

Parenting Styles And Their Relation To Adolescents' Personality: A Case Study In Odisha

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Abstract: Human life completes its journey through various stages and one of the most vital stages is adolescence. It is the most crucial period of human development. A properly groomed adolescent is bound to be a well- developed and organized personality who can think and act rationally. All this comes from their family environment. Parenting styles and its impacts on adolescents' personality development has been an area of interest in the field of psychology. This study aims to identify the parenting style and their relationship with adolescents' personality. Equal number of adolescent boys and girls (each 50) were selected purposively from two different school of Balangir District, Odisha. Parental Authority Questionnaire (PAQ) and Five-Factor Personality Questionnaire had been used for this purpose. The findings showed that parenting style which is most widely practiced is the authoritative parenting style with $M = 39.2$, followed by authoritarian with $M = 33.6$ and permissive with $M = 26.3$. Mean score differences indicate that Openness to Experience, Conscientiousness, Extraversion and Agreeableness was better in authoritative parenting style than authoritarian and permissive. Neuroticism was found to be high in authoritarian parenting style with mean score of 3.14 The analysis also reveals that authoritative parenting style has a significant relationship with Openness. Permissive parenting has significant correlation with extraversion. However, there is no significant relationship between authoritarian parenting style and adolescents' personality.

Keywords: Adolescents, Personality, Parenting Style, Openness, Extraversion

I. INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is the foundation of adulthood. A properly groomed adolescent is bound to be a well- developed and organized personality who can think and act rationally. All this comes from their family environment. Family has an important role in the development of an adolescent. Individuals learn everything from family and makes parents as a role model. The experiences parents acquire from the demands of the children they tend to change (Malhas & Abdouni, 1997; Weiss & Schwarz, 1996); some parents shape their child according to their way of upbringing. As a result parents realize about the different styles of parenting. Consequently, they show different upbringing styles (Baumrind, 1991; John, 1989).

Researchers have identified different types of parenting styles. These parenting styles can influence in molding children's personality and traits. The vital role of personality

in one's success and growth can't be ignored so complete focus should be given in the development of a child's personality in each phase of his academic life by his family, Society, school and teachers. Hurlock, (1978) according to him the personality comes from the Latin word "Persona" meaning mask. According to this root, personality is the impression we make on others; the mask we present to the world. McCrae and Costa (1992) and McCrae and John (1992) described personality along five dimensions or five main factors, including openness to experience, conscientiousness, extroversion, agreeableness and neuroticism.

Baumrind (1971) has conceptualized three different types of parenting styles: authoritative, authoritarian and permissive. Authoritative reflects parenting with a balance in discipline and affection, reasoning with children and being responsive to children's demand. Authoritarian parenting values obedience and favor power assertion. It is way of traditional parenting where the child has given no autonomy but has to accept the

disciple without question. In permissive parenting, parents give children high level of freedom and do not restraint from their behavior unless physical harm involved (Seguin & d'Entremont, 2006; Rossman & Rea, 2005). The individuals behavior and personality development affected by what parenting style he/she receives from the parents and this in turn affects different areas of life of the person.

According to Anand, A. and Bhanot, S. (2007), home influence can be identified as a very important variable that has potential for promoting directly or indirectly student's personality development. Various studies have been performed indicating that one of the most effective factors on the development and formation of adolescent's personality is their parent's parenting practices (Belsky & Barrendz, 2002; Prinzieh et al., 2004). Parenting styles are patterns for children's training that is formed by the normative interaction of parents and how they response to children's behavior (Kaplan et al., 2002; cited in Desjardins, 2009). The present investigation focus on the parenting styles and their relationship with the personality profiles of adolescents'.

OBJECTIVE

- ✓ To find out the relationship between parenting style and personality of adolescents'.

II. MATERIALS AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Balangir is a city and municipality in Balangir district in the state of Odisha, India. Balangir has a rich cultural heritage. It is flanked in the northwest by the Gandhamardan hill. Many hill streams traverse it. Population wise Balangir is the third largest city (Census 2011) in Western Odisha after Rourkela and Sambalpur. The Balangir District is surrounded by Subarnapur district in east, Nuapada District in the west, Kalahandi District in the south and Bargarh District in the north. The District covers an area of 6575 sq.km. The present study was conducted in the year 2016 on 100 adolescent students from two different schools. The type of study was purposive with the aim to find out the parenting styles and their relationship with the personality profiles of adolescents'.

The main tool used in the study was pre designed interview schedule consisted of general and specific information, Parental Authority Questionnaire (PAQ) which consist of 30 questions to find out the parenting style and the teenager's personality was assessed by using the Big Five Personality Test (BFI) having 44 number of questions. Data were analyzed by using Statistical Package for the Social Science (SPSS 16.0).

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The data were analyzed by using statistical tests of significance group difference for studying association between the dependent and independent variables in the study. The data were analyzed by using mean and standard deviation. Hundred adolescent boys and girls were selected for the present study.

SL.No	Elements	Low	Average	High	Mean	SD
1	Authoritarian	10	62	28	33.6	2.12
2	Authoritative	5	45	50	39.2	2.24
3	Permissive	22	68	10	26.3	2.75

Table 1: Distribution of Respondents Based on Parenting Style

Based on Table No.1, parenting styles were classified into 3 types and the classification of the mean value is taken to explain the score obtained from the study. The highest score was recorded by the authoritative parenting style with a mean score of 39.2. The second highest score by the authoritarian parenting style with mean score of 33.6 and the third score was permissive parenting style with a mean score of 26.3.

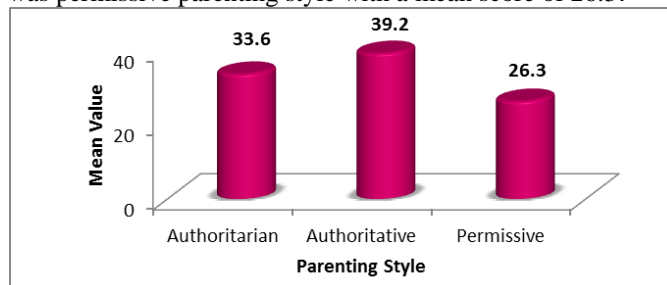


Figure 1: Mean Score of Respondents Based on Parenting Style

Sl. No	Parenting Style / Personality Dimension	Authoritarian		Authoritative		Permissive	
		Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
1	Openness	3.4	1.53	4.21	1.96	4.5	1.36
2	Conscientiousness	2.38	1.78	3.07	2.01	2.31	1.62
3	Extraversion	4.46	1.11	5.28	0.82	4.75	1.18
4	Agreeableness	2.4	1.38	2.64	1.08	2.18	1.51
5	Neuroticism	3.14	1.02	1.64	1.33	2.92	1.06

Table 2: Adolescents' Personality Dimensions Based on Parenting Style

Personality traits are classified into five elements and the mean value is taken to explain the score obtained from the study in table no.2. Mean score differences indicate that Openness to Experience, Conscientiousness, Extraversion and Agreeableness was better in authoritative parenting style than authoritarian and permissive. Neuroticism was found to be high in authoritarian parenting style with mean score of 3.14 as compare to authoritative and permissive parenting style with mean score of 1.64 and 2.92.

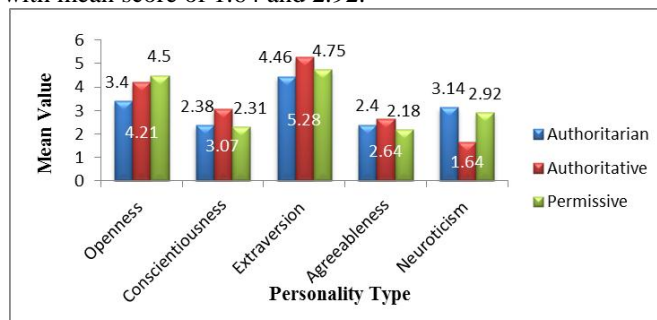


Figure 2: Mean score of Adolescents' Personality Dimensions Based on Parenting Style

Variables	Openness	Cn	En	Ag	Nm	An	Av	Pv
Openness	-							
Cn	.129	-						
En	-.159	-.347	-					
Ag	.146	-.076	.294	-				
Nm	-.127	.298	-.151	.356	-			
An	.137	-.160	-.265	-.013	-.072	-		
Av	.347**	-.200	-.043	.194	-.098	.432	-	
Pv	-.173	.121	.473*	.253	.105	-.589**	-.503*	-

Table 3: Correlation of adolescents' Personality with Parenting Style

Note: Conscientiousness (Cn), Extraversion (En), Agreeableness (Ag), Neuroticism (Nm), Authoritarian (An), Authoritative (Av), Permissive (Pv). * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$

From Table No 3, it can be seen that authoritative parenting has significant positive correlation ($r = .347$, $p < .01$) with openness. This indicates authoritative parenting increases curiosity, imagination and excitability in adolescents'. It was also noticed that permissive parenting has significant correlation with extraversion. This indicates that adolescents' of permissive parent always like to be around people and enjoys being the center of attention.

IV. CONCLUSION

The present investigation aims to find out the relationship between parenting styles and personality of adolescents'. Authoritative parenting has shown an interaction with openness to express in adolescents and permissive parenting has shown an interaction with extraversion, where as authoritarian parenting did not show any interaction with adolescents' personality. The finding of this study implies that parents play a significant role in development of positive personality among adolescents. Thus, it is essential that parents should be equipped with appropriate knowledge and skills so that they can provide better guidance to their

adolescents' positive development in each and every field of their life.

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