

The Relationship of Parenting Style and Aggressiveness in Adolescents

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Abstract

Parents have a substantial part in determining children's surroundings and consequently children's experience with factors such as peer relations. None other than Parents decide that where should the child stay, what type of surrounding should they have, which school should the child be admitted to, and what type of work should they involve in. In this way at an early stage the parents are the one who decide the total surrounding behaviour, playmates for their child. Based on various studies and researches, Baumrind had primarily talked about three parenting styles: authoritative parenting, authoritarian parenting and permissive parenting. Those People who are raised up perceiving additional methods of aggression are more expected to be certain of that such fierceness and antagonism are socially tolerable. Harsh parenting can reduce the social skills of children, while positive parenting can increase their social skills.

Keywords: Parenting Styles, Aggressiveness, Adolescents, Defence Mechanism.

Introduction

Parenting is a raising child and giving them safety and attention so as to safeguard their strong upbringing which leads them to grow in healthy adults. Studies show that in blood relations, hereditary and socialization effects are there most of the time. Like, a child who is brilliant in singing can have this quality inherited from their parents who are also good in singing. Suppose the child is adopted and still he sings good, then it can be said that it is due to socialization effect. Parents keep on singing so the child also gets this quality through learning. Parents have a substantial part in determining children's surroundings and consequently children's experience with factors such as peer relations. None other than Parents decide that where should the child stay, what type of surrounding should they have, which school should the child be admitted to, and what type of work should they involve in. In this way at an early stage the parents are the one who decide the total surrounding behaviour, playmates for their child.

Based on various studies and researches, Baumrind had primarily talked about three parenting styles: authoritative parenting, authoritarian parenting and permissive parenting. Diana Baumrind is recognized for classifying the parenting styles, Maccoby and Martin (1983) extended these 3-parenting-styles using a two-dimensional basis. They expanded Baumrind's permissive parenting style into two different types: permissive parenting (also known as indulgent parenting style) and neglectful parenting (also known as uninvolved parenting style). So, after that, these four parenting styles are known as the Baumrind parenting styles or Maccoby and Martin parenting styles. All these has diverse effects on children's behavior.

Authoritarian Parenting

This style of parenting, expects the children to follow the harsh instructions established by the parents. If they fail to follow these instructions, then they get punished. Such parents give no clarification for these rules. When they are asked to give reasons, they just respond, "The reason is that I have told to do that." The parental control is high and reaction level is low in authoritarian style of parenting.

Authoritative Parenting

In Authoritative Parenting style parents create rules and strategies that their children are anticipated to follow. But unlike Authoritarian style, this parenting style is much more flexible.



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Authoritative parents are receptive to their children and eager to attend to what they say. Such parents have a lot of expectations from their children, but they are polite, give comments, and provide care. If children fail to do what their parents expect from them, these parents are more encouraging and merciful than punishing.

Permissive Parenting

These parents are also denoted as indulgent parents, they have less expectations from their children. These parents hardly keep their children under any harsh rule since they have comparatively little potentials of maturity and self-control.

Such parents are more responsive and less strict.

They are modern and easy going, they hardly expect mature behavior, and permit substantial self-discipline. They are usually developing and outgoing with their children.

Uninvolved Parenting

This parenting style is considered by few strains, less receptiveness, and little communication. Such parents meet all basic requirements; they are usually disconnected from their child's life. They might make sure that their kids are nourished and have lodging, but offer little to nothing in the way of leadership, instructions, or even care. Sometimes, these parents may discard or abandon the requirements of their children. Studies show that authoritative parenting is related to the greatest consequences in children. Same is confirmed by psychologists and psychiatrists.

Children whose parents have an authoritarian parenting style usually remain unhappy exhibit more behavioural issues. Their social skills are poor, they are not able to cope up easily. Children of authoritative parents are securely attached and they cherish. Permissive Parents are not able to follow rules and have worse self-control. Those parents who are uninvolved may have mental problems like depression, or physical exploitation or child inattention when they were kids. Such children raised by uninvolved parents are more impulsive and cannot self-regulate emotion.

There is often a mentality that aggression can be seen only in physical methods such as beating or pushing, psychological aggression is also found to be destructive. Threatening or vocally criticizing another person. Those People who are raised up perceiving additional methods of aggression are more expected to be certain of that such fierceness and antagonism are socially tolerable.

Sometimes it had been seen that the choice of parenting style also depends on the nature and behaviour of Adolescents. It seems that adolescents who are of extra delicate personality possibly will be supposed to be problematic, which trigger the parents to modify their parenting style on the way to more authoritarian. Parents are the first human being in a child's life who nurture them that's the reason why their way of upbringing their child has a significant effect on their future behaviour. The inspiration, deterrence, forewarnings, insignificance, and love that they provide to their children helps to characterize the initial stages of children's lives and effect their future.

Alizade et al. found that the children of permissive parents were frequently impulsive and aggressive, especially boys. They tended towards directorship, autonomy, and defiance, and showed no signs of independence and responsibility. The results of a study conducted by Beato et al. showed that maternal disengagement was associated with higher levels of anxiety symptoms in children, while the over involvement of fathers was associated with higher levels of parental anxiety. Negligent or careless parents seemed not to have control over their children, and were even at risk of never accepting them. According to Sigelman's report, the children of this group of parents tend to have behavioural problems such as aggression and repeated tantrums. In addition, their adolescent children tend to have anti-social issues, use drugs, do not have long-term objectives, and are more likely to participate in delinquent acts. According to Rajab-Pour et al., group therapy for parent-child relationships, which is focused on teaching parenting skills, is effective in the reduction of verbal and physical aggression in preschool children. It seems that some of the factors affecting parenting styles have a greater overall effect and can influence the impact of other factors. However, no research has been reported in this regard, and further studies on the role of the other factors affecting parenting styles are recommended. The result of chaotic interaction between parent and child, usually when the child is being abused, can be impaired neural and cognitive functioning, which can cause academic failure, difficulty regulating emotions, and a tendency toward interpersonal violence. There can be immature and mature versions which are seen in individuals of all ages. In children, defence mechanisms are arranged developmentally, with immature defences appearing first, and in adulthood, they are arranged hierarchically, with the most adaptive or mature appearing first. Harsh parenting can reduce the social skills of children, while positive parenting can increase their social skills.

Aim of the Study

The aim of the present article is to find out the different parenting styles and their effect of various Parenting styles on Adolescents and also to observe that which parenting style instigates aggressiveness in Adolescents

Conclusion

Finally, it is proposed that children's aggression, coyness or moods of self-assurance resemble to the encounters that parents sense concerning to their parenting style and defiance on the way to their children. Baumrind showed that the children of decisive and reassuring parents grew relatively well, and were cheerful, socially responsible, self-reliant, capable of developing, and got on well with adults and peers. On the other hand, the children of permissive parents, especially boys, were often impulsive and aggressive.

The above article shows that parents who exercise authoritative parenting styles have not as much of aggressive children, so, to impart knowledge and information on this subject to families is

important. It can be done through educational centres, media, counselling centres, and programs on parenting skills.

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