

Parenting Style's Impact on Children's Behaviour

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For a long time, developmental psychologists have been curious about how parenting influences a child's growth. However, finding concrete cause-and-effect relationships between particular parental behaviours and later child behaviour is quite challenging. Some children who were nurtured in very different surroundings may subsequently develop remarkably similar personalities. But on the other hand, youngsters reared in the same household and environment but who live together can have wildly distinct personalities. Despite these difficulties, experts assert connections between parenting practices and the results these practices have on kids. And some claim that these consequences persist into adult conduct. This study will analyze several parenting philosophies and how they affect children. In order to accomplish this, the article will examine the four basic parenting philosophies based on Baumrind's theory and analyze the effects of each on the child. For this

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purpose, secondary data has been collected from various sources- Journals, Books and Websites.

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1. Introduction

Parenting that prepares children for the needs of the particular subculture or culture in which they live is good. However, certain generalizations can be made regarding the characteristics of effective parenting. We can learn a lot about the parenting practices that best prepare kids for life in the real world. Parenting style is the general tone of parent-child interactions, according to Darling and Steinberg (1993). Setting the tone for the parent's interactions with the child is an adequate context. Parenting practices influence child growth. Children's psychological and social development is impacted. One's own parents' influence significantly affects one's parenting style. Parenting style is influenced by a parent's temperament, educational background, cultural background, social status, and spouse. Parenting style is influenced by the child's and parent's temperament, and the mother's and father's parenting philosophies may differ (Belsky, 2005).

Because of this, the article discusses many parenting techniques parents use when growing their kids. Every parent has a unique way of interacting with and guiding their children. The morals, principles, and behaviour of a child are usually determined through this bond. Researchers have classified parenting styles into four, five, or even more psychological categories. Only four parenting styles will be covered in this article: authoritarian, authoritative, permissive, and uninvolved. Every group uses a different strategy for how parents bring up their kids. Each parent will typically fit into such groups and occasionally exhibit traits from another type. Situational factors can also affect parenting style.

2. Review of Literature

Authoritarian parents are characterized by limited attentiveness and high demands, according to Hoskins (2014). In this parenting approach, parents emphasize obedience to authority and hence anticipate being obeyed in a less friendly atmosphere without justification. Additionally, authoritarian parents show little interest in and trust in their kids. A child's behaviour is frequently strictly

controlled, and open communication is discouraged. In other words, it has generally accepted that an authoritarian parent uses coercion and punishment, thinks a child should follow the rules and behave appropriately and is forceful and controlling. The parent-child bond and the child's autonomy are both constrained by the authoritarian parenting style since parents are more focused on maintaining the traditional family unit.

Baumrind was the first to propose an authoritative parenting approach. Baumrind (1966) asserts that authoritative parents' guide their kids in a reasoned and issue-focused way. Since this parenting style is more demanding, parents typically welcome effective communication and healthy relationships (Piko & Balazs, 2012). According to Nijhof and Engels (2007), an authoritative parenting style is crucial for adolescent children's psychological and social growth. This is especially true because an authoritative parenting style promotes the development of the children's more significant levels of self-reliance, self-esteem, and ability to apply efficient coping mechanisms, as well as their excellent self (Parker & Benson, 2004).

In contrast to ignoring parents that are neither responsive nor demanding, Hoskins (2014) claims that permissive parents demonstrate low demandingness and high levels of responsiveness. For example, when speaking with adolescents about family matters, they respond in a way that affirms their impulses, actions, and desires more. They also avoid enforcing behavioural control on their children, do not impose boundaries, and only have a few behavioural expectations for their children. From this vantage point, it is possible to claim that permissive parents truly let teenagers actively participate without worrying about their behaviour.

3. Methodology

This study is based on secondary data which has been collected from journals, websites, newspapers, books and reports.

4. The Four Parenting Styles

Over 100 preschool-aged children were the respondents of a 1960s study by psychologist Diana Baumrind. She uncovered some significant aspects of parenting using naturalistic observation, parental interviews, and other study techniques. These characteristics include enforcing rules, friendliness and nurturing modes of communication, and standards for maturity and control.

The majority of parents, according to Baumrind, exhibit one of three parenting styles based on these dimensions. A 4th parenting style may be added, according to further studies by Maccoby and Martin. Each of these factors has a remarkable impact on how children behave. These parenting styles were divided into categories primarily based on two parenting behaviours: parental warmth and parental control. Parental control is “the degree to which parents govern their children’s behaviour,” ranging from being overly demanding to be lenient when enforcing laws and regulations.

4.1 Authoritative Parenting Style

Parents with an authoritative parenting style, like authoritarian parents, set standards for their kids’ behaviour by establishing rules and regulations. It is far more democratic to parent in this manner, in any case. Parents in control of the situation are receptive to their kids’ needs and eager to answer their inquiries. While having high expectations for their kids, these parents nonetheless show them affection, give them feedback, and give them enough support. These parents are more loving and understanding than harsh when their kids don’t live up to expectations. According to Baumrind, “parents should watch over their kids’ behaviour and instil firm rules. Despite not being obtrusive and constrictive, they are aggressive. They use encouraging rather than harsh techniques of discipline. They want their kids to possess assertive, socially responsible, self-reliant, and cooperative traits.”

4.2 Authoritarian Parenting Style

In authoritarian parenting style, children are expected to adhere to the rigid regulations set by their parents. Typically, punishment is imposed for violation of such restrictions. Authoritarian parents impose these regulations without explanation. Instead, the parent may respond, “Because I said so,” when asked to explain. These parents have great expectations but are not very receptive to their children. They want their children to be exceedingly well-behaved and error-free, yet they offer little guidance regarding what they should do or avoid in the future. Mistakes are often punished severely, but their offspring are frequently left wondering what they did wrong. Baumrind says that these parents are “obedience- and status-driven” and demand their directives to be followed without question. As a result, they are

frequently characterized as bossy and autocratic. Their philosophy is “sparing the rod, spoiling the youngster.” They anticipate unquestioning compliance from children.

4.3 Permissive Parenting Style

Children raised by permissive parents frequently struggle with self-control and contentment. The likelihood of these kids having issues with authority is higher, and they often have academic difficulties. Although it avoids making demands or imposing any limitations, the permissive parenting style is caring and welcoming of children. When they are not yet mature enough, children of permissive parents are given much freedom to make their judgments. They are free to watch as much television as they like, eat meals when they feel like it, and go to bed when they feel like it. Both etiquette training and domestic tasks are not required of them. Although some permissive parents genuinely believe that this method of child parenting is optimal, many others lack confidence in their capacity to shape their children’s behaviour and are chaotic and incompetent in running their families (Berk, 1998). However, they are more likely to engage in destructive behaviour. Children with permissive parents typically have strong self-esteem and good social skills. However, many of them find it challenging to take accountability.

4.4 Uninvolved Parenting Style

All life domains rank uninvolved parenting as the lowest. These kids frequently lack self-control, feel inadequate, and perform less competently than their peers. Love and boundaries are essential for a child’s development. They won’t acquire self-control and may become highly egotistical, rowdy, and uninformed if indulged or neglected and given little instruction. And suppose they get too much direction, like the kids of authoritarian parents. In that case, they won’t have many opportunities to learn how to be independent and may lack confidence in their decision-making capacity. Men and women are less sure about how to raise children in today’s complex society than they were in earlier ones. Therefore, it is essential for the welfare of the next generation and community to define parenting principles and to put them into practice in a warm, helpful, and suitably demanding manner.

According to research, there is not a single parenting style that is the best or most appropriate, although psychologists think the

authoritative parenting style is now the most advantageous. According to them, this approach is the most adaptable and strikes the ideal balance between parental authority and parental affection. The highest positive outcomes and the healthiest relationships with their parents continue to be found among children raised by strict parents. However, it is crucial to recognize that there are various elements at play when it comes to raising children, with cultural differences playing a significant role. It is crucial to keep in mind how culture affects the family. When a youngster lives in a secure environment, it has been discovered that giving them some flexibility and freedom will bode well for the kid and result in favourable consequences. Therefore, this may not be the case for a youngster who lives in a high-risk setting.

Such conditions would necessitate a higher level of management for a child. The child in this situation is privileged since they do not experience gender or racial prejudice and can grow up in a secure neighbourhood. There are no socioeconomic demands on the family because his parents' ability to afford to reside in such a community indicates they are financially secure. As an illustration, consider a little Asian girl who grew up in a mobile home without needing a father. For such families, establishing strict goals and being strict with their children works best, as evidenced by the children achieving more remarkable academic accomplishments, which Asians regard highly (Bornstein and Bornstein, 2007). In addition, a substantial portion of ethnic minority families resides in risky neighbourhoods, where safety is a significant concern. This necessitates parents imposing strict guidelines and curfews despite opposition from their kids because it is the safest choice. A more permissive parenting approach would be preferable in this case rather than an authoritarian one (Kopko, 2007).

Elders are highly esteemed in nations like India. Our culture teaches us that older people are the most knowledgeable and that their advice is always accurate. Age is intimately correlated with wisdom and intellect in our culture. Therefore the older a person is, the more they know since they have "experienced more." Regarding this, disobeying our parents' wishes is nearly a sin and discouraged. Most of our parents had rigid parents who did not allow any flexibility when they were growing up, and we frequently overhear them complaining to us about how they were never let to do the things that we are now free to do. They feel it is the most successful

parenting approach and a sure-fire recipe for success because their parents had been authoritarian, and the majority of the parents of their peers were the same, and they use the same techniques on their kids. Like most parents worldwide, Indian parents have great expectations for their kids, and they think that imposing strict rules on them will help them achieve those goals.

5. The Impact of Parenting Styles

How do these parenting practices affect a child's development? Numerous studies about the effects of parenting styles on kids have been conducted in addition to Baumrind's original study of 100 pre-schoolers. Findings include :

- ▶ Authoritative parenting tends to produce children who are content, capable, and successful, while authoritarian parenting approaches typically produce children who are loyal & proficient but rank below in happiness, social awareness, and ego.
- ▶ Children raised with permissive parenting frequently struggle with self-control and contentment.
- ▶ Uninvolved parenting styles rate lowest in all life domains, with these kids more likely to struggle with authority and have lower academic performance.
- ▶ These kids frequently lack self-control, feel inadequate, and perform less competently than their peers.

6. The Advantages of Authoritative Parenting

Children with authoritative parents are now more likely to obey their commands because they are perceived as rational, fair, and just. Children are also much more likely to learn these lessons because these parents explain the rules and the rules themselves. Instead of simply adhering to the rules out of fear of punishment, the kids of authoritative parents can comprehend why the rules are in place, comprehend that they are fair, and work to adhere to them to satisfy their internalized sense of what is right and wrong.

7. Conclusion

Society tends to think that parenting comes naturally to parents and that they automatically know how to raise their children regarding caring, potty training, esteem development, and other issues. It's becoming more evident that this is the case. Modern

parents are more willing to admit that they don't always know the best course of action or that they might not wish to raise their kids as they did. It's become harder to rely on parenting methods from the past as a result of societal developments. India is opening up to western influences, which is accelerating social development. Children are forced to deal with problems their parents would have never imagined because of how quickly these changes occur. The parenting practices used in their homes are a major contributing factor to most mental health issues affecting kids and teenagers. Parents should understand the effects of various parenting philosophies on children's growth. There is little research on parenting in India, despite the importance of the topic.

In contrast, modern families provide their kids more freedom and laxer disciplining procedures regardless of their financial situation. Several factors, including the number of children, the child's and parents' personalities, the parents' views, and the family's structure, can influence how parents raise their children. As society changes, parenting practices must adapt. Parenting in the present era requires a high level of parenting awareness. Even though other communal organizations now perform the majority of the duties once performed by families, parents continue to be the primary socializers of their offspring. As a result, society is significantly impacted by their parenting style. In children's growth, parenting style plays a significant role. Family parenting practices have an impact on a child's socio-emotional development. Parenting styles need to be given more consideration by parents, educators, and mental health experts. Society also has to devise strategies for educating parents about this issue.

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