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REVIEW ARTICLE

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## PARENTAL STYLES AND PERCEPTION OF PARENTAL AUTHORITY: A CORRELATIONAL STUDY AMONG ADOLESCENTS

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### ABSTRACT

The study explores the dynamic concept of parenting and its vital role in child development, focusing on the intricacies of child-rearing behaviors and the emotional climate parents provide. It emphasizes how different parenting styles, such as authoritative and authoritarian, are closely linked to the qualities of parent-adolescent relationships, like cohesion and conflict. This research aims to assess parenting styles and adolescents' perceptions of parental authority, as well as the relationship between these perceptions and socio-demographic variables. Using a quantitative correlational approach with a sample size of 70 adolescents and their parents from Chitkara University in Rajpura, Punjab, the study employed parenting style and parental authority questionnaires. The findings revealed that most parents favored an authoritative parenting style (mean=4.29) over authoritarian (mean=2.49) and permissive (mean=2.25) styles, and adolescents perceived their parents as more authoritative (mean=37.56) than permissive (mean=32.61) and less authoritarian (mean=31.20). The study concludes that there is a positive correlation between parenting styles and the parent-adolescent relationship.

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## INTRODUCTION

### Background of the Study

Parents are the guardians who supply their children with almost all of life's requirements, such as love, affection, food, and education. Parenting styles are a vital ingredient in a family since they are linked to a parent's behaviour and how a teenager interprets it. In developmental and family psychology, different types of parenting styles and parent-child interaction traits are major research issues. The linkage between parenting styles and parent-adolescent relationships has been studied extensively. Rarely has the mechanism of parenting styles been studied in regard to parent-adolescent relationships. In a sample of youth from mainland China, the current study explored the impact of adolescent desires for liberation and parental authority policy beliefs on the relationship among parenting styles and relationship conflict and homogeneity fluctuation. Adolescence is a critical period of development just because it encompasses the transition from infancy to adulthood, as well as a shift from parental dependency to a desire for independence. Primary sources of protection and development are the parent-child relationship and the family environment. A warm, welcoming relationship with a parent who oversees the child's actions, as well as a safe and open home environment, nurtures positivity in youngsters and offers emotional and material support for the growing teenager.

Adolescents who have a positive opinion of their parent-adolescent relationship are less likely to engage in delinquent and dangerous behaviours, whereas those who have a negative perception of their parent-adolescent relationship are more likely to engage in problem behaviours such as drug use. Parenting Beliefs are a set of ideas on how to raise a child. In India, family is vital to life and plays a significant role in the socialisation of youngsters. The mother's role is extensively emphasised in the socialisation of children. Furthermore, the family environment is just as important as the mother's role as a parent.

**Need of the study:** Parenting is a dynamic notion that encompasses child rearing behaviour as well as emotional support provided by parents to their children. It is a crucial concept in developmental psychology since it affects a child's growth. Adding to the complexity of understanding the "new man" teenage Harrison Dashiff and Davies propose that how adolescents view their parents' parenting approaches, whether effective or ineffective, has an impact on the amount of risky behaviour they are likely to engage in. Adolescents who believe their parents have an authoritarian, permissive, or rejecting / neglectful parenting style are more likely to engage in at-risk behaviour due to emotional conflict with their parents, whereas authoritative parenting style is the opposite. The current style aims to establish a link between parenting styles and parental authority perceptions, as well as to comprehend the consequences of adopting any one of them.

## Objectives of the study

- To assess the Parenting Style of parents.
- To assess the Perception of Parental Authority among adolescents.
- To find the relationship between Parenting Styles & Perception of Parental Authority.
- To find out the association between Perception of Parental authority with socio-demographic Variables.

## Delimitations

The study was delimited to-

1. To the adolescents & Parents of Chitkara University, Punjab.

# LITERATURE REVIEW

## Literature related to the knowledge regarding effects of parenting styles on parent adolescents relationship

**Xinwen Bi, Yiqun Yang, et al. (2018)**, 633 Chinese adolescents were studied in a co-relational study. The researchers looked at the relationships between parenting styles and aspects of the parent-adolescent relationship, as well as the mediating impacts of teenagers' behavioural autonomy expectations and parental authority attitudes, and whether adolescent gender reduced these effects. The data was gathered using the Chinese version of the Family Adaptation and Cohesion Evaluation Scales' cohesion subscale. There were ten items on this scale. They evaluated parenting styles using a one-way ANOVA with the groups as factors on the standardised scores of parenting style aspects. Data was obtained after the individuals gave their consent. The researchers indicated that efforts should be made to eliminate non-authoritative parenting approaches and develop acceptable levels of autonomy expectations through preventive and intervention.

**Pritha Saha, Rekha Wagani (2017)** In a study of 130 Kolkata teens, researchers discovered a link between parenting style, self-esteem, and violence. The investigation's purpose is to determine whether there is a link between adolescent aggression and self-esteem. The Scale of Parenting Style, Coppersmith Self Esteem Scale, and Aggression Questionnaire were employed as tools. Pearson's Correlations were used to examine the data, and graphs for the independent and dependent variables were created. The findings demonstrate that whereas self-esteem is strongly linked to diverse parenting methods, violence is unrelated to any parenting style. The outcome can be applied in a classroom or therapy context.

**Afriani, Siti Nor Yaacob, Rozumah Baharudin, Nurdeng Deuraseh (2012)**, A study with 311 students was conducted in Banda Aceh, Indonesia, to see if there was a link between styles of parenting and social responsibility of adolescents. The primary goal of this research was to determine whether there was a link between parenting style and teenage social responsibility. The "Parental Authority Questionnaire" (PAQ) and the "Social and Personal Responsibility Scale" (SPRS), both in Indonesian, were used to analyze the styles of parenting and social responsibility. The data were analyzed using SPSS. Authoritarian parenting styles ( $r$  mother=.19,  $p$ 0.01 and  $r$  father=.20,  $p$ 0.01) and permissive parenting styles ( $r$  mother=.36,  $p$ 0.01 and  $r$  father=.33,  $p$ 0.01) appear to be highly associated to children's academic achievement. The results of this study showed that parents are still a crucial factor in teenagers' social adjustment. Cultural beliefs may influence parenting behaviour and child outcomes, according to the study.

**Laura Lara J G Smetana (1995)**, conducted research on parenting methods and In Chile, Mahia Saracosti (2019) the effect of parental participation on children's academic success was explored. The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between parental involvement in school and children's academic progress. It

polled 498 parents from 16 Chilean public elementary schools with children in the second and third grades. The five Hoover Dempsey and Sandler scales were used. In a one-way ANOVA analysis of the standardised scores of the five parental participation scales, the clusters were employed as factors. Significant differences in academic achievement scores were found between the three groups of parental participation profiles ( $F(2,430)=5.37$ ,  $p=0.003$ ,  $n_2=0.03$ ). There have been three unique parental profiles revealed.

The effects of parenting techniques on teenage development were the subject of the research on parenting throughout adolescence. A total of 110 sixth, eighth, and tenth grade adolescents, along with their parents, have been included in the study. The Parental Authority Questionnaire and Steinberg and Silverberg's 20-item Likert scale were used in this study. ANOVA was used to perform the analysis on moral, conventional, and personal items, respectively. Rule legitimacy and rule obligation variables can be seen as measures of parental restrictiveness. An overall examining of parenting styles revealed significant differences between adolescent's and parent's perceptions of both mother and father,  $\chi^2(df=3)=65.82$ , 24.30,  $ps<.0001$ . The findings indicate that parent's judgments of the legitimacy of parental authority differed as function of parenting styles. Therefore, differences were primarily over the boundaries of adolescent's personal jurisdiction and to lesser extend. It was concluded that, conceptions of parental authority and parenting styles both contribute equally and significant to emotional autonomy and adolescent-parent conflict.

**Roxanne Henry (2010)**, A study was done to see if there was a link between perceived parenting styles and adolescent substance abuse. The study's main goal was to see if there was a link between perceived parenting styles and adolescent substance abuse. It involved 239 adolescents from Mitchell's Plain's three schools. The Drug Use Disorders Identification Tests were required of the participants (DUDIT). The Parental Authority Questionnaire and the Biographical Questionnaire were utilised as tools in this study. The subjects' personal information was kept private, and they gave their informed consent. The analysis was carried out using SPSS, a data analysis application available at the University of the Western Cape. A reduction in substance use was found to be significantly correlated to a perceived authoritative parenting style. There were no significant links between perceived permissiveness and authoritarian parenting styles, however. It's possible that perceived authoritative parenting approaches are linked to a reduction in adolescent substance abuse. It was advised that parents undergo psychoeducation regarding their parenting practises as a preventive measure against future substance use in teenagers.

## Tool's description

### There are three components to the tool:

Section A- Socio demographic include Age, Gender, Educational status of mother and father, No. of siblings.

Section B- Parenting style questionnaire for parents.

Section C- Parental authority questionnaire for adolescents.

## Content Validity

Parenting style questionnaire is a standardized tool given by Robin, C., Mandleco, B Olsen S. F., & Hart, C. H. (1995).

Parental Authority Questionnaire used in this is a standardized factor loading for the three-factor model of the PAQ-short version.

## Procedure for gathering data

- Every department of Chitkara University in Punjab granted formal approval to perform the study.
- It was proposed to implement a self-structured interview.

**Ethical consideration:** Permission obtained from head of every Department of Chitkara University, Punjab.

**Plan of Data Analysis:** Using descriptive and inferential statistics, data was analysed and interpreted in accordance with the objectives. The socio-demographic factors were described using frequency and percentage distribution. Mean & Standard Deviation of different parenting style of Parents and Perception of Parental Authority among Adolescents. The correlation coefficient was used to analyze the connection between parental parenting style and adolescents' perceptions of parental authority.

## Major Findings

### Section I: Analysis of socio-demographic variables

Most of the respondents were (64%) 19 years old, (30%) 18 year old and (3%) 17 year olds. Female respondents were in majority than male respondents (67%). Maximum number of mother's (44%) were graduated, (36%) were high school graduates, (11%) illiterate and (9%) had done masters/PhD. Maximum number of father's (46%) were graduated, (29%) were high school graduates, (20%) had done masters/PhD (6%) illiterate. Most of the respondents (56%) had one sibling, (30%) had two siblings, (10%) had three siblings and (4%) had four siblings. Most of the respondents were (50%) second born child, (30%) were third born child, (10%) were first born child, (7%) were fourth born child and (3%) were any other.

### Section II: Assessment of Parenting styles of parents.

**Objective I:** To assess the Parenting Style of parents.

- Mean score of Authoritative parenting style was 4.29 and mean scores of Authoritarian & Permissive Parenting were 2.49 and 2.25 respectively
- It was found that Authoritative parenting Style was adopted more than Authoritarian & Permissive Parenting style by parents.

### Section III: Assessment of Perception of Parenting styles among adolescents.

**Objective III:** To assess the Perception of Parental Authority among adolescents

It was found that most of the adolescents perceived their parents are more (37.56) authoritative than (32.61) Permissive and (31.20) less authoritarian.

### Section IV: Parenting Styles and Children's Perceptions of Parental Authority

**Objective IV:** Determine the association between parenting styles and parental authority perceptions. The co-relation between parenting style of Parents & Perception of Parental Authority among adolescents was 0.382 calculated by Karl Pearson method. It was found that there is Positive co-relational Between Parenting Style & Parent adolescents- relationship

**Objective V:** To analyze the association of between Perception of Parental authority with their selected socio-demographic variables.

- It was found that age was significantly associated with Authoritative Parental Authority among adolescents (DF=2/66), (P Value= 0.945).
- It was found that all other socio-demographic variables were not significantly associated with perception of parental authority among adolescents.

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