
Parenting Style and Its Impact on Submissive Behaviour among Adolescents

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ABSTRACT

Parenting plays a vital role in adolescent's behaviour in moulding their cognition and reducing social phobia. The main objective of this study is to explore the impact of parenting style on the submissive behaviour among adolescents. The battery of tests was applied to a group of children aged between 13 and 18 year (N=60 boys and N= 60 girls). A total of 120 school going students were selected from various schools. Allan and Gilbert scale was used to assess the submissive behaviour. A one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was adopted. Research revealed that parenting style has significant impact on submissive behaviour of school going adolescents. The results showed that authoritarian parenting style has significant by positive correlation with submissive behaviour and parenting style has significant by negative correlation with submissive behaviour. There is a significant differences between boys and girls on measures of submissive behaviour.

Keywords: parenting style, submissive behaviour, school going adolescents.

INTRODUCTION:

Adolescents, who have high self-esteem, always handle their stress and frustration in more appropriate way. Because late adolescence is a phase where adolescents who have high self-esteem always handle their stress and frustration in more appropriate ways. Because late adolescence is a phase where there is a pressure to start independent social life and the number of environmental and social challenges occurs during this period, therefore, self-esteem helps individuals cope with these changes and to protect their mental health. In spite of other factors self-esteem is directly related to personal well-being (**Killeen (1993)**).

Authoritative parents encourage verbal give and take; convey the reasoning behind rules, and use reason, power and shape to reinforce objectives. This parenting style is most often associated with positive adolescent outcomes and has been found to be the most effective and beneficial style of parenting among most families (**Donna Hancock Hoskina, 2014**).

The authoritarian parenting style is associated with parents who emphasize obedience and conformity and expect that rules be obeyed without explanation in a less warm environment. Authoritarian parents exhibit low levels of trust and engagement toward their child, discourage open communication, and engage in strict control (**Donna Hancock Hoskina 2014**).

Permissive parents behave in an affirmative manner towards the adolescent's impulses, desires, and actions while consulting with the adolescents about family decisions. Uninvolved parenting style has been found to have the most negative effect on adolescents (**Donna Hancock Hoskina 2014**).

The parenting style of the mother and father are formed over time due to their different perception about child education, starting with cultural differences. Also, the parenting style is based on a different process of socialization, specific to the gender nuances (**Barber, 1996**). Therefore, the same situation involving education of the child if the parents produce different reactions leading to the formation of different parenting styles. These statements refer to different perceptions of parents related to dangerous situations and harmful to the child (**Belsky, Putnam & Crnic, 2006**).

Late adolescence is the phase of transition to adulthood and school to college. During this

period physiological changes along with the psychological and emotional development occur. At this stage first exposure with world or society is being started without adult supervision and he or she focuses on developing new relationships of his/her priorities. The importance of peer orientation and affiliation reach their peak during this period (**Eccles, Lord, & Midgely, 1991**) and peer relationships also help adolescents to facilitate their sense of personal identity and raise their autonomy (**Dusek, 1991 & Ingersoll, 1989**).

In a series of research it is argued that in addition to behaviour problems, parenting style influences children's anxiety level (Ginsburg, Siqueland, Masia-Warner, Hedtke, 2004; Rapee, 1997; Chorpita & Barlow, 1998). For most children, however anxiety is a common experience, transient and functional, differing in shape and intensity, depending on the stage of development (**Last, Perrin, Herseni, Kazdin, 1996**). But sometimes the severity of these symptoms can reach levels similar to those of adult (Last, 1993 AS CITED IN Last et al., 1996).

On the other hand, behavioural control exercised by the mother (behavioural monitoring, setting limits, demands on highlighting maturity) lowers behavioural problems of external type (anger and

aggressive behaviour) of the children, if associated with a low level of psychological control (Aunola & Nurmi, 2005).

Objectives:

To explore the impact of parenting style on the submissive behaviour among adolescents.

REVIEW OF LITERATUR:

Talib et al., (2011) has conducted study on the Effects of Parenting Style on Children Development At present there are about 65% mothers with children below 15 years of age working full-time outside homes. Issues related to parenting and children's development becomes crucial especially in examination oriented society like Malaysia. Using 200 families as sample this study attempted to examine effects of parenting styles of dual-earner families on children behaviour and school achievement. A result of the study indicates that for mothers and father's authoritative styles have positive effects on children behaviour and school achievement. In contrast, the permissive and authoritarian styles have negative effects on children behaviour and school achievement.

Sharma et al., (2011) has conducted a study on the parental style and depression among adolescents on the present study was planned to examine the relationship between parental

styles and depression among adolescents. The sample of the study involved 100 adolescents (males=50, females=50) between the age range of 14 and 16 years and one of their thus making the total sample of 200. The adolescents were assessed with children depression inventory whereas parents were administered parenting authority questionnaire-R, to check parental style. The results showed that (a) authoritarian parenting style has significant positive correlation with depression,(b) permissive parenting style has significant negative correlation with depression.(c) there is a significant difference between males and females on measures of depression.(d) the two extreme groups showed significant differences on their depression levels.

Kim (2011) the study was conducted at Antisocial Behavior among Malaysian Adolescents In this research population, participants ($N=120$) were students from three secondary schools: Sekolah Menengah Jenis Kebangsaan Krian, Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan Methodist, and Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan Panglima Bukit Gantang. The result revealed that there was a significant difference between sex and antisocial behaviour, $t(114) = 3.563$, $p < 0.05$. Male participants ($M=12.652$, $SD=6.067$) showed higher tendency in antisocial behaviour compared to female participants ($M=9.255$, $SD=3.884$). Nevertheless, there was no

significant correlation of age in antisocial behaviour and no significant difference of racial groups or religious groups in antisocial behaviour. Importantly, sex differences served as the fundamental pathway for future researches to investigate in depth and to establish effective intervention programs.

Anake et al., (2015) has conducted a parenting styles and adolescents' behaviour in central educational zone of cross river state. These conflicts create in parents mixed feelings and makes parenting a complex task, with specific parenting practices which are less important in predicting child well-being. Base on this the researcher was interested in investigating parenting styles and its influences on adolescents' behaviour. Null hypothesis was formulated to guide the study. Review of literature was carried on accordingly. A sample of 627 respondents was selected for the study. The selection was done through the stratified and simple random sampling techniques. Questionnaire was the main instrument for data collection. A one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was adopted. The hypothesis was tested under a 0.05 level of significance. The result of the analysis revealed that parenting styles significantly influence adolescents' behaviour.

Nikoogoftar et al., (2015) has conducted a

study on the examine the role of parenting styles in predicting behavioral and emotional problems in adolescents. This study is a descriptive, cross sectional, and correlation research. All students enrolled in the first grade in boys' guidance school of District 3 in Tehran city and their parents constituted the population. One hundred and eighty participants comprising 60 adolescents (boys) and their parents participated in the study. Convenience sampling method was used for recruiting these participants. Parents completed Baum rind's Parenting Styles Questionnaire (PSQ; Baum rind, 1972) and students responded to the Seattle Personality Questionnaire for Children (SPQC; Greenberg & Kusche, 1990). A stepwise regression analysis was utilized to address the prediction power of Behavioural and emotional problems. However, the authoritarian style in mothers is related to anxiety, depression, as well as behavioural and emotional problems (total score). Moreover, permissiveness in mothers is associated with conduct problems. The results are consistent with the results of previous studies stressing the role of parents in predicting children's behavioural-emotional problems.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

The research design followed in the present study is exploratory research design in which

cross sectional method was adopted. Cross sectional study is employing a single point of data collection for each participant or system being studied. It is used for examining phenomena expected to remain static through the period of interest. The present study entitled "Parenting Style & its impact on Submissive Behaviour among Adolescents.

Locale of the study: Lucknow city was selected purposively to conduct the study. Being a capital city some schools existing in the lucknow were identified and were included as sample in the study. Apart from this, the researcher's familiarity with the area made the researcher as to select lucknow as the local of the study.

Sampling procedure: For selection of the respondents, purposive random sampling technique was adopted. Simple random sample of size N drawn from a population of size N in such a way that every possible sample of size n has the same chance of being selected.

Sample size: The derived sample size of 120 respondents was selected equally from each school

RESULTS:

comprising of 20 male & 20 female adolescent using stratified random sampling techniques.

Tools and Techniques: To carry out present study the following tools were used to assess the parameters. Submissive behavior scale (Allan & Gilbert, 1997); Scoring: - simply add up all items. Parenting Style Questionnaire (C., Mandlco.B., Olsen,S.F., & Hart,C.H.(1995). Scores rang from "never" to "always" on a 5-point scale. At the end of each section, were added scores and divide it the number of questions in that section. The calculated score is your total score for that category. The highest score indicates preferred parenting style.

Methods of data collection: Questionnaire and interview method was adopted to conduct the present research.

Data processing: data was coded and tabulated.

Data Analysis: Data was analysed using relevant statistical techniques using PAS software.

Table 1. Comparison of submissive behaviour among authoritative, authoritarian, and permissive parenting style adopted by father.

****Highly Significant (Significant at 0.01 levels)**

The impact of parenting style on the occurrence of social behaviour of school going adolescents

submissive behaviour / parenting style	Authoritative	Authoritarian	Permissive	F	p
Low	5.86±1.03	4.36±1.49	4.84±0	7.71	.000
Moderate	4.10±1.66	5.72±1.55	2.15±0	5.14	.000
High	2.68±1.96	2.29±1.35	3.5±0	.30	.73

was tested using F test and the some is presented in **table 1**. And **Fig 1**. Highly significant differences were found in occurrence of social behaviour as null hypothesis is rejected. It can be deduced that highly significant differences were found in the occurrence of social behaviour across the

parenting style.

It is evident from the data that the adolescents of have permissive fathers depicted good submissive behaviour in comparison to authoritative and authoritarian fathers. The social behaviour of authoritarian father was found to be better than authoritarian fathers. Highly significant differences were seen among the adolescents.

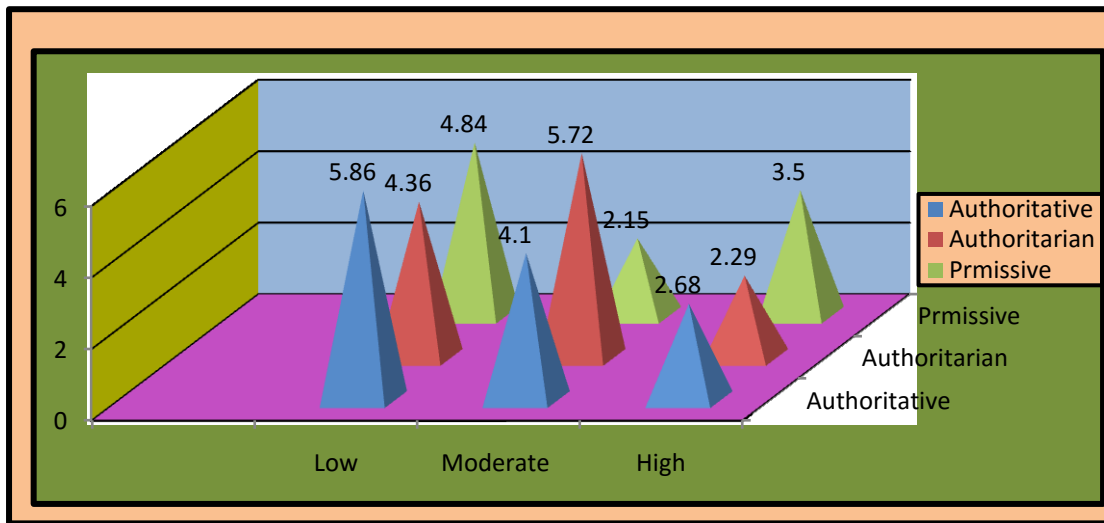


Fig.1. Comparison of Submissive Behaviour and Parenting Style of Father.

Table 2. Comparison of submissive behaviour among authoritative, authoritarian, and permissive parenting style adopted by mother.

Submissive behaviour / parenting style	Authoritative	Authoritarian	Permissive	F	p
Low	6.15±1.15	5.04±1.11	2.96±.93	16.83	.000
Moderate	4.24±1.94	5.53±1.14	2.69±.00	5.42	.07
High	2.95±1.97	2.16±1.76	7.00±.00	10.74	.000

**Highly Significant (Significant at 0.01 levels)

The impact of parenting style on the occurrence of social behaviour of school going adolescents was tested using F test and the some is presented in **table 2.** and **Fig 2.** Highly

significant differences were found in occurrence of social behaviour as null hypothesis is rejected. It can be deduced that highly significant differences were found in the

occurrence of social behaviour across the parenting style.

The submissive behaviour of the adolescents of permissive mother were found to be better in

comparison to the adolescents of mother adopting authoritative and authoritarian parenting style.

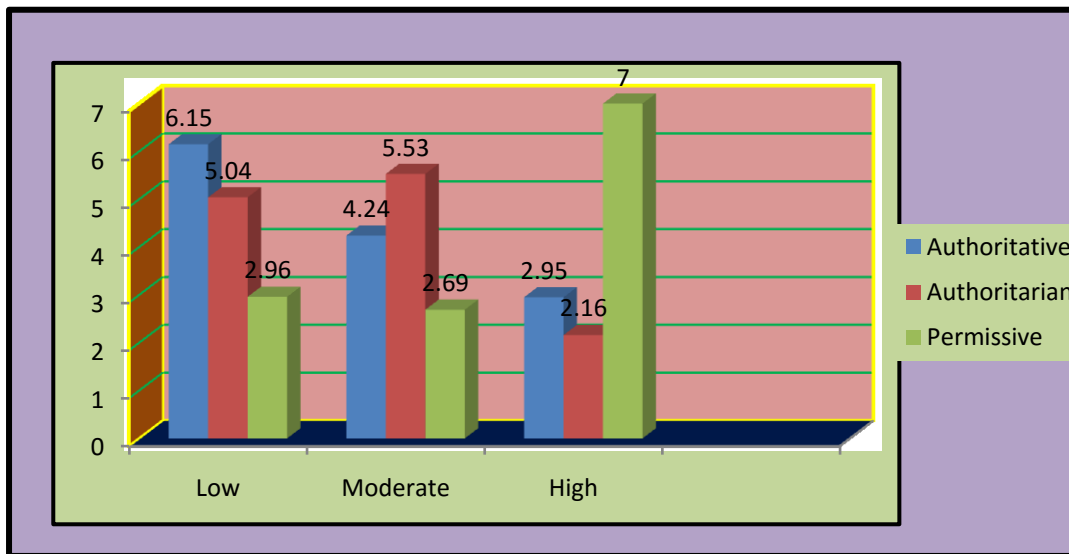


Fig.2. Comparison of submissive Behaviour traits among mother adopting various parenting style.

DISCUSSION: the three categories Low, moderate, and high in parenting style. Authoritative, Authoritarian and Permissive comparison submissive behaviour traits non significant negative is observed. Permissive fathers depicted good submissive behaviour in comparison to authoritative and authoritarian fathers. The social behaviour of authoritarian father was found to be better than authoritarian fathers. Highly significant differences were seen among the adolescents. Among parenting style highly significant negative relationship is observed in Authoritative ($r=.73$) when non significant negative relationship is seen among

authoritative, authoritarian and permissive and submissive behaviour traits. Highly significant differences were found in occurrence of social behaviour as null hypothesis is rejected. It can be deduced that highly significant differences were found in the occurrence of social behaviour across the parenting style. The submissive behaviour of the adolescents of permissive mother were found to be better in comparison to the adolescents of mother adopting authoritative and authoritarian parenting style.

Other researcher finding showed that result of the hypothesis revealed that parenting styles

has a significant influence on adolescents' behaviour. The finding was in line with view of Isangedighi and Akpan (1998) who in their study on parent-child relationship and disciplinary behaviour of 372 junior secondary school one (JSS I) students in Calabar Municipality. Collected data on the degree of warmth and closeness of the children with their parents in five dimensional indisciplinary behaviours. Result of data analysis showed that 23.86% of students maintained social distance with their parents, while 32.99% and 43.16% respectively maintained close and moderately close relationship with their parents. The study also showed 28.15% of students as being highly indisciplined, while 39.14% and 32.71% of them being well-behaved and moderately being respectful to their parents. Hence, when parents do not show a change or adjust an adolescent may reject parental influence and seek peer support and approval at all cost; breeding in negative behaviours and responses to parents and others. Also the basic human needs require by the family have to be provided for peace and harmony to prevail between parents and their adolescents.

CONCLUSION: Adolescents age is the crucial period of one's life, where in the major transition occur during this period. As well, it is the period when the bases for majority of the

submissive behaviour parameters are framed. It can be concluded from the present study that the schooling do have no effect on the submissive behaviour and it was observed that the traits are higher in parenting style than school going adolescents.

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