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## Role of parenting on personality development of children

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### Abstract

Parenting is the process of caring and supporting the mental, social, physical, psychological and intellectual development of children from period of infancy to adulthood. Research investigating association between parenting styles and personality development of children are limited in India especially in Bihar. This paper aims to studies conducted in Bihar, to find out the role of parenting styles and its outcome on personality development of the children. Present study found that the parenting styles had great impact on personality development of children. An Authoritative parenting styles was associated with better academic performance of the children than authoritarian, uninvolved and Permissive/Indulgent parenting. Study also found that the behavior of the children in class room was not associated with the parenting style. The significant association was observed in personality development and parenting style.

**Keywords:** Parenting style, personality, authoritarian, authoritative, uninvolved, permissive

### 1. Introduction

Parents have an important role in the all-round development of the children and childhood psychopathology. It is a dynamic process, influenced by socio-economic and cultural factors. In the ancient Indian culture, children were kept under pressure by parents, even their routine was determined by the parents or any other family members. Children's life was completely disciplined. Due to the changing social environment in present scenario, the life style of people has totally changed since ancient times. Busy life, employment, education, competition etc. have also contributed to the change in lifestyle, this change in lifestyle affect the parenting style, many parents are giving more love, affection etc. to the children than necessary, parents fulfill the unreasonable demands of the children, such children are not become self-sufficient or independent. The ability to struggle difficult situations in the life of most such children is languish. Every child has an innate talent, if his/her talent is recognized at the right time and directed in proper way, then children is very successful in that field, but if parents ignore his/her talent child could not succeed in their skilled area. Most of the parents not allow to children to play with their friends or peer group and prevent them from meeting of other children, these type of parents always fear that their child will get spoiled, Most of the studies showed that these types of prevention causes many mental distortions in children.

The number of such parents in the Indian society is quite high; who do not pay any attention to their children, especially in the rural area of Bihar. Such parents neither increase the confidence of their children and nor impose their will on them, such children also are not able to do anything special in his/her life because the children have a very fickle mind, very sudden they deviate from their original goal, so that they need the proper direction and parental attention. The types of parenting is different in the Indian environment, which has been divided into four ways by many scholars.

**Authoritarian:** In this type of parenting, parents keep their children under pressure and behave harshly, if the child makes a mistake then punishes him from time to time.

**Permissive or Indulgent:** In this type of parenting, parents give children as much exemption as the child wants.

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**Uninvolved:** Uninvolved parents are neither responsive nor demanding, they may be careless of child’s need.

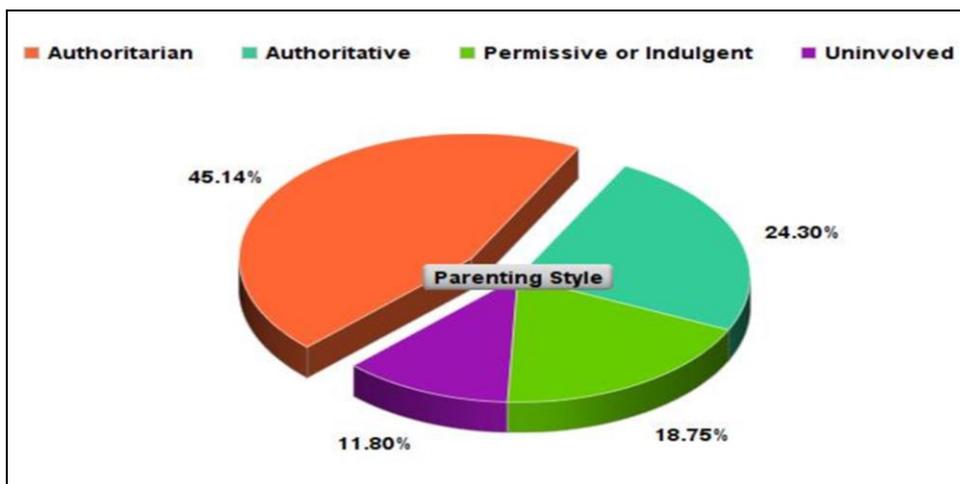
**Authoritative:** Authoritative parents fully respect of their child's opinion, they are characterized by high responsiveness and high demands, they want to meet the needs of children, these type of parents love his/her children and also get good results.

In this way, we can say that parenting style contributes to the development and success of any child and determines the future of children. Keeping in the view of above said the present study role of parenting on personality development of children was done.

**2. Material & Methods**

A total of 150 children (age group of 10-15 years) were selected for study (from Patna town) through random sampling. The survey method was used for this study. Data were collected through both primary and secondary sources, primary data were collected through interview schedule and observation method. Secondary data were collected through office records, different books, journals, magazines, literatures & websites. The structured schedule was used to collect information regarding socio- demographic information behaviour and personality traits. The data were analyzed with the help of SPSS software.

**3. Results & discussion**



**Fig 1:** Types of parenting style

Figure-1 revealed that 43.33 percent of the respondent’s parenting style was authoritarian. 23.33 percent of the parents like authoritative parenting, Permissive or Indulgent parenting

style were found in 18 percent of the respondents, while 11.33 percent of them were uninvolved parents.

**Table 1:** Academic Performance of the Respondents

Sr. no	Parenting Style	Respondents				p-value
		Excellent f (%)	Good f (%)	Normal f (%)	Poor f (%)	
1	Authoritarian	09(12.67)	20(28.17)	31(43.66)	11(15.49)	.000051*
2	Authoritative	16(45.71)	12(34.28)	06(17.14)	01(02.86)	
3	Permissive or Indulgent	08(29.63)	09(33.33)	05(18.52)	05(18.52)	
4	Uninvolved	02(11.76)	02(11.76)	05(29.41)	08(47.06)	

Significance level= 0.05  
\*Significant at p< .05

Table-1 showed the data on academic performance of the children. In authoritarian parenting style 12.67 percent of them perform excellent, 28.17 percent good, 43.66 percent perform normal and 15.49 percent of them perform poor. According to the table data authoritative parenting style perform better result, near about half (45.71 percent) of the respondents perform excellent while 34.28 percent of them

perform good in academic activities. Permissive or indulgent parenting style data revealed that 29.83 percent of the children perform excellent while more than 37 percent of them were normal or poor performer. Uninvolved parenting showed that the more than three fourth of the respondents performance were normal or poor.

**Table 2:** Behavior of respondents with parents

Sr. No	Parenting Style	Respondents				p-value
		Respectfully f (%)	Aggressive f (%)	Lying f (%)	Neutral f (%)	
1	Authoritarian	27(38.03)	32(45.07)	05(07.04)	07(09.86)	.001263*
2	Authoritative	19(54.29)	07(20.00)	03(08.57)	06(17.14)	
3	Permissive or Indulgent	05(18.52)	10(37.04)	09(33.33)	03(11.11)	
4	Uninvolved	03(17.65)	05(29.41)	06(35.29)	03(17.65)	

Significance level= 0.05  
\*Significant at p< .05

Table-2 revealed the data on behavior of the respondents with parents. It is clear from the table that in authoritarian parenting style 38.03 percent of the children respect his/her parents, 45.07 percent behave aggressive while 9.86 percent of them behave like neutral. More than half (54.29 percent) of the Authoritative parenting children respect his/her parents, only 20 percent of the children behavior was aggressive, few of them were lying and neutral. In category of permissive or

indulgent parenting style respectfully, aggressive, lying and neutral behaviors were found in 18.52 percent, 37.04 percent, 33.33 percent and 11.11 percent respectively. Uninvolved parenting style showed some critical condition of the children because only 17.65 percent of the children show respect towards parents, while 29.41 percent of them shows aggressiveness with 35.29 percent of the lying children.

**Table 3:** Behavior of respondents with Peer groups

Sr. No	Parenting Style	Respondents				p-value
		Friendly	Abusive	violent	Normal	
		f (%)	f (%)	f (%)	f (%)	
1	Authoritarian	19(26.76)	14(19.72)	25(35.21)	13(18.31)	.002897*
2	Authoritative	18(51.43)	05(14.28)	03(08.57)	09(25.71)	
3	Permissive or Indulgent	06(22.22)	03(11.11)	12(44.44)	06(22.22)	
4	Uninvolved	03(17.65)	08(47.06)	05(29.41)	01(05.88)	

Significance level= 0.05

\*Significant at p< .05

Table-3 presented the data on behavior of the respondents with peer groups. According to the data authoritarian parenting style 26.76 percent of the children behave friendly with peers, 19.72 percent abused with peer groups, most of them 35.21 percent violent against peers, while 18.31 percent of them behave normal. More than half (51.43 percent) of the Authoritative parenting children behave friendly, only 14.28 percent of the children behavior was abusive, few of them were violent. In category of permissive or indulgent parenting style friendly, abusive, violent and normal behaviors were found in 22.22 percent, 11.11 percent, 44.44 percent and 22.22 percent respectively. In uninvolved parenting more than three fourth (76.47 percent) respondent's behavior was abusive or violent, only few of them behave normal or friendly with peer groups.

Table-4 showed that drug addiction was found more in uninvolved parenting with comparison of other parenting style because more than one fourth (29.41 percent) of the children of this group were drug addict.

**Table 5:** Participation in co-curricular activities

Sr. No	Parenting Style	Respondents		p-value
		Yes	No	
		f (%)	f (%)	
1	Authoritarian	29(40.85)	42(59.15)	.004645*
2	Authoritative	21(60.00)	14(40.00)	
3	Permissive or Indulgent	06(22.22)	21(77.78)	
4	Uninvolved	03(17.65)	14(82.35)	

Significance level= 0.05

\*Significant at p< .05

**Table 4:** Drug Addiction of the Respondents

Sr. No	Parenting Style	Respondents		p-value
		Yes	No	
		f (%)	f (%)	
1	Authoritarian	05(07.04)	66(92.96)	.035765*
2	Authoritative	02(05.71)	33(94.29)	
3	Permissive or Indulgent	03(11.11)	24(88.89)	
4	Uninvolved	05(29.41)	12(70.59)	

Significance level= 0.05

\*Significant at p< .05

Table-5 revealed the data on participation in co-curricular activities of the children. Participation in co-curricular activities found more in authoritarian and authoritative parenting. Permissive and uninvolved parenting results regarding participation in co-curricular activities were very poor, only 18.52 percent of the permissive and 17.65 percent of the uninvolved parent's children participated in co-curricular activities.

**Table 6:** Behavior in Class room

Sr. No	Parenting Style	Respondents			p-value
		Active	Shy	Normal	
		f (%)	f (%)	f (%)	
1	Authoritarian	36(50.70)	11(15.49)	24(33.80)	.052381
2	Authoritative	23(65.71)	03(08.57)	09(25.71)	
3	Permissive or Indulgent	21(77.77)	02(07.41)	04(14.81)	
4	Uninvolved	05(29.41)	04(23.52)	08(47.06)	

Significance level= 0.05

\*Significant at p< .05

Table-6 revealed the data on respondent's behavior in class room. In authoritarian parenting style half (50.70 percent) of the respondents were active in the class room while 33.8 percent of them were normal and 15.49 percent shy in class room. Authoritative parenting showed that 65.71 percent of

the respondents were active, 8.57 of them shy and 25.71 percent behave normal in class room. Active behavior also found more in permissive parenting, while uninvolved parenting showed that children's active behavior were less in comparison of other parenting style.

**Table 7:** Hygienic condition of the Respondents

Sr. No	Parenting Style	Respondents			p-value
		Good	Normal	Poor	
		f (%)	f (%)	f (%)	
1	Authoritarian	35(49.29)	27(38.03)	09(12.68)	.006387*
2	Authoritative	19(54.28)	14(40.00)	02(05.71)	
3	Permissive or Indulgent	16(59.26)	08(29.63)	03(11.11)	
4	Uninvolved	06(35.29)	03(17.65)	08(47.06)	

Significance level= 0.05

\*Significant at  $p < .05$ 

Table-7 revealed the data on hygienic condition of the children. According to the data Authoritarian, Authoritative and Permissive parenting style had better hygienic condition, while in uninvolved parenting poor hygienic condition was found more (47.06 percent) in comparison of good (35.29 percent) and normal (17.65 percent) hygienic condition.

#### 4. Discussion

Parenting is the medium by which the future of a child is determined. Therefore, children need a healthy environment in which they can develop his/her performance in right way. In modern time every parent wants their child's academic performance to be good and it is only possible when parent pay more attention regarding children's education, love and care. Zahra Zahed Zahedan *et al.* (2016) conducted a study on the influence of parenting style on academic achievement and career path. Study observed a significant relationship between authoritarian parenting style and educational success. Present study ( $p=.00005$ ) deal with the Zahra *et al.* study ( $p=0.03$ ). Behavior of children with parents is also depends on the parenting style. Children will be irritated or scared if they are treated with lot of pressure, present study found the significant association with parenting style and behavior of children with parents ( $p=.001263$ ). It was also found that the behavior of children of authoritative parents was good with the peer groups, a significant association was observed between parenting style and drug addiction of the children (chi square=8.5591 and  $p=.035765$ ). Behavior of children in class room was not associated with the parenting style (chi square=12.4641) and  $p=.052381$ ).

Authoritarian, authoritative and permissive parenting children were seen in good hygienic condition, while in children of uninvolved parenting poor hygienic condition was found more than other parenting style. There are also significant association was observed in parenting style and hygienic condition of the children ( $p=.006387$ )

#### 5. Conclusion

A perfect parenting style can make a child superior. In the present study the personality development of authoritative parenting style of children was found better than other parenting style. The children of authoritative parents perform well in academic activities, good behavior with parents and peer groups, active participation in co-curricular activity and active class room behavior. Finally, it is concluded that the significant association was observed in parenting style and personality development of the children.

#### 6. Recommendation

Government should organize training programme of parenting styles for parents to understand the children and responsibility for better personality development of children.

#### 7. References

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