



## Impact of Parenting Style on Adolescent Problems and their academic achievement

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### Abstract:

Good parenting is parenting that prepares children to meet the demands of the specific culture or subculture in which they live. We can nonetheless draw some conclusions about the ingredients of good parenting that will apply in most settings. We can go far in understanding which parenting styles are effective to prepare the children to meet the society. It is an affective context of sorts that sets the tone for the parent's interactions with the child. Parenting style is a determinant factor in child development. It affects psychological and social functioning of the children. Parenting style is largely affected by the influence of one's own parents. Temperament, educational achievement, culture, socioeconomic status and the influence of their spouse affects parenting style as well. Temperament of the parent and the child affects style of parenting, and the mother and father may differ in style as. Therefore the article deals with different parenting styles that parents use for raising their children.

**Keywords:** Temperament and Parenting style, Academic achievement etc.

### Introduction

No two individuals are same. Individuals of the same age group and even of the same grade are found to differ from each other in their abilities and academic achievement. The same individual may differ in his or her academic achievement with the change in time or with the change in their maturity level. "Academic achievement is the knowledge obtained or skills developed in the school subjects usually designed by test scores or marks assigned by the teacher,". For a student, academic achievement paves the way for getting a valuable job and also for the attainment of personal satisfaction as well as social recognition. Numerous studies have been conducted to identify those factors which are affecting student's academic performance. A student's academic performance depends on a number of factors like students' attendance in the class, family income, mother's and father's education, teacher-student ratio, presence of trained teacher in school, sex of the student and distance of schools. Family as well as parents are considered as an indispensable support system available to any child and seem to play a significant role in the development of the child. Although the significance of home environment in the developmental of the child cannot be ignored, yet the strongest factor influencing the development of the child is, the style used by parents for their child's rearing. "Academic performance of school students depends on parenting styles along with other conditions i.e. parents being responsive, demanding and guidance given to the students towards their academic performance ."Moreover, it is the duty of parents to provide proper nutrition, safe environment and guidance to their child to prepare them to fulfil the demands of lifelong learning. Authoritative parenting style predicts the academic performance significantly. a significant correlation between authoritative parenting style and academic achievement. significant positive effect of authoritative parenting style exists on the achievement in all





subjects at high school level. significant relationship of permissive, authoritarian and authoritative parenting styles exist with the students' average score. Parenting styles significantly influenced students' performance in mathematics. six different modes of parenting, accepting parenting is the best as it was found that the children who perceives accepting parenting have high academic achievement as compared to the children who perceive any other type of parenting style.

### **Impact**

#### **Authoritarian:**

Parents that practice authoritarian parenting demand total cooperation from their children and have no tolerance for questions or breaking rules. This parenting style expects high degrees of maturity from the child with low levels of parent-child communication. Children disciplined by authoritarian parents stay out of trouble and make good grades, but their social development is negatively affected due to not being encouraged to have opinions, being shy and constantly worrying about disappointing their parents.

#### **Authoritative:**

The authoritative parenting style, more than any other, aids in ensuring healthy development, because children are taught to follow rules, ask questions and have their own opinions. Research conducted by Betsy Garrison and colleagues for Louisiana State University on how parenting styles influence cognitive ability found authoritative parenting in both fathers and mothers to be positively correlated with cognitive development in children. Social development also benefits from this parenting style, because communication is welcomed and children feel more comfortable with peers and in other social situations.

#### **Indulgent:**

Indulgent, or permissive, parents focus more on being their child's friend than a disciplinary figure. There is an extensive amount of parent-child communication, but very low levels of maturity and demands required of the child. Children raised by indulgent parents have higher self-esteem, better social skills and lower levels of depression, which aids in positive social development. The decreased maturity and independence associated with parental indulgence harms a child's emotional development because he is not required to grow in these areas.

#### **Uninvolved:**

Parents who are ambivalent to their child's wants and needs are considered uninvolved parents. Often, this parenting style is associated with neglect and abuse. While there are no demands or rules to follow for the child, there is also no communication and no encouragement from the parent. When parents are psychologically or physically unavailable to their children, all elements of development are negatively affected. Social development is stunted because the child is never taught how to act around people and, therefore, feels awkward in social situations. Because of the lack of emotional and psychological connections between the parent and child, cognitive development also suffers.

### **Social Learning Theory**

Based on Bandura's components of Social Learning Theory, it is observed that people especially children are learning and developing their behaviors through observing and modelling the behaviors, attitudes, and emotional reactions of others.



By observing those around them and navigating the interplay of positive and negative reinforcements they learn how to behave as expected. Using the concept of the Social Learning Theory, it can be depicted that the development of the students'

Academic anxieties are brought mainly by the reaction, feedback, and responses of the people significant to them. Thus, parents who are more engaged in modelling and giving instructions to their children are expected to have more influence and effect to the way the children act and behave in many aspects. In that event, the parents become more conscious and careful with their styles and strategies and parenting as it directly influence their children's performance and motivations.

### **Parenting Styles Theory**

This theory of Diana Baumrind includes the four main types of parenting styles and the differences in parenting styles account for the way children function socially, emotionally, and cognitively. The four main types of parenting styles include Authoritarian, Permissive-Indulgent, Neglectful/Uninvolved, and Authoritative. In Authoritarian parenting, parents demand that their children obey and conform without question. Order and stability are emphasized and physical punishment is more likely to happen. The typical authoritarian parents require strict obedience to rules from their children, and even to the point of withdrawing appreciation and affection to them. They are not warm, and thus, they rarely demonstrate their affection. Children who grow up with authoritarian parents emerge well-behaved but they are also likely to be moody and anxious.

### **Conceptual Framework**

Every person's educational attainment plays a vital role in going after his or her dreams. Also, many consider it as their greatest career-driver. For that reason, many students are really exerting much effort for them to achieve high marks on their report cards and be called academically excellent. On the other side, as observed by many, there are numerous students

Who choose to live a "happy-go-lucky" life leading them to neglect their academic responsibilities? Some just don't care whether they are performing poorly, averagely, or excellently in class. Worse, when it comes to group tasks, many students just rely with their co-members and let them do the whole tasks which are supposed to be collaborative projects. But behind these specific behaviors of the students are their motivators and stimuli

### **Definition of Terms**

For the purpose of clarifications, the following important terms used in this study have been defined operationally:

**Academic:** This refers to things or work done in schools, colleges, universities, especially work which involves studying.

**Academic Performance:** This refers to the students' behavior in their studies and how they work and perform in school.

**Authoritarian Parenting:** This refers to one of the parenting styles where parents have very high expectations of their children and tend to punish harshly, yet provide very little support and warmth.

**Authoritative Parenting:** This refers to one of the parenting styles where parents are responsive to their child's emotional needs while having high standards.



**Parenting style:** This refers to how parents behave around their children, how they treat them and how they engage with them.

**Permissive Parenting:** This refers to one of the parenting styles where parents tend to be very loving, yet provide few guidelines and rules. These parents do not expect mature behavior from their children or give high expectations and often seem more like a friend than parental figure.

**Uninvolved or Neglectful Parenting:** This refers to one of the parenting styles where parents make few to no demands of their children and they are often indifferent, dismissive, or even completely neglectful.

### Conclusion:

Society often assumed that parenting came naturally and parents just knew what to do when it came to discipline, nurturing, toilet training, esteem building and so forth. This perception is slowly changing. Today's parents are quicker to acknowledge that they don't always have the answers or that they may not want to raise their children as they were raised. Societal changes have made it more difficult to rely on parenting techniques from the past. The pace of social change is increasing as India opens up to western influences. The rapid pace at which these changes occur, leave children facing issues their parents never dreamed of. The root cause of most of the mental health problems of children and adolescents are related with parenting styles adopted in their families. So the parents should be more aware of the different parenting styles and their impacts on child development. Despite of the high importance of this issue, research on parenting in India is sparse.

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