



RESEARCH ARTICLE

THE EFFECT OF PARENTING STYLES ON PERSONALITY: A REVIEW OF LITERATURE

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Abstract

The influence of parents on child's development is extremely important. The impact a parent and family has on an individual is the foremost indicator of the holistic personality of that individual. Several researches are evident to the aspect that parental styles are very crucial factor that influences an adolescent's behaviour, also the academic success besides other factors. Literature accords that based on Baumrind's model of Parenting Styles, authoritative parenting style is the most efficient in enhancing the academic achievement. Also that Permissive and neglectful parenting styles are the indicator styles for the abuse of alcohol among the adolescents and young adults. Thus the scope of this literature review is to filter out the significant factors influencing an individual's personality by assessing the aspects of academic achievement and alcohol use in accordance to parenting styles.

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Introduction:-

The future of the countries lies on the upcoming generations and the responsibility is on the shoulders of the adolescent and the young adults. The way they are nourished and influenced affects their personalities and in turn affects the entire nation. Many researchers are extremely keen to find out what exactly are the factors that compel an adolescent to try experiencing use of alcohol. Some researches show the involvement of peers as a factor in the initiation of alcohol use as the significant factor (Kandal, 1980). Researches also show the impact of family socialization on alcohol consumption and tobacco use (Conrad, Flay and Hill, 1992). Studies (Foxcroft and Lowe, 1991) show the focus on two dimensions of parenting- control and support. Low support and Low control is related to the increased substance use. Recently increased attention is paid to the interactive effects of Parenting control and support in relation to substance use. Barnes and Colleagues, 2000, in their longitudinal studies found out that adolescents who grew up in supportive families were more likely to respond to parental monitoring and in turn less likely to misuse alcohol. Barnes and Farrell (1992) found that parents who used yelling, screaming, shouting, slapping and hitting on their adolescents were the ones who were deviant and acted out in school, whereas, adolescents whose parents exerted monitoring and had house rules were less likely to exhibit behavioural problems like alcohol, drug abuse, smoking etc). Low parental monitoring increases the likelihood of indulging with deviant peers in turn increasing the likelihood of substance use (Dishion and Loeber, 1985).

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Parenting Styles are referred to as the choice of interactive way parents indulge and communicate with their children. The choice of parenting styles varies vividly, but Baumrind, 1971 posed three distinct parenting styles which were used by several researchers while researching on this area of interest, a. Permissive, b. Authoritarian, c. Authoritative. Accordingly, Permissive parenting style refers to the style where the parents exert very little involvement with demands, rules or punishment, they exhibit negligible monitoring on their children and treat them more like peers. Authoritarian refers to the style that is directive and rule driven, these sort of parenting styles are exhibited by parents who are less warm than any other parenting styles towards their children and value unquestioned obedience from their children, they use very stringent measures for controlling. Authoritative parenting style refers to the style where the parents exhibit clear and firm direction moderated by warmth, love, affection and values give and take. Among the three styles, Authoritative style is regarded as the best optimal type of parenting which should be used because it provides firm control over children without being too restrictive, and the children are well adjusted and exhibit high levels of autonomy and independence as well.

Family environment is one of the factors in children cognitive, emotional, social and behavioural competence (Nancy and Lawrence, 1993). Permissive and authoritarian parenting styles are correlated with negative psychological and behavioural outcomes (Anne et al, 2008). Also it was found that there are strong correlation between academic achievement and authoritative parenting style than authoritarian and permissive (Pong et al, 2005). It was also found in one study that different parenting styles differ according to cultures. Authoritative parenting style is effective in high grades among in the European American Students, while this type of parenting style resulted in lower grades among Asian American Students (Dornbusch et al, 1987). In another study it was tested that whether parenting style is affected by ethnic groups, it was analyzed that parenting styles were less advantageous for Asian American than European American adolescents (Steinberg et al, 1994). Studies have revealed that children from authoritative families tends to score higher than peers from authoritarian and permissive and also have wide variety of measures of competence, psychosocial development and school achievement (Baumrind, 1991).

The present literature review after integrating the facts focuses mainly on two objectives:

1. Effects of parenting styles on the addictive behaviour, alcohol, among young adults.
2. Effects of parenting styles on academic success among adolescents.

Also, this review will try to answer the research questions, which parenting style affects the most among young adults to abuse alcohol and which parenting style will enhance the grades among adolescents.

The research questions for this literature review are-

- 1- Does parenting styles influence addictive behaviours like use of alcohol among young adults?
- 2- Is parenting style playing any role in academic success among adolescents?

Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

The papers selected for reviewing strictly adheres to the objectives. In total five papers are reviewed, all the papers have the effects of parenting style as the independent variable and the dependent variable remains addictive behaviours and academic success respectively. Any other papers with other dependent variables are not taken into consideration for this review of literature. The papers included in this review dates from 2001- 2018.

Significance of this study

To have a better understanding about how parenting styles adopted by several parents across the globe have an impact, if any, on the young adults and adolescents life. The fact that Parents play a very significant role in our lives also makes it equally important to understand the parenting styles they choose, the pros and cons of it. The kind of control and liberty experienced by the young generation in homes sometimes affect their behaviours in the social setting. How academic success and adopting addictive behaviours, to be specific are affected by the parenting styles are to be clarified through this review. Also, to understand which parenting styles works mostly better in such cases and which attributes wrongly with the adolescents and young adults behaviour, thereby shaping their personalities for the long run. It is important for any individual for having a healthy personality and how much parenting styles has to offer to it, is to be understand in this review of literature.

Literature Review:-

Adalbjarnardottir and Hafsteinsson (2001) in their study, they studied the aspect of how adolescents perceive parenting styles and how that is related to substance use by longitudinal way. The study was focused on 347 adolescents who participated in both the age groups, baseline (14 yrs) and follow up (17 yrs) among the ninth graders of the compulsory schools in Reykjavik, the capital city of Iceland. The sample was homogenous in respect to culture, language and religion. Permission was taken through letters from the parents whether they want their children to participate or not. Self report questionnaires were administered in two parts within a week apart during the school hours, with the help of trained data collectors. For assessing the alcohol drinking at the age of 14 over a period of 12 months, six response choices were offered, never, 1-2,3-5,6-9,10-19 and 20 times or more. When 17 year olds were asked how many times they drank and seven response choices were offered, I do not drink, Less, less than 1,1,2,3-4,5-6, and 7 or more drinks. Those who reported drinking more than 5 drinks at each episode were concluded to be heavy drinkers. Parental Styles were assessed using the Acceptance/Involvement and Strictness/Supervision scales developed by Lamborn and colleagues (1991). They were classified into 4 types of parenting style- authoritative, authoritarian, indulgent and neglectful. Authoritative parents were defined as the one who scored in the upper third of both the scales, Authoritarian were defined who scored in the lowest one third of Acceptance/Involvement and upper third of Strictness/Supervision, Indulgent parents were those who scored highest on Acceptance/Involvement and lowest on Strictness/Supervision and neglectful parents were defined who scored lowest on both the scales. For attrition analysis chi-square tests were used to compare respondents and non respondents. Logistic analysis were done to determine the parental styles. According to the statistics approximately 50% of the 14 years old tried drinking at least once with no gender differences, at age of 17, nearly 40% drank heavily with males being more than females. Parenting styles were associated with 14 years experimenting with drinks. Adolescents who perceived their parents as authoritative were less likely to try drinking than authoritarian and neglectful. Also adolescents who perceived their parents as Neglectful were more likely to try drinking than indulgent parenting. The results from logistic regression revealed that parenting styles which adolescents experienced at age of 14 tends to predict their heavy drinking at the age of 17.

Patock-Peckham and Morgan-Lopez (2006) in their study, they studied college drinking behaviour and how parenting styles effects the drinking behaviour. The sample for this study included 421 students, which had 206 women and 215 men, who were reported drinkers of alcohol beverages. The participants were students of Arizona State University who volunteered to be in the study. Pattern-Mixture modelling approach was used to model the missing data. For assessing the parenting style, Parental Authority Questionnaire was used. The measure contains 60 items (30 per parent), which asked the individuals how they perceived their parent's parenting style. For assessing the Drinking behaviour, The Drinking Control measure was used. The high scorers on this measure represented a greater degree of control over drinking. The alpha reliability for this sample was .85. For assessing the frequency of drinking behaviour or alcohol use, Alcohol use (quantity frequency measure) was used. Based on the sample taken the median drinking frequency was between two and three drinking occasions per month to weekly. For assessing the moderate drinking behaviour, Problem with alcohol use scale was used. Using the pattern mixed framework they used the standard approach to multiple group SEM to test the hypothesized relationships among the variables. Chi square tests were conducted for gender differences, and hence significant gender differences were revealed in the strength of mother permissiveness, impulsiveness path stronger for girls than boys and Father permissiveness, impulsiveness path stronger for boys than girls. This investigation hinted that Permissive parenting style is a risk factor for alcohol used and abuse, particularly if the permissive parent is of same gender as the child. Also that non directive parenting style increases the likelihood of having more impulsive child and in turn having less control over his or her own drinking behaviour.

Patrick C.L. Heaven and Joseph Ciarrochi (2009), in their study, studied the parental styles and its effects on the academic performance in a three wave Longitudinal study. In this study the authors focused on adolescents reporting parenting styles that teenagers perceive through their parents behaviour which influences their own behaviours. The sample for this study were the students of Wollongong Youth Study and attended five high schools in a Catholic Diocese of the State of New South Wales, Australia. For assessing the parenting style, The Parental Authority Questionnaire (PAQ) was used. This scale demonstrated reliability and validity and assess adolescents perception of parental permissiveness, authoritarianism, authoritative. They used the shortened version of PAQ which consisted of 15 items from the original 30 items. The study took place in three time measure. The subject scores varied across the schools and hence the grades were converted to z scores. The students were administered the questionnaire in regular setting under the supervision of teachers and authors, the questionnaire were coded and the

students participated anonymously. Co-rrrelational and regression analysis was done. Family permissiveness was significantly and negatively related to math achievement.

Hamid Masud, Ramayah Thurasamy and Muhammad Shakil Ahmad (2014), in their systematic literature review, reviewed the Parental styles and academic achievement of young adolescents. The main focus of this study focused on the 39 research studies that were reviewed. Also the main objective of this paper was to integrate all the studies on the relationship of parenting style and academic performance. The inclusion criteria for this review were the studies that was published between 1987 and 2013, also published in English language, which focused on parenting styles and academic achievement. Studies that had other variables to measure academic achievement other than parenting style were excluded and also meta analysis were excluded from the review. Studies were collected from Seven databases, (Google scholar, Science Direct, Taylor and Francis Journals, Web of Science, JSTOR, Springer link. SAGE Journals). Among 132 papers the authors examined each article and found match with 39 articles with the review objectives and those were selected. There were several findings that were extracted from the articles selected for the review. Some of the findings were, authoritative parenting lead towards to high grades as compared to authoritarian and permissive (Stanford et al,1987); Adolescents are more likely to be optimally competent when parent were high in demanding and responsive (Baumrind. D, 1991); Students who ranked their parents as authoritative they had positive school performance (Laurence et al, 1992); Authoritative parenting is related to high academic achievement (Barbara et al,1996); Parental authoritative style was associated positively with social and school adjustment and negatively related with adjustment problems (Xinyin et al,1997); Authoritative parenting leads to intrinsic motivation, authoritarian parenting leads to extrinsic motivation and neglectful parenting leads to amotivation (Patrick and Kim,1998); Authoritative and Permissive parents were positive predictors of academic performance as compared to authoritarian parenting (Kim and Rohner,2002); High score of Academic achievement and psychosocial measures revealed that authoritative parenting is more effective than authoritarian and permissive parenting style (Christopher Spera,2005); Authoritative Parenting styles are supportive of higher academic achievement (Rashmi et al,2005); Academic achievement is affected by parental styles and also parental education (Lola and Shrinidhi,2008); Authoritative parenting has positive relationship with school achievement and authoritarian parenting has negative relationship with school achievement (Catherine and Lei,2010); High academic performance by students ranked their parents as authoritative (Jewrell et al,2012); Authoritative Parenting style results in intrinsic motivation among adolescents (Katerina et al,2012); Indian college students considered Permissive parenting more effective than US college students (Caitlin et al,2013). Also from the review it was viewed that fewer researches were conducted in continents like Australia, Europe and Asia than US. Case studies and review analysis were used. All the researches revealed that there is a rather strong relationship between academic achievement and parenting styles.

Alicia Abundis-Gultierrez (2018) in this mini review the author reviewed the parenting styles, academic achievement and the influence of culture. It was viewed that authoritative parenting style has been consistently related to an enhanced academic achievement. Also the emotional environment created in family with an authoritative parenting style supports the development and boosts many skills and abilities of an individual which includes academic achievement as well and induces a sense of autonomy and independence. Some empirical studies also suggested that parental styles is influenced by cultural differences and social values. Chinese and Indian ethnic groups regarded authoritarian parenting and didn't relate it to unfavourable style. Also college students from Nigeria didn't really differ for need of achievement and academic success from the different parenting styles, there response were quite similar regardless the parenting style. According to this study, 26% , authoritative parenting style was associated with adolescents and that maternal and paternal parenting styles had individual effects on the academic achievement. Also that culture plays an important role in context of parenting styles and that in turn effects the academic achievements

Results:-

Parenting styles thus have a rather greater impact on the adolescents and their academic achievement than perceived at times. It also plays an immensely important role on the drinking behaviour influencing the experimentation with the alcohol. Authoritative Parenting tends to enhance and lead to better and positive outcomes in child development. The reason that mostly all the papers suggested that it's the best and most effective parenting style among the others because of its aspects like loving, caring and supportive environment that it offers to the child to grow in a healthy fashion. Also Authoritative parents are supportive in nature, making it easier for the child to explore and also express at times of crisis and can rely on their parents for support, making it easier on the child. Authoritarian and Permissive style were not considered that effective in child development and in turn in the academic achievement as

well. Also, authoritative was considered effective even for the control of drinking behaviour because they could closely monitor and connect to their children without suffocating their autonomy with unjustifiable restrictions. Permissive parenting style is considered to be closely related to the drinking behaviour and alcohol use.

Conclusion:-

Therefore, it can be concluded that parenting styles effects majorly in shaping up an individual's personality and also contributes in influencing drinking behaviour and the academic achievement can also be closely related with the parenting styles. The choice of parenting style is extremely important for any person's overall development. Authoritative Parenting style yields the most positive outcomes in the lives of adolescents and young adults. Permissive parenting style is seen to be very closely related to influence the drinking behaviour. Hence, choosing wisely the parenting styles can make a large difference in the child's life and as a whole in the society.

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