

# THE EFFECT OF PARENTING STYLE ON THE SELF CONCEPT OF CHILDREN WITH AUTHORITATIVE, PERMISSIVE AND AUTHORITARIAN PARENTS

Research paper submitted for the completion of 3rd semester in BSc. Psychology

**Submitted by**  
**Anam**

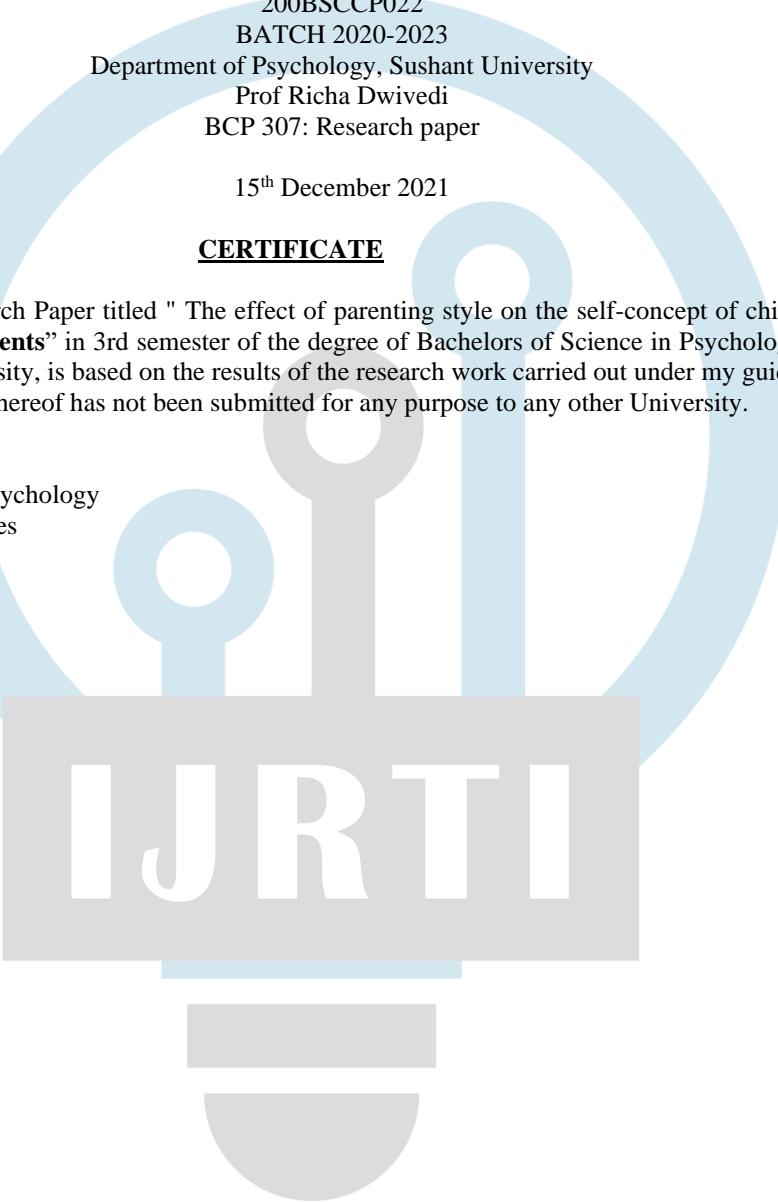
200BSCCP022  
BATCH 2020-2023  
Department of Psychology, Sushant University  
Prof Richa Dwivedi  
BCP 307: Research paper

15<sup>th</sup> December 2021

## **CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that this Research Paper titled " The effect of parenting style on the self-concept of children with authoritative, permissive and authoritarian **parents**" in 3rd semester of the degree of Bachelors of Science in Psychology of Sushant School of Health Sciences, Sushant University, is based on the results of the research work carried out under my guidance and supervision. The Research Paper or any part thereof has not been submitted for any purpose to any other University.

Prof. Richa Dwivedi  
Program Head, Department of Psychology  
Sushant School of Health Sciences  
Sushant University, Haryana



**IJRTI**

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

Inspiration and motivation have always played a key role in the success of any project. I express my sincere thanks to Prof. Richa Dwivedi, Sushant School of Health Sciences, Sushant University, Haryana whose valuable guidance and kind supervision given to me throughout the completion of the research paper which shaped the present work as it shows. The completion of this undertaking could not have been possible without her guidance. Last but not the least, my parents are also an important inspiration for me. So, with due regards, I also express my gratitude to them.

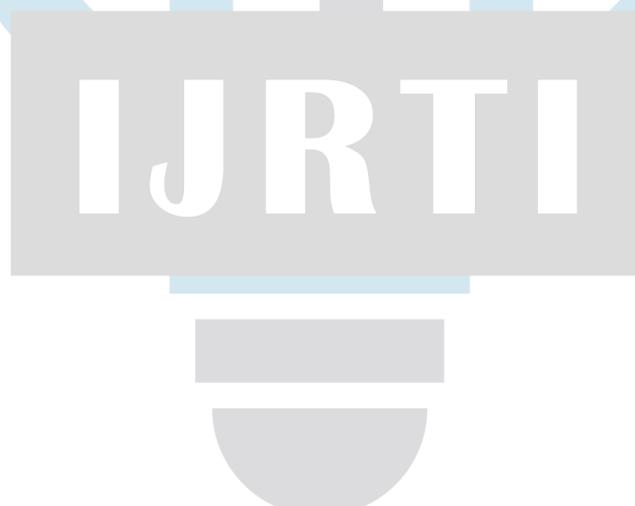
## **ABSTRACT**

The current study compared the effect of parenting style on self-concept of children with authoritative, permissive and authoritarian parents. In order to do this, parenting style questionnaire used to be first given to 180 parents of high school students in India. Then, based on this questionnaire, the parents were divided into authoritarian, permissive and authoritative. After division 32 children from authoritative, 29 from permissive and 31 from authoritarian style had been selected. Then, the self-concept questionnaire had been administrated on these subjects after taking their consent. One way ANOVA, Multiple-comparisons of means and correlations were used to analyze the information. There was a big impact of parenting style on self-concept.

## **INDEX**

### **Contents**

|     |                             |    |
|-----|-----------------------------|----|
| 1.  | Introduction .....          | 06 |
| 1.1 | Objective.....              | 07 |
| 2.  | Review of literature .....  | 08 |
| 3.  | Methodology .....           | 09 |
| 3.1 | Sample and design .....     | 09 |
| 3.2 | Tools .....                 | 09 |
| 3.3 | Procedure .....             | 10 |
| 4.  | Hypothesis .....            | 10 |
| 5.  | Result and discussion ..... | 11 |
| 6.  | Conclusion .....            | 12 |
| 7.  | References .....            | 14 |



## **1. INTRODUCTION**

Parenting is additionally regarded as child-rearing, it is a method of taking care of the child, looking after their physical, emotional and also their monetary needs and requirement. An individual does no longer truly end up a mum or dad through an organic relationship with a child as a substitute a mother or father is anybody who appears after the toddler as they develop up they should be a sibling, grandparents, uncle, aunt or any family friend. The first query each and every person has after turning into a father or mother is to choose a described set of practices to rear their child, to protect them and to, design a accurate future for them. This described set of practices refers to parenting style.

"A parenting style is a psychological assemblies representing present day to day strategies that mother and father use in their child-rearing." Children adorn up and go via different stages of development therefore parents use the combination of various parenting strategies by the type of behaviour require for them to rear their child healthily manner.

The parenting style that is being practiced by any parent definitely will have effects on the children's self concept. There are three ways children can be affected by the emotion that is being shown by the parents. First is when rejection happens. Second is when the parents become over protecting and third when emotional confusion occurs as the result of the parents continually showing negative and positive emotions towards them one after another? However, how mother and father have interaction with their children depends on the principles and beliefs that they preserve in managing and instructing them. Many factors are affecting the self-concept of children. One of the main factors is the expectations of enormous people around them.

This research explores the relations between parenting style and self-concept amongst the group of secondary school students. Parenting style was classified based on Baumrind classification (1971). Diana Baumrind was a researcher and also famous for her work in the field of Developmental psychology. She worked upon different types of parenting style which was known as Baumrind's Parenting Typology. She found that there are four basic elements on who's basis parenting can be shaped, these elements were demanding vs. undemanding and responsiveness vs. Unresponsiveness'. Based on these elements she brought out three types of parenting styles, those were authoritative parenting, authoritarian parenting and permissive parenting. This threefold classification is in particular based totally on two indexes which are demandingness and responsiveness. The authoritarian style is primarily demandingness whereas the permissive style is mostly responsive. The authoritative style is the balance of the two Authoritarian Parenting style which is characterized by high need and poor responsiveness. Authoritarian parents are strict on discipline. In this parenting style communication is high in mother or father to child but low in child to mother or father and high on expectations. Permissive Parenting

Permissive Parenting style is characterized by low demands and high responsiveness. This style is also labelled as neglectful or disengaged parenting, low in parent to child communication but high in child to parent communication and low on expectation. Permissive parents considered as very loving, they provide few guidelines and rules to their children.

Authoritative Parenting

Authoritative Parenting style is characterized by adequate needs and high responsiveness. This style is high on warmth, moderate on discipline, high in communication and moderate in expectations of maturity Authoritative Parents are warm and nurturing create a loving home environment.

**1.1 Objective** - To find out the effect of parenting styles on the self-concept of children with authoritative, permissive and authoritarian parents .

## **2. LITERATURE REVIEW**

Meta analysis 1

Meta-analysis that argues that children raised by Authoritative parenting style had better self-esteem, quality of life, and psychological health was published on 2012 by the Author Fahimeh Rezai Niaraki, Hassan Rahimi in Iran. They used a parenting style questionnaire (PSQ) by Booray and Self-esteem questionnaire to prove the hypothesis that high school children will differ on self-esteem different way of parenting. Sample size was 180 out of which 30 children from authoritative, 29 permissive and 32 authoritarian were selected. Location was in Tehran, Iran.

Meta analysis 2

A different Meta-analysis argues that authoritarian parenting style always has negative effect on the self-esteem. The Author PS Jadon conducted this study in Madhya Pradesh, India. This study has been conducted to find out the effect of authoritarian parenting style on self esteem of the children between the ages of 6 to 19 years, 11 research papers were reviewed to find out the relationship and it was found that authoritative parenting style is being considered as the best parenting style to understand their children which considerably has a positive impact on self-esteem of their children. The gap is they did not study the impact of authoritative and permissive parenting styles on the self-esteem of the children. They showed that authoritarian parenting is not good for children's self-concept.

Meta-analysis 3

This meta-analysis proved that the authoritative parenting style, consisting in balanced control combined with expression of emotional warmth and understanding, which appears to be most supportive for a child. This study has been conducted to find out the Parenting style in family and the risk of psychopathology by Anna konopka , katazyna Rek-owodzin in Poland , 2018. They basically used available publications and the results of research in the area of parenting styles and there impact on adolescents.

Meta-analysis 4

This study aimed at finding out how different parenting style have relations with self-esteem and happiness of children. This study was conducted by the Author N.Hasnain , Bushra Faraz, and Parul Adalkha in New Delhi, India, 2013. Sample size was 120 students

of 8<sup>th</sup> class and 10<sup>th</sup> class on an individual basis and their respective 120 mothers were also taken. A self-esteem questionnaire and Parenting style questionnaire were used. Findings showed that the children raised by authoritative parents had higher self-esteem. Meta-analysis 5This research Parenting styles: The impact on student achievement conducted by Shrinidhi Iyengar . Sample size used was 200. Study was conducted in India, 2008. Study suggests that the children of authoritative parents tend to be good at making friends in their early years, are less likely to use drugs in their teens, and are emotionally stable as young adults. Study also suggests that children of authoritative mother or father going well in studies and showing interest in studies and they have better self-esteem than others.

### **3. METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Sample and design**

In the beginning, a parenting style questionnaire was administered to 180 parents of high school students. Then with the assist of a parenting style questionnaire, the parents have been labeled as authoritarian, permissive and authoritative. After that , 30 children from authoritarian , 29 from permissive and 32 children from authoritative parents have been chosen for the present study. So, total sample in the present study was 91 subjects.

#### **3.2 Tools**

##### Parenting style questionnaire

Parenting patterns had been measured through the use of parenting style questionnaire. Developed by Booray named as Booray Standard Parenting style questionnaires consists 30 questions. The 30-item scale contained 10 statements for each of the three sorts of parenting style. There are two forms of the scale one for mothers and some other for fathers. In the

10

present investigation, only the mother's structure of the scale was once used, this preference was once made due to the fact in India mothers spend a lot extra time with children than fathers, also the mom has greater opportunities than the father to influence her offspring's psychological increase and behaviour.

##### Self-esteem questionnaire

Self-esteem was once measured with the help of the Rosenberg self-esteem scale. It consists of 10 statements related to usual feelings of self confidence or self-acceptance. The gadgets are answered on a four point scale ranging from strongly agree to strongly disagree.

#### **3.3 Procedure**

The present study focuses on the self-esteem of the children with authoritative, permissive and authoritarian parents in India. In the beginning parenting style questionnaire (PSQ) was administrated on 180 parents of high school students .Then with the assist of parenting style questionnaire (PSQ) the parents have been characterized as authoritarian, permissive, and authoritative. Then, 32 children from authoritative, 30 from authoritarian and 29 children from permissive mother and father were chosen .So the total sample was comprised of 91 students .Then the self esteem questionnaire were administrated on these subjects after taking their consent . These tests were administrated on them individually, the sample was collected from 4 schools of Muzaffarnagar, Uttar Pradesh (INDIA) , that is, Mg public school , Holy angel Convent , SD public school and Sharden school. It took 54 days to collect the data.

### **4. HYPOTHESIS**

In the light of the objective, the following hypothesis was formulated:

School children by authoritarian, permissive and authoritative parenting styles will differ on self-esteem.

### **5. RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

One-way Anova, multiple comparisons and correlations had been used to analyze the data.

11

**Table1. Multiple comparisons of means on total self-esteem.**

| (I)<br>parenting | (J) parenting | Mean Difference | Std. Error | Sig. |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------|------------|------|
| Authoritarian    | Permissive    | -.18448         | .83942     | .827 |
|                  | Authoritative | -9.28437        | .81916     | .000 |
| Permissive       | Authoritarian | .18448          | .83942     | .827 |
|                  | Authoritative | -9.09989        | .82642     | .000 |

**Table 2. Descriptive statistics of self-esteem.**

|               | N  | Mean    | Std.deviation |
|---------------|----|---------|---------------|
| Authoritarian | 30 | 14.9000 | 2.12295       |
| Permissive    | 29 | 15.0845 | 2.56839       |

|               |    |         |         |
|---------------|----|---------|---------|
| Authoritative | 32 | 24.1844 | 4.39548 |
|---------------|----|---------|---------|

Table 2 represents N, Means, Std. Deviation of Authoritarian, Permissive, and Authoritative style on total self-esteem. It means that children raised by authoritative parenting style had better self-esteem than children raised by authoritarian and permissive parenting style. Present result is in agreement with the study conducted by (Milevsky et Al., 2007). They found that the authoritative parenting style was associated parenting style was associated with high self-esteem and permissive parenting was associated with lower self-esteem.

As table 3 indicates, a significant difference was reported for self-esteem. Self-esteem is intended by way of the self-belief one has in their well worth or their abilities, it is an integral factor of one's life that influences their present as nicely as their future. The most important environments that an infant receives are his or her parents, they are the foremost socializing dealers, and the rearing practices they use to deliver up and socialize their adolescents are regarded as parenting styles. Parenting patterns have a super effect on the vanity of an individual. All the mentioned studies in the literature evaluation states that the importance of right parenting styles for the betterment of the toddler of all a long time ,especially the preliminary ages, they have begun that the authoritarian parenting fashion for tend to limit the self esteem in teenagers , whereas the authoritative parenting fashion has been regarded as the great parenting fashion by esteem of the analyzed studies and it's practices has a nice have an effect on on the self-esteem the children.

**Table 3. One way ANOVA summary for self-esteem.**

## 6. CONCLUSION

Table 3 indicates that F-ratio for parenting style on total self-esteem used to be found to be 84.41 which were significant at 0.01 levels of confidence.

Post-hoc test (LSD test) showed that there had been sizable variations between youngsters reared with the aid of authoritative and authoritarian parenting fashion and between authoritative and permissive parenting styles. However, extensive distinction was now not observed between authoritarian and permissive parenting style. Thus, the speculation which

13

states that excessive school youth reared by authoritarian, permissive and authoritative parenting style will differ on total self-

|                | Sum of Squares | DF | Mean Square | F      | Sig. |
|----------------|----------------|----|-------------|--------|------|
| Between Groups | 1754.144       | 2  | 877.072     | 84.414 | .000 |
| Within Groups  | 914.334        | 88 | 10.390      |        |      |
| Total          | 2668.478       | 90 | 887. 462    | 84.414 | .000 |

esteem was partly accepted via the findings of study.

A enormous difference was once observed between children reared through authoritative and authoritarian parenting style on total self-esteem. Table 2 showed that children reared by way of authoritative parenting style (Mean= 24.18) had greater self-esteem than children reared through authoritarian parenting style (Mean= 14.90). The authoritative father or mother has time for both providing the infant with discipline, as properly as permitting latitude to the child when it is warranted. This style is lots greater open emotionally, encouraging the toddler to interact with the mother or father on the troubles that are at stake. There is now not the identical feel with this parenting style that the whole thing the parent says is law, there is still a sense that the parent has the closing choice though it is no longer continually exercised unilaterally. In Baumrind's (1991) analysis, it is the authoritative parenting fashion that is most associated with wonderful outcome for the child like self-esteem.

A tremendous distinction was once also determined between children reared by authoritative and permissive parenting style on total self-esteem. Table confirmed that children reared with the aid of authoritative parenting style(Mean= 24.1 had greater self esteem than children reared by way of permissive parenting style (Mean= 15.08). Authoritative parenting encourages children to be unbiased and allowing the baby to explore more freely, hence having them makes their very own decisions based upon their very own reasoning. It consequences in children having a higher self esteem and independence due to the fact of the democratic give-take nature of the authoritative parenting style. Present end result is in agreement with the study conducted by means of Milevsky et al.(2007). They discovered that the authoritative parenting fashion was related with high self-esteem and permissive parenting was once associated with lower self-esteem.

No huge distinction was determined between children reared by using authoritarian and permissive parenting style on total self-esteem. Although these two groups did not longer range from every other significantly however both these group had low self-esteem as is evident from their skill in table 1. Authoritarian parenting style is characterized via the imposition of a set of regulations and behaviors on the child that is strictly enforced. The child is made to understand that there are sure approaches of behaving that ought to be adhered to; otherwise, there will be penalties in the shape of punishment. Instead of the unconditional acceptance of the child's wishes and wishes, there is a high stage of censure applied to what the infant wants. In this parenting style there is no room for negotiation, the policies are surpassed down from the mum or dad to the child and there is little allowance for discussion or emotional openness and also permissive parenting style, respects the

child's needs and desires and does now not ask the baby to provide something in return. Probably due to the fact of parenting style these teens had low self-esteem.

#### Limitations:

- Since, it was an online survey, the participant and the researcher did not actually meet, the findings are subjective to some subjective bias.
- As my study has a small sample size so it is difficult to determine if the results are a true finding or not.
- A small sample size reduces the power of the study and increases the margin of error, which can render the study meaningless.

#### **REFERENCES**

1. Berger K.S., 2001. *The Developing Person through-out the Lifespan*. Springer-Verlag. New York.
2. Bush R.K., Mckenry C.P. & Wilson M.S., 2006. The impact of parental support, behavioral control and psychological control on the academic achievement and self-esteem of African American and European American adolescents. *Jour-nal of family issues*. 27:1335-1355.
3. Dinwiddie S., 1995. Setting Limits: Steering downthe Rocky Road of Childrearing. KidSource(Feb.1995). Online at: [www.kidsource.com/bet-ter.world.press/ setting. limits.html](http://www.kidsource.com/bet-ter.world.press/ setting. limits.html).
4. Dwairy M., Emek N. & College Y., 2005. Parent- ing styles and mental health of Palestinian Arab adolescents in Israel. *Psychological journal*. 5:122-136.
5. Dwairy M., Marwan A., Menshar C. & Kariman E.,2006. Parenting styles and mental health of Egyptian adolescents. *Journal of adolescent*.29: 103-117.
6. Dwairy M., Achoui M., Abouserfe R. & Farah A.,2007. Parenting Styles, Individuation and mental healthof Arab adolescents. *Journal of cross –cultural psy-chology*. 37: 262-272.
7. Eggen P. & Kauchak D., 1994. *Educational psy- chology classroom connections*, 2nd Edition. Macmillan College Publishing Company, New York.
8. Gina C. & Tana D., 2001. Parenting styles and self-esteem: A study of young adults with visualimpairments. *Journal of visual impairment & blindness*. 14:95-110.
9. Hosseinian S., Poorshahriari M. & Kalantari N.F., 2007. The association between mothers' par- 15
10. renting styles and self-esteem in students with and without hearing loss. *Journal of deaf studies and deaf education*. 32:123-129.
11. Ingersoll G.M., 1989. *Adolescents*. Englewood Cliffs: Free press.
12. Lara H., 1999. The relationship between self-esteemand parenting style. *Journal of cross-cultural psy-chology*. 30:742-761.
13. Lopez M., 2005. Parenting styles and self-esteem: clarifying the role of ethnicity. University of La Verne, January 11, 2005, [http://clubs.ulv.edu/~psichi/PDF\\_files/Mayra%20Lopez.pdf](http://clubs.ulv.edu/~psichi/PDF_files/Mayra%20Lopez.pdf).
14. Martinez I., Garcia J.F. & Yubero S., 2007. Parent-ing styles and adolescents' self-esteem in Brazil. *Journal of Psychological reports*. 100: 731-45.
15. Milevsky A., Schlechter M., Netter S. & Keehn D.,2007. Maternal and paternal parenting styles inadolescents: associations with self-esteem, de- pression and life-satisfaction. *Journal of Child and Family Studies*. 16: 39-47.
16. Nguyen M. & Peter C., 2008. Parenting styles and mental health outcomes in Vietnamese Americanadolescent immigrants. *National Association ofSocial Workers*. 53: 337-346.
17. Rebecca P.A., 2006. Effects of parenting style on personal and social variables for Asian adoles- cents. *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*.76:503-511.
18. The Authoritative Parenting Style, 2008. An analysisof the authoritative style of parenting and how itcan be relevant in the mental health setting. *Jour-nal of Chronic Disease*. 40: 593-600.
19. Tomass T.S. & Cukey M.C., 1992. The relationshipbetween parenting styles and young adults' self-concepts and evaluations of parents. *CounselorEducation and Educational Psychology*. 27: 15-18.
20. Trawick J.S., 1997. Early childhood development amulticultural perspective. Prentice Hall, NewJer-sey.
21. WHOQOL Group, 1995. The World Health Organi-zation quality of life assessment (WHOQOL): po-sition paper from the World Health Organization. *Social Science and Medicine*. 41: 1403–1409.