact on students' personalities. Adolescence is a period of transition and turmoil. There are a variety of approaches to parenting. The family is where children learn to interpret reality.

Participating in creative activities with teenagers is one of the most effective methods to interact on a daily basis in a pleasant context. It is vital to know and comprehend the perceptions of teenagers' interests, wants, and ambitions in order to build a congenial atmosphere in order to develop a good connection between parent and kid. Parental

quality has a significant impact on a child's personality. It is possible for parents to better lead their children and ensure the healthy development of their children's personalities if they are aware of their children's desires and interests.

It is common knowledge that the way in which parents raise their children has a substantial influence on the development of the adolescents' personalities. The purpose of this research is to carry out an empirical research on the most effective parenting approach for ensuring that one's offspring develop highly desirable characteristics of personality.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Hadfield et al. (2018) found that one in five respondents who were educated in a permissive regime scored high on this category. Other parenting approaches are less harmful. Permissive teachers received more emotional support. Several studies have shown that permissive parenting styles provide children a better likelihood of psychological fitness than democratic parenting techniques.

Calders (2020) explained that consequence of this, children have a greater propensity to develop poor social skills, low self-esteem, weak self-identity, poor self-control and hetero-control, lack of emotional stability, negative self-concept, poor self-concept and self-responsibility, insecurity, little regard for the rules and for others, and academic underachievement. In addition, children who are exposed to violence at home are more likely to develop poor social skills.

Lavric and Naterer (2020) suggested that children as a consequence of this lack of autonomy and self-confidence have poor social skills, low levels of creativity, a tendency toward aggressiveness and impulsiveness, a propensity toward adopting heteronomous moral standards (in order to avoid being punished), and a decreased capacity for happiness and spontaneity. In addition, children have less of an ability to be happy and spontaneous.

Bibi et, al (2021) found that the current research aimed to determine whether or not different parenting styles may accurately predict the degree of psychological flexibility shown by a group of adolescents. Participants' ages varied from 12 to 18 years, and they did not have any past mental or medical history. In addition, the manner in which parents raise their children is a significant predictor of the psychological flexibility of teenagers (p 0.05). On the other hand, gender differences were not discovered across each variable in the teenage population. These findings have brought to light the significance of parenting strategies.

Marimon& Alvarez (2021) observed that to a certain extent, an individual's behaviour is determined not only by these parenting styles but also by other aspects of the home, such as the atmosphere at school and the relationships they have with their peers, as well as their own unique characteristics, such as their personality and their social abilities.

METHODOLOGY

The sample included 380 respondents, 90 adolescent boys and females between the ages of 14 and 15, and one of their parents, for a total of 180 people picked at random from Hisar schools. The parenting interactional style questionnaire (was used to investigate the parenting styles utilised by the parents, and a modified questionnaire was used to investigate teenagers' impressions of their parents' parenting styles. The MAP series form 't' was used to investigate teenage personality development. Data was gathered through the distribution of questionnaires to teenagers and their parents. The collected information was coded, scored, tabulated, and evaluated using proper statistical methods.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Adolescents belonging to democratic parents had better personality development than adolescents from permissive and authoritarian parents. This might be due to the democratic parents had shown considerateness and responsiveness to the needs of their children which influenced in developing better personality development among adolescents.

Table: 1 Gender differences in the personality dimensions of adolescents under democratic parenting style

Sr. No	Personality Dimensions	Girls		Boys		Z Value
		Means	S.D.	Means	S.D.	

1	Adaptability	8.0333	1.5421	8.3667	2.1573	0.8848 NS
2	Academic Achievement	8.3333	1.647	9.1667	1.7036	1.9592 NS
3	Boldness	9.00	2.0844	9.1667	2.3647	0.2945 NS
4	Competition	6.6333	2.3265	7.9	2.5778	2.6485**
5	Creative	7.9667	2.7353	8.5333	1.6965	1.2334 NS
6	Enthusiasm	8.2333	1.8511	7.1333	2.2242	2.3086 *
7	Excitability	6.9667	1.8473	8.4	1.4288	0.9699NS
8	General Ability	8.8	2.7089	9.6	2.6471	1.1767NS
9	Guilt Proneness	7.9667	2.0424	7.7667	0.5854	0.3854NS
10	Individualism	6.3333	1.9911	9.2	2.0578	4.9936**
11	Innovation	6.8667	2.556	8.1667	2.6403	0.0666**
12	Leadership	8.8	2.3253	10.1667	2.0525	3.8302**
13	Maturity	9.5	1.8892	9.1	2.4403	0.7221 NS
14	Mental Health	8.6	2.0443	8.7333	2.3479	0.5865 NS
15	Morality	9.1667	2.1348	8.9333	2.1485	0.3629 NS
16	Self Control	8.7333	1.9954	8.2	1.7695	0.7101 **
17	Sensitivity	7.3667	2.2358	6.3	1.6432	1.3385 NS
18	Self-Sufficiency	7.6	2.0611	8.2	2.0745	0.4042 NS
19	Social warmth	9.1667	2.1348	8.6333	1.7515	0.0649 NS
20	Tension	6.3667	2.0424	5.7667	1.6333	1.2781 NS
	Total	158.2667	11.4649	167.3667	8.5439	1.9666*

The following table shows the gender differences between adolescent boys and girls who have an authoritarian parenting style.

According to the table, there were substantial variations in overall scores between boys and girls with democratic parents. Significant variations in personality traits such as competitiveness, excitement, individuality, inventiveness, leadership, and self-control were discovered between males and girls. The remaining personality dimensions, such as adaptability, creativity academic achievement, boldness, general ability, excitability, guilt proneness, maturity, self-sufficiency, mental health, mortality sensitivity and social warmth and tension, revealed no significant differences between boys and girls.

When compared to females who had democratic parenting styles, adolescent guys had higher mean scores on personality development. The table showed that teenage boys had high mean scores on personality.

Adolescent girls performed well on several personality traits, including maturity, morality, excitement, and social friendliness. As a result, it was discovered that teenage guys' personality development was superior to that of girls. Despite the fact that the parents had embraced a democratic parenting style, gender disparities prevailed. Boys with democratic parenting styles developed their personalities more than girls with the same parenting style.

Table: 2 Gender differences in the personality dimensions of adolescents under permissive parenting style

S. No	Personality Dimensions	Boys		Girls		Z Value
		Means	S.D.	Means	S.D.	
1	Adaptability	6.7	2.2614	6.0333	1.9025	1.2567NS
2	Academic Achievement	5.3735	1.7367	6.9333	1.7604	3.4543**
3	Boldness	9.0333	2.356	8.9667	2.7728	0.2890NS

4	Competition	7.2	3.0103	6.367	1.9384	0.8297NS
5	Creativity	8.9333	1.9106	7.8667	2.4877	1.6140NS
6	Enthusiasm	7.9	2.4262	5.8667	2.0965	4.8871**
7	Excitablty	8.5	1.8892	6.7333	2.2733	3.4582**
8	General Ability	7.4	3.6446	6.8333	2.6008	0.7051NS
9	Gulit Proneness	7.7667	1.8323	7.8333	3.2065	0.1006NS
10	Individualism	9.2333	1.675	8.3667	1.8096	1.9580NS
11	Innovation	8.2	1.9722	6.4333	1.7157	2.3007**
12	Leadership	8.1333	2.1292	7.9333	1.6595	1.6901 NS
13	Maturity	6.2667	2.0833	8.3	2.3947	3.5687**
14	Mental Health	8.3	1.9853	6.7667	2.2846	2.6355**
15	Morality	8	1.8383	9.1333	2.193	2.3070*
16	Self Control	7.7	1.8965	6.4	1.4288	4.4091**
17	Sensitivity	8.5	2.0129	9.8667	1.8889	2.8**
18	Self-Sufficiency	7.6333	2.07545	7.4333	2.4023	4.3297**
19	Social warmth	7.3667	3.1784	7.8667	2.1292	2.4020*
20	Tension	5.8333	2.9371	7.7667	2.5688	2.7602**
	Total	160.5667	1701096	147.7333	9.3521	3.6521**

Gender variations in personality traits under permissive parenting style (Table 2). According to table2, there were substantial disparities between boys and girls who had permissive parenting styles. It revealed favorable and substantial differences in academic attainment, excitement, excitability, inventiveness, and maturity. Mental health, morality, self-control, sensitivity, self-sufficiency, social warmth, and tension are all factors to consider. The remainder of the personality variables, such as adaptability, competitiveness, creativity, general ability, guilt proneness, individuality, and leadership, did not reveal a significant difference between boys and girls when it came to permissive parenting style.

Adolescent boys with permissive parenting styles have higher mean scores on personality development than girls. Adolescent boys showed high mean scores on practically all personality traits, according to the findings.

Academic accomplishment, guilt proneness, social warmth, maturity, morality, sensitivity and tension were all high scores for adolescent girls. As a result, it was evident that teenage guys' personality development was superior to that of girls. Despite the fact that the parents had chosen a liberal parenting approach, gender inequalities were considerable. Boys with permissive parents developed their personalities more than girls with the same parenting style.

When compared to girls, adolescent boys with permissive parenting styles have higher mean scores on personality development. Adolescent boys scored well on practically all personality aspects, including adaptability, leadership, innovation, mental health, competitiveness, creativity, enthusiasm boldness, excitability, general ability, individuality, self-control, and self-sufficiency, as evidenced by the findings.

Academic performance, maturity, sensitivity, social warmth, guilt proneness, morality, and tension were all high on the list of personality traits for adolescent girls. As a result, it was evident that teenage guys' personality development was superior to that of girls. Despite the fact that the parents had chosen a permissive parenting approach, there were substantial disparities between the two genders. Boys with permissive parents developed their personalities more than girls with the same parenting style.

Table: 3 Gender differences in personality dimensions under authoritarian parenting style

Sr. No.	Personality Dimensions	Boys		Girls		Z Value
		Means	S.D.	Means	S.D.	
1	Adaptability	6.1333	2.0634	7.6333	1.9911	4.1677**
2	Academic Achievement	6.2333	1.4667	5.0333	1.8286	2.2312*

3	Boldness	8.8333	3.0522	5.5333	1.2794	6.2634**
4	Competition	6.8667	2.1292	5.6	1.734	2.5698**
5	Creativity	6.1	2.354	7.5667	2.6741	2.2935**
6	Enthusiasm	7.0423	2.193	5.0333	2.1891	2.1353**
7	excitability	7.4333	1.942	6.9667	1.9737	3.1265**
8	General Ability	6.4667	2.7099	7.1333	1.9429	0.2785 NS
9	Guilt Proneness	6.6	2.5134	7.5333	1.852	1.6654 NS
10	Individualism	6.9333	2.2427	5.4333	1.7357	2.9466**
11	Innovation	7.1	2.6438	5.4333	2.2234	2.6878**
12	Leadership	6.8667	1.9286	5.6667	1.7876	4.8019**
13	Maturity	6.8667	1.5698	7.3	2.5617	0.8035 NS
14	Mental Health	8.2333	2.0957	5.9667	2.5391	4.4567**
15	Morality	6.6667	1.7876	7.2667	2.5722	1.0671 NS
16	Self Control	8.0333	3.1784	6.1	1.4937	3.0668**
17	Sensitivity	6.8333	2.2118	5.9333	2.05	1.2284 NS
18	Self-Sufficiency	6.9333	2.2118	5.9333	2.05	1.2284 NS
19	Social warmth	8.5	2.7133	8.6672	2.2642	1.5108 NS
20	Tension	8.3667	2.0424	10.3667	1.4735	4.4241**
	Total	151.1333	12.2072	134.2333	7.9903	6.4199**

The above table 3 indicates that significant differences were found between the boys and girls belonging to authoritarian parenting style. Almost all characteristics showed favourable and substantial differences, including adaptation, academic accomplishment, boldness, competitiveness, originality, excitement, and excitability. Individualism, mental health, self-control, originality, leadership, sensitivity, and tension are all important characteristics. There was no substantial difference between males and girls in terms of overall competence, guilt proneness, maturity, self-sufficiency, and social friendliness.

Adolescent boys from authoritarian parenting styles had higher mean scores on personality development than girls. Adolescent boys exhibited high mean scores in practically all domains of personality development, including academic accomplishment, boldness, competitiveness, enthusiasm, excitability, individuality, creativity, leadership, mental health, and self-control. parenting style developed their personalities more than girls with the same parenting style.

Adolescent girls performed well on a number of aspects, including flexibility, inventiveness, maturity, morality, sensitivity, social warmth, and tension. As a result, it was evident that the personality development of teenage guys was superior to that of adolescent girls. Though the parents used an authoritarian parenting style, there were significant disparities between boys and girls as compared to democratic and permissive presenting methods. Boys raised with an authoritarian parenting style developed their personalities more than girls raised with the same parenting style. Most of the studies found that who discovered that females needed more parental assistance and had more demands than boys. Despite the fact that the parents used an authoritarian parenting style, there were significant disparities between boys and girls when compared to democratic and permissive parenting approaches. Boys with authoritarian parents developed their personalities more than girls with the same parenting approaches. This might be due to the parents' gender role socialization techniques when it comes to raising their children.

The findings showed that boys developed their personalities better than girls in all three parenting types (democratic, permissive and authoritarian).

Table:4 Gender differences in personality development of adolescents among the three parenting styles

Sr. No	Parenting Styles	Girls		Boys		Z Value
		Mean	S.D	Mean	S.D	
1	Democratic	158.2667	11.4649	163.3667	8.5439	1.9666*
2	Permissive	147.7333	9.3521	160.5667	17.1096	3.6521**

3	Authoritarian	134.2333	7.9903	151.1333	12.2072	6.4199**
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From the table 4 it was manifest that adolescents from democratic parents had better personality development and it is followed by permissive and authoritarian parenting style. As a result of the findings, teenagers with democratic parenting styles had superior personality development.

In all three parenting methods, adolescent boys scored higher on personality development than girls (democratic, permissive and authoritarian). In all three parenting approaches, boys developed better personalities than girls.

The findings revealed that there was a substantial link between parenting approaches and personality development. Democratic parenting style was shown to be favourably and substantially connected to teenage personality development, with sex of the kid being one of the factors. The mother's education and employment, as well as the kind of household, are all factors to consider. The authoritarian parenting style was shown to have a detrimental impact on teenage personality development. Only two factors, the child's sex and the mother's work, were positively connected to teenage personality development in the case of authoritarian parenting. As a consequence of the findings, it is apparent that democratic parenting is the most popular parenting style.

CONCLUSION

Adolescents with democratic parents had superior personality development. This may be because democratic parents are sensitive and receptive to their children's needs, which influences adolescent personality development. Authoritative/democratic parents are reasonable and develop linguistic self-will and autonomy. Results shows gender variations in personality development scores among parenting approaches. In all three parenting methods, teenage boys scored higher on personality development than girls (democratic, permissive and authoritarian). Consequently, boys' personality development was better than girls'. This may be because parents and society expect more from guys as breadwinners. This may be related to culture and gender favouring boys as future breadwinners. This may be because guys are taught to be more independent and outspoken. This may be related to increasing emphasis on masculinity. Parental support positively affects teens' academic achievement, according to a study. The study examined the effect of parental support in meeting adolescents' needs and academic achievement. Girls required greater parental support and had more needs than boys.

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