

Impact of Parenting Style on Child Efficiency

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Abstract

Methodology Objective of study The main objective of this present study is to determine the relationship between parenting styles (Authoritative, Authoritarian, Permissive) and children's self efficiency problems. Hypothesis:- In the light of the objectives, the following hypotheses were formulated: 1. High school children reared by Authoritarian, permissive and authoritative parenting style will differ of parenting style. 2. High school children reared by authoritarian, permissive and authoritative parenting style will differ on self-efficiency. There will be a positive correlation between parental Behavioral Control and children's Difficulty scores. Sample 20 sample select to present study among them all are High School Students age group within 12yr to15yr. Tool Parental Authority Questionnaire-Revised (PAQ-R) **Conclusion** The aim of this study was to investigate the Impact of parenting styles on children's self-efficacy. The results indicated that the results of those parenting practices have no significant relationship with self-efficacy of children. Thus, the average total scores of self-authoritarian parenting style, authoritative parenting style and permissive parenting style there is minor difference and the Statistical calculation of the value of $f - 0.25$ so there no significance between them.

Keywords: Parenting Style, Child Efficiency

Introduction

Formative analysts have for some time been keen on how guardians influence child advancement. Nonetheless, finding genuine circumstances and logical results interfaces between explicit activities of guardians and later conduct of children is troublesome. A few children brought up in drastically various conditions can later grow up to have strikingly comparative characters. Then again, children who share a home and are brought up in a similar domain can grow up to have altogether different characters. Notwithstanding these difficulties, specialists have placed that there are interfaces between parenting styles and the impacts these styles have on children. These impacts, some recommend, continue into grown-up conduct. During the mid 1960s, therapist Diana Baumrind directed an examination on in excess of 100 preschool-age children. Utilizing naturalistic perception, parental meetings, and other research strategies, she distinguished some significant components of parenting. These measurements incorporate disciplinary methodologies, warmth and sustaining, correspondence styles, and desires for development and control. In light of these measurements, Baumrind recommended that most of guardians show one of three diverse parenting styles. Further research by Maccoby and Martin likewise recommended adding a fourth parenting style to these unique three.

Authoritative Parenting High Demandingness and High Responsiveness'. Authoritative guardians have exclusive requirements for accomplishment and development, however they are additionally warm and responsive. These guardians set principles and authorize limits by having open talk and utilizing thinking. They are loving and strong and energize autonomy.

This parenting style is otherwise called Style. In view of Baumrind's exploration, children of authoritative guardians are:

- Appear cheerful and content.
- Are increasingly free.
- Achieve higher scholarly achievement.
- Develop great confidence.

- Interact with peers utilizing able social aptitudes.
- Have better emotional wellness — less wretchedness, nervousness, suicide endeavors,
- Delinquency, liquor and medication use.
- Exhibit less brutal propensities

Authoritarian Parenting High Demandingness and Lowresponsiveness. Albeit authoritarian and authoritative parenting styles have comparable names, they have a few significant contrasts in parenting convictions. While both parental styles request exclusive expectations, authoritarian guardians request daze submission utilizing reasons, for example, "since I said as much". These guardians utilize harsh teach and often utilize discipline to control children's conduct. Authoritarian guardians are inert to their children's needs and are by and large not sustaining. Children of authoritarian guardians:

- Tend to have a despondent demeanor.
- Are less autonomous.
- Appear uncertain.
- Possess lower confidence
- Exhibit progressively conduct issues.
- Perform more terrible scholastically.
- Have less fortunate social aptitudes.
- Are increasingly inclined to mental issues.
- Are bound to have sedate use issues.

Permissive Parenting Low Demandingness. High Responsiveness Permissive guardians set not many standards and limits and they are hesitant to implement rules. These guardians are warm and liberal however they don't care to state no or baffle their children. Children of permissive parenting:

- Cannot observe rules.
- Have more terrible discretion.
- Possess egocentric inclinations.
- Encounter more issues seeing someone and social associations.

The Most Effective Parenting Style Is From many years of studies, scientists found that authoritative parenting is reliably connected to the best results in kids. In this manner, authoritative parenting style is viewed as the best and best parenting style by clinicians and specialists. This characterization of parenting styles has been read for more than 25 years in various nations. Results are commonly seen as true to form for each parenting style. Notwithstanding, irregularities and special cases now and again remain. Here are a few factors that may likewise have an influence in deciding how a child turns out.

Review of Literature

Baumrind, in 1991, revealed that guardians who are authoritative were more fruitful than authoritarian guardians, particularly in helping their young people to maintain a strategic distance from issues related with Self-Efficacy. Additionally, reliable use of outside fortifications and an excessive amount of spotlight on adjustment to power decline youths' attention to capability, independence, and internal energy to accomplish. Fletcher, Walls, Cook, Madison, and Bridges (2008) anyway announced that a mother's authoritative parenting style had a negative connection with disguising manifestations. Moreover, Harper (2010) announced that expanded authoritative fathering is related with expanded disguising issues. Williams et al. (2009) asserted that high authoritative parenting was related with less inclinations in disguising side effects of children. Then again, Wu (2009) showed that mother's permissive parenting style

is related with hostile to social conduct among their children. In addition, Sommer (2007) announced that permissive parenting style is emphatically connected with a child's externalizing social issues. Likewise, Brar (2003) archived that authoritarian parenting style has a huge relationship with externalizing conduct issues.

Moreover, Odubote (2008) revealed that authoritarian parenting style is exceptionally related with wrongdoing conduct, including that the authoritative parenting style has been related with positive results. Interestingly permissive and authoritarian parenting style has been related with misconduct. Likewise Palmer (2009) found that authoritative parenting was decidedly connected with children's alteration, and authoritarian parenting was contrarily corresponded with children's modification. Furthermore, it was accounted for that parental restraint abilities were emphatically corresponded with authoritative parenting. In another exploration did by Darling, McCartney, and Taylor (2006), a noteworthy relationship was found between parenting styles and despondency. This investigation showed that children of Authoritarian guardians have more melancholy contrasted with children of the uninvolved ones. Pellerin (2005) in an examination applied Baumrind's authoritative, authoritarian, and permissive parenting to secondary schools as mingling arbitrators. The discoveries of this investigation demonstrated that school styles delivered indistinguishable outcomes from parenting styles. Thusly, the authoritative schools exhibited the best results and apathetic schools indicated the most noticeably awful outcomes for unraveling, while authoritarian schools have the most exceedingly terrible results for dropout.

Methodology

Objective of study

The main objective of this present study is to determine the relationship between parenting styles (Authoritative, Authoritarian, Permissive) and children's self efficiency problems.

Hypothesis:-

In the light of the objectives, the following hypotheses were formulated:

1. High school children reared by authoritarian, permissive and authoritative parenting style will differ of parenting style.

2. High school children reared by authoritarian, permissive and authoritative parenting style will differ on self-efficiency.

There will be a positive correlation between parental Behavioral Control and children's Difficulty scores.

Sample

20 sample select to present study among them all are High School Students age group within 12yr to15yr.

Variable

Independent variable – Parenting Style

Dependent variable – Self Efficiency

Tool

Parental Authority Questionnaire-Revised (PAQ-R) Parental Authority Questionnaire-Revised (PAQ-R) developed by Reitman, (2002) was used to measure parenting styles. It consists of 30 items having 10 items each for authoritative, authoritarian, and permissive parenting style. Items are to be rated on 5 point scale ranging from 1 'strongly disagree', 2 'disagree', 3 'neither agree nor disagree', 4 'agree', and 5 'strongly agree'. The total score of authoritarian, authoritative and permissive parenting style is the sum of 10 items score and the score for each sub scale range from 0 to 50. Hindi version of the questionnaire prepared by the investigator was used for the present study. The discrepancies and gaps were removed. The questionnaire thus prepared was administered to thirty students and the retest reliability was. The Hindi versions were administered to 20 students and the coefficient of correlation between them.

Scoring items with different types of Parenting Styles Scoring Items Representing		
a	I, 6, 10, 13, 14, 17, 19, 21, 24, &28	Authoritarian Parenting Style
b	4, 5, 8, 11, 15, 20, 22, 23, 27, & 30	Authoritarian Parenting Style
c	2, 3, 7, 9, 12, 16, 18, 25, 26, & 29	Permissive Parenting Style

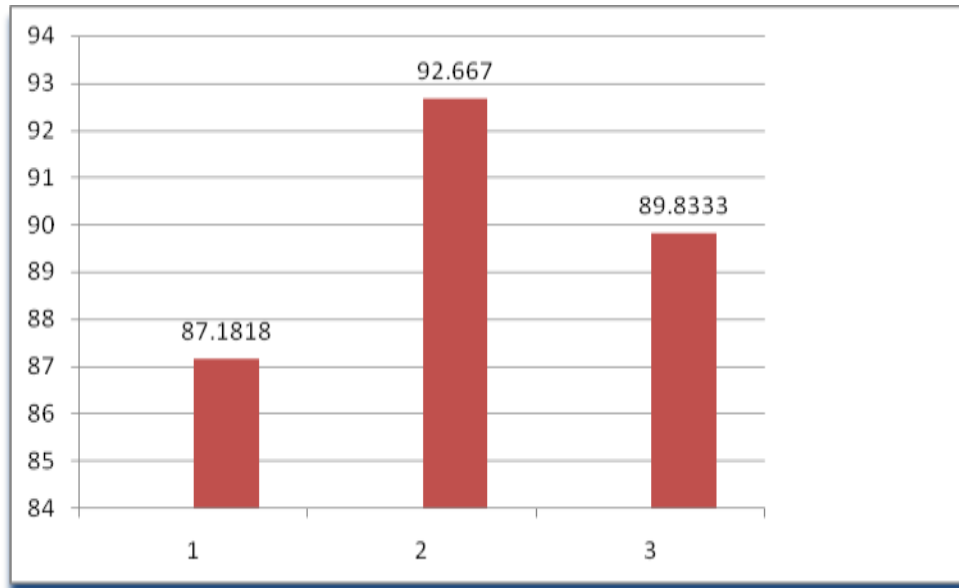
Scoring items with different types of self-efficacy		
a	I, 4, 7, 10, 13, 16, 19 ,22 2,6,8, 11, 14, 17,20,23,3, 5, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21 & 24	Self-Efficiency
	Total Score	

Statically calculation

Data Summry				
Sr. No	factor	Authoritarian Parenting Style	Authoritarian Parenting Style	Permissive Parenting Style
1	N	11	3	6
2	mean	87.1818	92.667	89.8333
3	SD	12.616	10.0664	13.5561
4	SE	3.8039	5.8119	5.5342

ANOVA Summary				
Source	SS	df	MS	F
	80.0636	2	40.0318	0.25

Graph



Conclusion

The aim of this study was to investigate the Impact of parenting styles on children’s self-efficacy. The results indicated that the results of those parenting practices have no significant relationship with self-efficacy of children. Thus, the average total scores of self-authoritarian parenting style, authoritative parenting style and permissive parenting style there is minor difference and the Statistical calculation of the value of $f - 0.25$ so there no significance between them.

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