



A Study on The Relationship Between Parenting Styles and Adolescents Personality Factors

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ABSTRACT

Adolescence is a period during which a person develops the attitudes and beliefs necessary for meaningful engagement in society. The adolescent begins to build his own identity in preparation for adulthood, and in the process, he is confronted with numerous questions and decisions that are a part of the adolescent experience. Whereas parenting styles plays a major role in shaping the personality of the adolescents. Hence the study was under taken to find the relationship between parenting styles and adolescents personality factors. Exploratory research design was adopted to select the respondents. A total respondents were 180 parents (either of father/ mother 90) and adolescents (90) aged 12-21 years. Adolescents and parents were selected randomly from schools and colleges located at Guntur district of Andhra Pradesh. Data was collected through personal interview method. Firstly, students are instructed to fill the general information form and to assess the personality factors, Big five personality test by Goldberg (1992) was used. Whereas, parenting style four factor questionnaire by Shyny and Omana (2017). V.G. was adopted to find parenting styles adopted by parents. Data was analyzed through frequency, percentage, and correlation were used. The results from the study revealed that authoritative parenting style was adopted by majority of the adolescents' parents and it had relationship with adolescent's personality factors. Authoritarian, permissive and uninvolved parenting styles had negative influence on personality factors of adolescents.

Key words: Adolescents; Personality development; Parenting styles; Adolescents Personality Factors.

Adolescence is a period during which a person develops the attitudes and beliefs necessary for meaningful engagement in society. The adolescent begins to build his own identity in preparation for adulthood, and in the process, he is confronted with numerous questions and decisions that are a part of the adolescent experience. Discipline is a crucial tool in the process of socialization in which parents steer their children in the direction of what is socially acceptable in their culture (Hurlock, 1978). Discipline is essentially comprised of habit formation, which is guided by particular learning principles. The removal of any of the parts of learning, regardless of the discipline tactics utilized, may result in unfavourable characteristics on the part of the kid, as well as socially unacceptable behaviour. Baumrind (1991) has categorized the methods of disciplining/ parenting in four-fold schemes. Each one of these parenting practices replicates different patterns of parental practices, values and behaviours. 1) Authoritarian 2) Authoritative/ Democratic 3) Permissive / Indulgent

and 4) Uninvolved.

- *Authoritative parenting style:* Authoritative parenting style is defined as parents with high demandingness and responsiveness. Parents with this parenting clearly define rules and consistent discipline and provide support and warmth.
- *Authoritarian parenting style:* Authoritarian parenting is characterized by a low attentiveness and high demand. To acquire conformity, parents with this parenting style utilize harsh punishment in an arbitrary manner, but they rarely provide explanations verbally give-and-take.
- *Permissive parenting style:* Permissive parenting style is characterized as low level of demand and high in responsiveness. Permissive parents are attentive to their children's and satisfy their needs, but they fail to establish sufficient discipline, exercise behaviour control and make demands for adult behaviours.
- *Uninvolved parenting style:* Uninvolved parenting

style is characterized as low in responsiveness and demandingness. Uninvolved parents are parent-centered and they rarely involve in child rearing techniques. These parents not provide comfort nor establish guidelines for their children.

Role of parenting on personality development of adolescents : The patterns of socialization used by parents influence the child's personality. Term personality is derived from Latin word "persona" which means, "mask". Personality is the dynamic organization of the psychophysical systems that determine characteristic behaviour and thought. Adolescents are extremely personality conscious and highly motivated to improve themselves. Personality development in adolescence is due to on-going interaction with environment and hereditary.

McCrae and Costa, 1992 described personality along five dimensions, including openness to experience, conscientiousness, extroversion, agreeableness and neuroticism. Openness to experience is the desire for curiosity, imagination, aesthetics, wisdom, enlightenment and humanism. Conscientiousness is the desire for organization, discipline, autonomy, efficiency, reliability, progressiveness, logic-focused and reflection. Agreeableness refers the desire for amnesty, kindness, benevolence, confidence, empathy, obedience and sacrifice. Neuroticism is the desire to experience anxiety, stress, self-consuming, hostility, impulsiveness, shyness, irrational thinking, depression and low self-esteem (*McCrae and John, 1992; Watson and Clark, 1997*).

Family is the main pillar of child's personality development. Family plays main role in societies, and it has effect on the progress of human's socialization and acculturation. Parental aspects such as parenting and parental behaviour have a substantial effect on teenage psychosocial and personality formation. It is a psychological construct representing standard strategies that parents use in child raising practices. The best effective factors on the formation and development of adolescent personality were found to be parenting practices (*Belsky and Barrendz 2002, Arulsubila and Subasree, 2016*). Parenting style is one of the essential variables of personality growth and development in adolescence. Personality and identity formation during adolescence is influenced by the dyadic parent-child association (*Schofield et al. 2012*). The following objectives will helps to study the relationship between Parenting Styles and

Adolescents Personality Factors.

- i. To study the socio-personal profile and parenting styles adopted by parents
- ii. To study the adolescents personality factors
- iii. To study the relationship between parenting styles and personality factors of adolescents.

METHODOLOGY

To study the relationship between parenting styles and personality factors of adolescents the presents study adopted the Exploratory research design. Participants were 180; 90 parents and 90 adolescents aged 12-21 years (early adolescents 30, middle adolescents 30 and late adolescents 30). Adolescents were selected randomly from schools and colleges located at Guntur district of Andhra Pradesh. Procedures include adolescents were selected from different schools and colleges. The consent form was taken from school, college authority and parents as well as student who are willing to participate. Firstly students are instructed to fill the general information form and to assess the personality factors Big five personality test by *Goldberg (1992)* was used it consists of five dimensions are Extraversion, Neuroticism, Agreeableness, Conscientiousness and Openness to experience. The test consists of fifty items in five dimensions; each dimension consists of 10 items on how true they are about respondent on a five point scale which consists of both positive and negative items. To assess the parenting style adopted by parents parenting style four factors questionnaire was used. It consists of 32 items under four parenting styles each parenting style will get 8 items. To analyze the personality factors and parenting styles frequency, percentage, and correlation were used.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

It was observed from the data that 24 per cent of parents were illiterate and nearly one third of them had finished secondary school education, (22%) of them had completed degree followed by intermediate (19%) and only few of them had studied up to post-graduation (4%).

Regarding the parent's occupation (68%) of them were working in private sector and remaining were in government sector. Majority of the parents (70%) belong to medium income level followed by high and low income respectively (17% and 13%).

It was interesting to note that majority of the

Table 1. General profile of the respondents (N=90)

Profile variables	No.	%
<i>Parents Education</i>		
Illiterate	22	24
Secondary school	27	30
Intermediate	17	19
Degree	20	23
Post Graduate and above	04	04
<i>Occupation</i>		
Government	29	32
Private	61	68
<i>Income</i>		
High	15	17
Medium	63	70
Low	12	13
<i>Type of Family</i>		
Nuclear Family	83	92
Joint Family	07	08
<i>Size of family</i>		
Small (<4 members)	65	72
Medium (5 to 8 members)	18	20
Large (>8 members)	07	08

respondents were from nuclear families (92%). Regarding family size two third of the respondents were in small size followed by medium and large size of the family.

Distribution of parents based on the parenting styles adopted : To assess the parenting styles adopted by parents, Parenting Styles Four Factors questionnaire developed by *Shyny. T.Y and V.G.Omana (2017)* was used and based on the scores obtained parents were characterized into four types. The data is furnished in the following table.

The Table 2 gives the data regarding parent’s parenting style. Majority of the parents belonged to authoritative parenting style (73.33%). Authoritative parents are demanding and responsive. They monitor and tell clear standards for their children’s conduct. Ten per cent of the parents adopted permissive and authoritarian parenting style. The permissive parents are little responsive but not demanding, they allow self-regulation and avoid confrontation whereas parents with authoritarian parenting are highly demanding and directive but not responsive and expect to follow their orders to obeyed without explanation. The uninvolved parenting was adopted only by 4.44 per cent parents. They provide freedom for the children at extreme

Table 2. Distribution of parents based on the parenting styles adopted (N=90)

Types of parenting styles	No.	%
Authoritarian	09	10.00
Authoritative	66	73.33
Permissive	11	12.22
Uninvolved	04	04.44
Total	90	100.00

extent. The results are in line with *Kiadarbandsari, et al. (2016)* study which revealed that majority of the parents adopted authoritative parenting styles followed by permissive, authoritarian and uninvolved parenting styles in their study.

Table 3 depicts the personality factors of selected adolescents.

Openness to experience : The high level of openness to experience was experienced by late adolescents (80%) followed by middle adolescents (67%) and early adolescents (47%). Late adolescents were low in expressing (53%) than the other adolescents. This data concludes that as the age increases there is increase in openness to experience factor. The overall score of openness to experience indicates that most of the adolescents had scored high.

Conscientiousness : Majority of the middle adolescents (83%) had high conscientiousness level followed by late adolescents (67%). Interestingly equal number of early adolescents (50%) had scored high and low in the conscientiousness dimension. It was observed that majority of the middle and late adolescents had high in conscientiousness as compared to early adolescents. Overall, (67%) of the adolescents were experienced high conscientious level.

Extraversion : As per the data it was found that irrespective of age more than fifty per cent of adolescents were found to have low extraversion. This shows that fifty per cent of adolescents were less sociable and expressive.

Agreeableness : It is exciting to note that majority of early (83%), middle (80%) and late (87%) adolescents had high level of agreeableness. Hence the data depicted that most of the adolescent respondents were co-operative, polite and liked by other people.

Neuroticism : Results on neuroticism dimension of personality revealed that eighty seven per cent of late adolescents had low level of neuroticism followed by early and middle adolescents (70% and 57%

Table 3. Frequency distribution of adolescents based on personality factors (N= 90)

Personality Factors	Adolescents age							
	Early adolescents (n=30)		Middle adolescents (n=30)		Late adolescents (n=30)		Total (N = 90)	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
	No.(%)	No.(%)	No.(%)	No.(%)	No.(%)	No.(%)	No.(%)	No.(%)
Openness to experience	14 (47)	16(53)	20 (67)	10 (33)	24 (80)	06 (20)	58 (64)	32 (36)
Conscientiousness	15 (50)	15 (50)	25 (83)	05 (17)	20 (67)	10 (33)	60 (67)	30 (33)
Extraversion	12 (40)	18 (60)	12 (40)	18 (60)	15 (50)	15 (50)	39 (43)	51 (57)
Agreeableness	25 (83)	05 (17)	24 (80)	06 (20)	26 (87)	04 (13)	75 (83)	15 (17)
Neuroticism	09 (30)	21 (70)	13 (43)	17 (57)	04 (13)	26 (87)	26 (29)	64 (71)

*Figures in parenthesis indicate percentages

respectively). The scores on neuroticism dimension of personality of adolescents clearly indicate a significant decrease in the score as the age increases.

Relationship between parenting styles and

Table 4. Relationship between parenting styles and adolescents' personality factors (N = 180)

Parenting styles/Personality factors	r- value
<i>Authoritative parenting style</i>	
Openness to experience	0.024 ^{NS}
Conscientiousness	0.026 ^{NS}
Extraversion	0.266**
Agreeableness	0.274**
Neuroticism	0.140 ^{NS}
<i>Authoritarian parenting style</i>	
Openness to experience	0.005 ^{NS}
Conscientiousness	-0.528**
Extraversion	0.078 ^{NS}
Agreeableness	-0.489**
Neuroticism	0.078 ^{NS}
<i>Permissive parenting style</i>	
Openness to experience	-0.638**
Conscientiousness	-0.569**
Extraversion	0.477**
Agreeableness	-0.260**
Neuroticism	-0.309**
<i>Uninvolved parenting style</i>	
Openness to experience	-0.904**
Conscientiousness	-0.638**
Extraversion	-0.216**
Agreeableness	0.510**
Neuroticism	0.970**

*Significant at the 0.05 level,

**Significant at the 0.01 level

adolescents' personality factors : To study the relationship between parenting styles and personality factors of adolescents, Pearson correlation was used and the data obtained is depicted in the Table 4.

Authoritative parenting style : Table 4 portrays relationship between parent's parenting style and adolescent's personality factors. It was seen that democratic parenting style was correlated with extraversion and agreeableness personality factors while non-significant with remaining dimensions. Authoritative parent usually demanding and responsive. They are democratic and respect the children's rights, due to this reason their children have better in sociability, emotional expressiveness, pro-social behaviour, kindness and affectionate. Similarly, *Vijila et al. (2013)* reported that (authoritative) parenting style has a positive influence towards the adolescent's social competency. *Tomsik et al. (2017)* indicated that an integrative and liberal parenting style supports the extraversion dimension. Even, *Maddahi et al. (2012)* in their study stated that parenting style (authoritative) was significant and correlated with openness to experience personality trait.

Authoritarian parenting style : In case of authoritarian parenting a negative relation was observed with conscientiousness and agreeableness personality factors. Whereas extraversion, openness to experience and neuroticism dimension were observed to be non-significant. Authoritarian parents are dominating but less in response to children's rights and needs. Therefore they do not impact on shaping the personality of children. Even a study by *Datu (2012)* revealed that authoritarian parenting style significantly associated with neuroticism of adolescents.

Permissive parenting style : Permissive parenting

was positively related with extraversion whereas negatively significant with openness to experience, conscientiousness, agreeableness and neuroticism personality factors. These parents are undemanding but not much responsive and overlay tolerant, Hence, undemanding nature of permissive parents negatively influence their adolescent's imagination, insight, curiosity, openness to learn new things and enjoy new experiences

Uninvolved parenting style : Uninvolved parenting is positively related with agreeableness, neuroticism personality factors of adolescents whereas negative significant relation was observed with openness to experience, conscientiousness and neuroticism personality factors. Children of uninvolved parents do not get much guidance, care and attention. In this case adolescents are susceptible to neuroticism personality

trait. The result are in line with the study by *Tomsik et al (2017)* who stated that autocratic and indifferent parenting style supports the neuroticism.

CONCLUSION

The findings of the study concluded that authoritative parenting style was adopted by majority of the adolescents' parents and it had relationship with adolescent's personality factors. Authoritarian, permissive and uninvolved parenting styles had negative influence on personality factors of adolescents. Hence, Democratic parenting style is good than the other parenting styles and it has good impact on adolescent's personality.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The authors have no conflicts of interest.

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