



PARENTING STYLES AND ADOLESCENTS' BEHAVIOURAL UPSHOTS

Anila Arjun¹ and R. Uma Bharathi²

¹Ph.D Research Scholar, Centre for Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy, Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli.

²Ph.D Research Scholar, Centre For Study Of Social Exclusion And Inclusive Policy, Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli.

ABSTRACT:

In current years, significant gains have been made in our perception of the influence of parenting behaviors and styles on adolescent emotional and behavioral outcomes. Empirical work focusing on the coalition between parenting and adolescent outcomes is important because the effect of parenting during adolescence continues to affect behaviors into adulthood. In further, there has been considerable care paid to the process that influence parenting, those then affects adolescent upshots. For illustration, researchers have found that neighborhood state of affairs moderated the connection between parenting and adolescent development. In this paper, various covariates and frame of reference effects associated with parenting and adolescent issues will be analyzed. This article imparts an evaluation of the literature on parenting and adolescent issues from the past decade and comprises promotion in parenting research.

KEYWORDS – adolescents; problem behavior; parenting; parenting style; parenting behaviour.

INTRODUCTION

Adolescent's talent, personality development and creative productiveness as adults; the family values, tradition and expectations have a leading role (Olze wxki- Kubilius, 2000, 2002)¹. The adolescent's well-being has been repeatedly associated with the parenting practices. The sole responsibility for a child's development lies on the "parent". The term "parent" is closely connected or refers as adult caregiver. Many researchers have relied on a "one-way street" model, with parents as active and children "as passive recipients of socialization" (Bell, 1971 cited in Cummings & Schirmerhorn, 2003)². There is a powerful relationship between adolescent's behavior and family system's accomplishment. The level of conflict in the parent-adolescent relationship is one of the major controversial matters in the research on adolescents. Conflict is not an ineluctable feature of adolescent's relationships, but occurs as a role of characteristics of the relationship (Laursen & Collins, 2004)³.



It is highly difficult for the parents and off-springs to handle the adolescence period. Hence understanding the importance of maintaining high quality parenting is very important. The effect of parenting during

¹ Olszewski-Kubilius, P. (2000). The transition from childhood giftedness to adult creative productiveness: Psychological

characteristics and social support. *Roeper Review*, 23, 65–71.

² Bell, 1971 cited in Cummings & Schirmerhorn, 2003).

³ Laursen & Collins, 2004.

adolescence extended to affect behavior's into adulthood. Parenting styles are methods fostered by parents to control and instruct their children for an expected outcome. In this paradigm a child is expected to become obedient execute well in academics and grow healthy. According to Baumrind, authoritative parenting is the best acceptable method for producing the best child upshots compare to the authoritarian, authoritative and permissive Parenting styles Baumrind's idea was to address how parents control their kids (Baumrind, 1966)⁴. This research encourages on parenting styles and how they correlated with adolescent's behavioral outcome.

PARENTING STYLES

The exercise of raising a child rather than the biological relationship is meant to be parenting⁵ (Davies, Martin, 2000). Parenting that is attributed as being cordial, nurturing as well as pertinent autonomy to off-spring has conventionally been viewed as optimal. Parenting styles is usually conceptualized along two dimensions: parental demand (e.g. control) and parental response (e.g. warmth). According to⁶ parenting styles must picturesque from parenting practices – conduct explained by particular content and socialization goals (e.g. school achievement). However, the element between parenting method and pro-social conduct occurred mostly through the indirect relations. There is multiplying concern in identifying specific parenting practices, rather than assessing general interaction styles, to be better predicting social behavior's (Barber, Stolz & Olsen, 2005; Darling & Steinberg, 1993; Grusec & Goodnow, 1995)⁷.

In this article, there appears to be concrete evidence emphasizing the effect on parenting behaviors and parenting styles that result in adolescents. Initially Baumrind's work on parenting was based on the dimensions of parental control to form three different parenting styles, which consisted of authoritative, authoritarian and permissive. Maccoby & Martin added parental responsiveness as another amplitude of parenting. Parenting behavior that calculates parental responsiveness including parental warmth, parental support and parental involvement⁸. This article concisely provides an overview on parenting and their adolescent's developmental outcome. The adolescent years are often depicted as anxious for both parents and teens research proves that teen undergo many developmental adjustments on their way to become adults. Guardians fundamentally amid the youngster years, as any formative period, requires top to bottom comprehension of these regulating formative changes.

Guardians can upgrade from a comprehension of that "how they parent, or their child rearing styles", gives a premise to numerous sound formative results amid teenagers. The diverse child rearing styles and their impact on their connection among parent and high schooler explore youths all the more easily.

DIFFERENT PARENTING STYLES

⁴ Baumrind, D. (1966). Effects of authoritative parental control on child behaviour, child development, 34(4), 887-907.

⁵
⁶ Darling, N., & Steinberg, L. (1993). Parenting style as context : an integrative model. Psychological Bulletin, 98, 310-357.

⁷ Barber, B. K.; Stolz, H. E., & Olsen, J. A. (2005). Parental support, psychological control & behavioural control: Assessing relevance across time, culture & method. Monographs of the Society for Research in Child Development (Eds), Empathy and its development (pp. 146-162). Cambridge, MA: Cambridge University Press.

⁸

Maccoby, E. E.; Martin, J. A. Socialization in the context of the family: Parent-child interaction. In *Handbook of Child Psychology*; Mussen, P. H., Ed.; Wiley: New York, NY, USA, 1983; Volume 4, pp. 1–103.

Diana Baumrind, the famous clinician, (1971, 1991) recognized for models of child rearing styles in view of two parts of child rearing conduct, control and warmth. Parental control alludes to the indent to which the youngster's conduct is overseen by the guardians from being exceptionally controlling to setting few standards and requests. Procreator's glow alludes to the degree which guardians are acknowledged and responsive of their youngster's behavior or contradicted to being lethargy and dismissing. At the point when the two sign of child rearing conduct are consolidated in various ways, four essential child rearing styles develop.

Two researchers, **Maccoby & Martin** (1983) describe a parenting style as “reflecting two specific underlying process; one, the number and type of demands made by parents and two, the contingency of parental reinforcement.

Steinberg's model proposes parenting styles and parenting practices influence development. Steinberg states that the values and goals that parents have in socializing their children. The parenting practices they employ and the attitudes they express towards their children are all important characteristics to be considered (Darling & Steinberg 1993).

AUTHORITATIVE PARENTING

The parents who are high in responsiveness and demanding and demonstrate more supportive than harsh behaviors indicate authoritative parents. While maintaining limits and controls on adolescent's actions, they encourage them to be independent. Authoritative parents encourage verbal take and give, communicate the reasoning behind rules and use reason, power and shaping to fortify objectives. It is found to be more associated with positive adolescents outcomes and constitute to be more effective and beneficial style of parenting. Authoritative parenting employed in talks and arguments with their adolescents despite ultimate responsibility lies with the parents. Through this parenting style adolescents learn how to conciliate and engage in discussions. They will realize that their opinions are worthwhile. This research signifies that at least having one authoritative parent cultivates better outcomes than family parenting styles that do not include an authoritative parent. Recent findings show that positive effects of this parenting are magnified when both parents engage in authoritative parenting styles. These research finding suggests that negligence of gender of the parent, the presence of even one authoritative parent is favorable for adolescent's behavioral upshots. Researchers found that authoritative parents manifested higher levels of parental monitoring during their child's childhood and slight decrease across adolescents. Some research shows that, because of the youngster's increasing demand for independent decision making, the authoritative parents sometimes give up their role as watchdog. It is well certified that authoritative parenting fosters adolescent's positive wellbeing.

AUTHORITARIAN PARENTING STYLES

Authoritarian parenting style exhibits little warmth and are highly controlling. The authoritarian parents are coarse in responsiveness, yet highly demanding. This style is connected with parents who prioritize obedience and conventionality and expect that rules be obeyed without explanations in a less pleasant environment. Further; authoritarian parents display low levels of trust and involvement toward their child and won't encourage open communication and engage in strict control. These kinds of guardians don't permit in exchanges with their youngsters and family guidelines and principles are not discussed. Dictator parent's idea is that the young people ought to acknowledge, beyond a shadow of a doubt, the guidelines and practices that they set forward. Research demonstrates that young people who took after parental principles and proposed to strict train is esteemed over uncontrolled conduct. As a result they may become rebellious might display aggressive behaviors. Those who are submissive remain to be dependent on their parents. Adolescents from their authoritarian family even exhibit poor social skills, low levels of self-esteem and high level of depression.

PERMISSIVE PARENTING STYLES

Tolerant child rearing is symbolized by elevated amounts of responsiveness and low level of difficulties. They accept is standing out to exhibit their adoration is to surrender to their teenagers' desires. Those guardians don't wish to state no or baffle their kids .accordingly the young people are allowed to settle on numerous essential choices without parental info. Moreover ,lenient child rearing don't set youths from this tolerant families ,answer to have higher recurrence of substance utilize , school unfortunate behavior ,and are less drawn in and less emphatically orientated to class contrasted with people from other child rearing styles .Because of this sort of child rearing style ,the teenagers appear to exhibit egocentric inclinations and experience issues with poise that meddle with appropriate advancement of companion relationship.

UNINVOLVED PARENTING STYLES

When compared to other three parenting styles, uninvolved parenting style has negative and adverse effect on adolescents. The uninvolved parents do not demand anything from teens and they are not nurturing in nature. They spent very less time with their children and always seem to be neglectful. They behave very indifferently, in meeting their needs especially related to school academics or as well as with their peers. In this parenting style they rarely consider the teen's opinions and often neglect their participation. Uninvolved parents will be unsuccessful in managing their behavior and they don't foster their child's –management. Then parents show very less commitment towards the responsibility of child-rearing often failed to satisfy their needs of the children. They often miss the closeness in the parent- child dyad. The research shows that most of the delinquent are the result of uninvolved parenting styles. Comparatively in some other study, the consequences of uninvolved parents results with higher levels of child –reported depressive symptoms during adolescents .The studies show that adolescents who perceived this parenting styles use more drugs than compared to other parenting styles .The adolescents of those uninvolved parents realize the fact that their parents take care of their own lives and very much less interested in investing time in parenting. Hence it results in developing impulsive behaviors in adolescents.

PUBERTY –A CHALLENGE FOR PARENTS AND ADOLESCENTS

The transition period from childhood from adolescents as, particularly crisis and conflict ridden could not appear to be supportive in relationship with parent –child. It is on the basis of higher the rate of agreement and satisfaction they attained from the positive relationship with their parents and they being raised. This study on the basis of several findings collected from various literature.

- 1) As part of their move towards independence, they create a gap between them and parents. It is part of their own positive development; they expect their parents to accept them as such and protection. So mutual understanding is vital.
- 2) The existence of satisfactory communication structures is related to be developing valuable and acceptable relationship between parents and adolescents.
- 3) The areas of freedom should be decided and granted by the parents. The “ delicate balance between attachment to the family and permitted individuality” (Schneewind, 1991).
- 4) A remarkable changes have been taken place in the areas of parenting styles and goals. Therelationship between child and parent is taken as positively by the adolescents, when their interests are respected by their parents and their freedom is not overly hampered and parental punishment is rarely exercised. Here in this context, parenting styles play an important role in the life of adolescences.

PARENT ADOLESCENT –RELATIONSHIP AND OUTCOME

The most energetic and electrifying period for young people is their adolescent's age. Adolescence brings notable transformations in the child when compared to their other developing stages. In comparison with the relationship to parents, it is defined as shifting from dependence to independence. To meet the difficult circumstances in the life, the parenting styles play an important role in the developmental stage of

adolescents (McKinney & Renk,2008) Parenting style plays an important role in the parent –child relationship, where its amplitude is very attached to its quality (Darling &Steinberg, 1993).

The parent-child exchanges, decision-making participation and quality of parental teachings contribute to adolescent's responsible nature, ego-development, all over personality formation (Grotevant&Cooper, 1986; Hauser et al.1991).Parenting styles have been very much connected to adolescent's adjustment outcome. Self-confidence, identity exploration, empathetic behavior are closely related to adolescent's perception towards parental behavior (Jackson, Dunham&Kidwell.1990;Kamptner,1988).Parents who have given the adolescents the right for free expression of their view points and high sort of encouragement manifested higher levels of identity exploration (Grotevant & Cooper,1985).The longitudinal studies show that the intensified level of bidirectional communication & mutual respect in parent-child relationships associated positively with successive adolescent psycho social maturity. According to Walker & Taylor (1991), earlier supportive as well as cognitive way of questionings in the parent-child interactions, discussions of moral values upshots adolescents moral reasoning levels. Maladaptive adolescent behavior are largely linked with certain parenting practices. The absence of behavioral control, self-esteem and internalization problems have strong link to antisocial behavior and substance use; whereas school grades are bonded to it (Barber, Stolz& Olsen, 2005; Gray&Strinberg, 1999).

Negative and positive features of parent-child relationship is directly or indirectly responsible to adolescent's behavior outcomes. The exchanged rancorous between parents and early adolescents forecast major conduct problems and depressive symptoms during mid-adolescent and equivalent negative affect toward romantic partners at age 18. (Ge,Best,Conger,&Simons,1996;Kim,Conger,Lorenz &Elder,2001).Emotional maladjustment, poor quality relationship with romantic and marital partners at age 25 is due to major conflict is also connected with poor parent-child relationship as well as in adolescences period (Overbeek,Stattin,Vermulst,Ha& Engels,2007).The longitudinal designs are more enough for conclusions and connecting parental influences. Firstly the models for social responsibility and concern for others, parent-child relationship plays a crucial role. Secondly, the autonomous skill and responsible behavior is largely connected with parenting styles. Third, the adolescents promotes positive emotional bonds only if there is a responsive parental treatment that makes the values and behaviors of parents are salient and attractive to teens. These are exclusive in case of bonding (Kuczynski.2003;Grusec.Goodnow. & Kucznski.2000).

CONCLUSION

The purpose of the article is to focus on the ample profits that have made in our realization of influence of parenting styles and adolescents behavioral outcomes. It is highlighted on the parenting style is reflection on children's behavioral outcomes. To strengthen parenting styles of research findings, future research shoot focus on both the parents. Even parents of younger children often fear the teen years. Understanding "normal" adolescent's development can help parents to re-interpret the parent- teen relationship. Parents with teen can not only endure the teen years, but they can actually prosper.

REFERENCE

1. Barber B.K, Stolz, H.E, & Olsen J.A (2005).Parental support, psychological control, &behavioural control: Assessinnng relevance across time, culture &method. Monographs of the society (Eds), Empathy and its development (pp, 146-162).Cambridge, Ma.Cambridge University Press.
2. Baumrind, D.(1996).Effect of authoritative parental control on child behaviour, child development,34(4),887-907.
3. Darling, N, & Steinberg (1993).Parenting Style as context: an integrative model. Psychological Bulletin, 98,310-357.

4. Hancock.Hoskins.Donna (2014, September18).Consequences of parenting on adolescent outcomes. Open Access Societies, 4,506-531; doi: 10.3390/soc4030506.
5. Hanna.Abrahiem.Talil.(2014,September).The role parenting styles in psychosocial development of adolescents. Business and management, review vol 3(11), 47-52.
6. Kopko, K. (2013) The effects of the physical environment on children's development. Montessori Leadership, 15(2), 27-29.
7. Kopko, K. (2016, April). Parenting In Context: An overview of program and research activities. Presentation at the Rockwool Foundation, Copenhagen, DK
8. Laursen,Brett, & Andrew.Collins.Willard. (2009,October).Parent-Child relationship during adolescence. Handbook of adolescent psychology, doi: 10.1002/9780470479193.
9. url:<http://www.oif.ac.at>



Anila Arjun

Ph.D Research Scholar, Centre For Study Of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy, Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli.



R. Uma Bharathi

Ph.D Research Scholar, Centre For Study Of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy, Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli.