

Impact of Parenting Style on Emotional Intelligence of Muslim Female Adolescent Students of Ranchi District

Shama Perween^{1*}, Nazim Imam²

ABSTRACT

The present study aimed at exploring the impact of parenting style on emotional intelligence of Muslim female adolescent students of Ranchi District. 80 sample selected for this study, which were selected by using stratified random sampling technique. 14-19 age groups were taken for this study. General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-12), Multi-Dimensional Parenting Scale of khokher and chouhan, & Emotional Intelligence Inventory of Dr. S.K. Mangal and Ms. Shubhra Mangal were used for data collection. 2x2x2 factorial design was used for the study. Result showed that student who received authoritarian parenting style had bad emotional intelligence whereas student who received liberal parenting style had better emotional intelligence. Private secondary school students reported better emotional intelligence whereas government secondary school student reported bad emotional intelligence. There has been also found significant impact of family income on emotional intelligence. Higher family income students reported better emotional intelligence than lower family income.

Keywords: Parenting style, Emotional intelligence, Nature of school, Family income

Parenting is defined as the attitude that parents have about child-rearing. Parenting includes three dimensions or features involvement (defined as the extent to which the parents are interested in, knowledgeable about and actively participate in the child's life), autonomy support (defined as the degree to which the parents value their child's perspective and use techniques that encourage choice, self-initiation, and participation in making decisions) and warmth (defined as the degree to which the parents are responsive, sensitive and regarding toward their child).

Parenting Style in India

The parenting styles of Indians are unique to the history and culture of the Asian subcontinent. Family roles of various members are clearly defined and passed down through generations -- the father is the bread-earner and the mother is the home-maker. Around them is the vast network of extended family members who contribute to the rearing of the child. Although, parenting styles have changed for some with increasing education and cultural

¹ NFO Research Fellow, University Department of Psychology, Ranchi University, Ranchi, India

² NFO Research Fellow, University Department of Psychology, Ranchi University, Ranchi, India

*Responding Author

Received: May 30, 2019; Revision Received: June 27, 2019; Accepted: June 30, 2019

Impact of Parenting Style on Emotional Intelligence of Muslim Female Adolescent Students of Ranchi District

mobility, social observers say for the vast majority- the household dynamic of an Indian family remains the same.

Types of Parenting Style

Authoritarian Parent : The father who arbitrates in authoritarian style matters related to family and children heads the typical Indian family. Female members of the family take charge of all other matters of the house including those related to children. For the male patriarchy, it is more important traditionally to maintain a distance and formality in his relationship with his children. Supporters of this kind of parenting suggest it fosters respect for elders -- a very important ideal in Indian culture.

Authoritative parenting style Authoritative parenting style is much more democratic. Authoritative parents are responsive to their children and willing to listen to questions. When children fail to meet the expectations, these parents is more nurturing and forgiving rather than punishing.

Permissive Parenting Style Permissive parenting style also known as indulgent parenting is another potentially harmful style of parenting. These parents are responsive but not demanding. These parents tend to be lenient while trying to avoid confrontation. The benefit of this parenting style is that they are usually very nurturing and loving.

The Concept of Emotional Intelligence

Emotional Intelligence is a combination of intelligence and emotion by using emotions as source of information that help one to make sense of social environment and navigate them. Emotion refers to feeling state that conveys information about relationship. It is also the skill to observe one's own and others feelings to differentiate among them, and to use those facts to guide one's thinking and action. Emotional intelligence is a set of organized skills that allow people process emotionally relevant information professionally and accurately. It is also noted that emotional intelligence overlaps with standard measures organized by the big five personality traits: Openness to experience, conscientiousness, extroversion, agreeableness and neuroticism.

Salovey and Mayer, (1990) have been the leading researchers on emotional intelligence. They defined emotional intelligence as "the sub-set of social intelligence that involves the ability to monitor one's own and others feeling and emotions, to discriminate among them and to use this information to guide one's thinking and actions". While the people who cannot have control over their emotional life fight inner battles that sabotage their ability to focus on work and think clearly (Goleman1998). In the words of Daniel Goleman, (1998) the term emotional intelligence means "the capacity for recognizing our own feelings and those of others for motivating ourselves and for managing emotions well in ourselves and in our relationships". Emotional intelligence means comprising many personality traits like motivation, persistence, warmth, empathy and social skills. Emotional intelligence appears to be an important set of psychological abilities that relate to life success

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Amandeep (2017) examined the relationship between perceived parenting style and emotional intelligence of early adolescent. The sample consists of 500 adolescents (250 male, 250 female, 250 urban and 250 rural) selected randomly. The result indicated that there was a

Impact of Parenting Style on Emotional Intelligence of Muslim Female Adolescent Students of Ranchi District

significant relationship between perceived parenting style and emotional intelligence of early adolescent. Joshi et al (2015) conducted a study to examine the relationship between mother parenting style and emotional intelligence of adolescents. 14-16 year old students were selected for this research. Result indicated that authoritative parenting style was not all correlated with emotional intelligence of the boys, girls students. Though some components were correlated with emotional intelligence. Valizade (2015) conducted a study the relationship between parental style with emotional intelligence in elementary school students of MAKOO. The sample size was 80 boys and girls. sample was selected by cluster sampling method. The finding revealed there were positive association between all parenting style with emotional intelligence, on the girls students authoritarian parenting style more positive relation with emotional intelligence than the boys. Wang et.al. (2014) studied whether parental involvement influenced adolescents outcome by increasing their academic engagement in school. Parental involvement was found to improve academic and emotional functioning among adolescents. In addition parental involvement predicted adolescent academic success and mental health both directly and indirectly through behavioral and emotional engagement. Samuel(2013) conducted a study related to The psychological contribution of parenting style and emotional intelligence to the prediction of violent behavior among college of education students. Result indicated that, parenting style and emotional intelligence are powerful to the prediction of violent behavior among education students. Shalini(2013) examined the influence of perceived parenting style on emotional intelligence of adolescents. Result indicated that authoritative and authoritarian parenting style significantly correlated with emotional intelligence and father was perceived to be more authoritative toward girls the boys. Finding suggests greater involvement of father and adopting an authoritative approach in bringing up emotionally intelligent adolescents. Abdollahi, et.al.(2013) examined a study related to Perceived parenting style and emotional intelligence among Iranian boys students. Result revealed that there were positive associations between parenting style and emotional intelligence. Mohammadyari (2013) examined the relationship between parental style and emotional intelligence among students of Payaema Noor University in Iran. Result showed that the level of emotional intelligence of students based on there parental style is different and there was a significant difference between emotional intelligence of students with authoritative parental style and neglectful parental style. Gunjan (2012) conducted a study on family relationship and emotional intelligence. The Result indicated that Good family relationship between children and their parents were positively associated together. Nastasa(2012) examined the relationship between the level of development of emotional intelligence and parental style. The result show the fact that the developmental level of emotional intelligence in influenced by the five parental style : authoritarian, doctorial, permissive, democratic and rejecting/neglecting. Pichayapinyo et. al. (2008) examined the relationship among parenting style , emotional intelligence and intelligence quotient in Thai school children, Bangkok. Result indicated that parenting style effect to emotional intelligence. Alegre et.al. (2008) conducted a study on parental acceptance and its relation to late adolescent's emotional intelligence and psychological adjustment. The result indicated positive relationship between parental acceptance-rejection and emotional intelligence. Biradar (2005) conducted an ex-post facto study to analyze parenting style and emotional intelligence of college students. The result revealed that there was no significant relationship between demographic characteristics with parenting style and emotional intelligence of the respondent. Asghari et.al.. (2011) conducted a study to investigate the relation of perceived parenting (including involvement, autonomy, and

Impact of Parenting Style on Emotional Intelligence of Muslim Female Adolescent Students of Ranchi District

support and warmth dimensions) with emotional intelligence. The result indicates that all dimensions of parenting were positively associated with emotional intelligence.

Alam (2018) explored the emotional intelligence of adolescents of adolescents students with respect to type of school, area, gender. 200 adolescent (100 boys & 100 girls) were selected from secondary school at east Singhbhum, Jharkhand. Result indicated that secondary school students differed significantly in terms of nature of school and gender on emotional intelligence. Senad (2017) examined a study of emotional intelligence on CBSE and ICSE adolescents. Result indicated that CBSE students were higher level of emotional intelligence than ICSE students. Female students were higher level of emotional intelligence. Garg et. al. (2016) examined the comparative study of emotional intelligence of secondary school teacher. 240 The study revealed that there were significant difference between emotional intelligence of the teachers working in private and government secondary schools. Rathi (2015) conducted a study of emotional intelligence of adolescent students in relation to the type of school. Result indicated that government and private secondary school students differ significantly on emotional intelligence. Singh (2015) examine the emotional intelligence among private and government teachers. Result indicated that three dimensions of emotional intelligence show significant difference between private & government school teacher. Lekaviciene et.al. (2016) conducted a study related to high emotional intelligence & family psychosocial factors. The average subject age was 19.7 years. Result indicated that emotional intelligence level is statistically related to some family factors, strength of subject relations with their mother/ father, subjective perception of family financial status etc. Rauf et.al.(2013) examine the influence of demographic background on emotional intelligence among accounting Students in a private university. The demographic background focused in the study is categorized into personal factors(gender ethnicity region of origin and hometown location), family factor(family income, parent's employment and parent's level of education.) and academic factor(year of degree, academic performance, type of secondary school and prior education level.) the study found that family income, year of degree, and prior education level show significant influence on the level of emotional intelligence among the accounting students. However, further analysis is prevails that only year of degree and family income able to explain the variation of emotional intelligence.

METHODOLOGY

Objective of the study

1. To examine the impact of parenting style (authoritarian & liberal) on emotional intelligence.
2. To examine the impact of nature of school (government & private) on emotional intelligence.
3. To examine the impact of family income (high & low) on emotional intelligence.

Hypotheses of the study

1. There may be significant impact of parenting style(authoritarian & liberal) on emotional intelligence.
2. There may be significant impact of nature of school(government & private) on emotional intelligence.
3. There may be significant impact of family income (high & low) on emotional intelligence.

Impact of Parenting Style on Emotional Intelligence of Muslim Female Adolescent Students of Ranchi District

Sample

The sample for the present study were selected by stratified random sampling technique from different government and private senior secondary schools of Ranchi. The total number of sample were 80 female adolescent students. The sample were based on 2X2X2 factorial design.

The stratification will be based on

1. Type of parenting style (liberal & authoritarian) =2
2. Nature of school (private & government) =2
3. Family income (high-above Rs.50,000/p.m. and low- below Rs.30,000/p.m.) =2

Research design

Groups	Private Schools		Govt. Schools	
	Liberal Parents	Authoritarian Parents	Liberal Parents	Authoritarian Parents
High Family Income	10	10	10	10
Low Family Income	10	10	10	10
	20	20	20	20
	40		40	
	80			

Tools

Following tools were used for data collection

A. Tools for screening purpose

- i. Personal Data Questionnaire** This questionnaire will be designed by the researcher to collect information about the respondents' personal history viz. name, age, gender, religion, education (class), school, place of residence, family income and occupation etc.
- ii. General Health Questionnaire (G.H.Q.) -12** General Health Questionnaire (G.H.Q.)-12 was developed by **David Goldberg and paulwilliams (1979)**. Hindi version of General Health Questionnaire (G.H.Q.)-12 was made by shamsunder et.al.(1986) and Goutam et.al. (1987). It consists 12 questions related to mental health, stress/anxiety, malnutrition, weight, anemia, hemoglobin, blood pressure, sugar level etc. Reliability of the test was 0.83 determined by test - retest method and the validity was 0.73.
- iii. Multi-Dimensional Parenting Scale (MDP-Scale)** To measure parental behavior in terms of 'mothering' and 'fathering' Multi-Dimensional Parenting Scale (MDP - SCALE) (1985) prepared and standardized by Dr N.S Chauhan and Dr C.P Khokhar was used. It is an important scale of a multidimensional nature. This 5-point rating scale was administered for about 20 minutes. The Scale has 56 items for seven areas of parenting. I used mother parenting style in this research and also I used positive parenting style as a liberal parenting style and negative parenting as a authoritarian parenting style.

B: Tools to be used on selected sample of the study

Emotional Intelligence Inventory This inventory was designed by **Dr. S.K. Mangal and Ms. ShubhraMangal in 1971**. This inventory measures 4 aspect of emotional intelligence of 16+ years' school, college, and university students..

Impact of Parenting Style on Emotional Intelligence of Muslim Female Adolescent Students of Ranchi District

Procedure

Initially, Personal Data Questionnaire was applied on female students to get their personal information such as name, gender, religion, age, class, education, family income, and nature of school etc. General Health Questionnaire (G.H.Q.) -12 used for screening purpose, after that, Multi-Dimensional Parenting Scale (MDP-Scale), and Emotional Intelligence Inventory were administered on 80 students .

Statistical technique

Mean, S.D., and t-test were used for the data analysis.

ANALYSIS & RESULTS

The obtained results are presented here according to 3 hypotheses in following table.

Impact of parenting style on emotional intelligence

Table-1.0: Mean score, S.D. & t-ratio showing the impact of parenting style (authoritarian & liberal) on emotional intelligence.

Sl.no	Dimension	Authoritarian parenting style		Liberal parenting style			
		Mean	SD	Mean	SD	t-ratio	Significant
1	Intra personal awareness	10.15	3.36	19.65	3.41	12.54	.01
2	Inter personal awareness	10.28	3.02	19.58	3.53	12.66	.01
3	Intra personal management	12.70	3.35	19.68	3.92	8.56	.01
4	Inter personal management	12.78	2.75	19.82	3.13	10.70	.01
5	Over all	45.93	11.03	79.60	10.99	13.68	.01

Above table-1 shows difference between the sample groups of authoritarian and liberal parenting style on different dimension of emotional intelligence. All of four dimensions are showing highly significant difference between authoritarian and liberal parenting style (0.01). like Intra personal awareness ($t= 12.54, p<0.01$), Inter personal awareness ($t=12.66, p<0.01$), Intra personal management ($t=8.56, p<0.01$), Inter personal management ($t=10.70, p<0.01$), and also on over all emotional intelligence scores, there was found highly significant difference between authoritarian and liberal parenting style sample groups ($t=13.68$). which is also significant at 0.01 level. So the hypothesis 1 “There may be significant impact of parenting style on emotional intelligence.” is accepted. It may be inferred that liberal parenting style have greater emotional intelligence than authoritarian parenting style.

Impact of nature of school on emotional intelligence

Table 2.0: Mean score, S.D., & t-ratio showing the impact of nature of school (government & private) on emotional intelligence.

Sl.no	Dimension	Government school		Private school			
		Mean	SD	Mean	SD	t-ratio	Significant
1	Intra personal awareness	12.72	5.39	17.08	5.51	3.56	.01
2	Inter personal awareness	12.62	5.23	17.22	5.26	3.92	.01
3	Intra personal management	14.20	5.15	18.18	4.10	3.81	.01
4	Inter personal management	14.55	4.12	18.05	4.43	3.66	.01
5	Over all	54.80	18.79	70.73	18.46	3.82	.01

Impact of Parenting Style on Emotional Intelligence of Muslim Female Adolescent Students of Ranchi District

Above table-2 shows private secondary school students have greater emotional intelligence than government secondary school students. All of four dimensions are showing highly significant difference between government and private secondary school students (0.01). Result indicated that government secondary school students have found lower mean scores than private secondary school students and t-ratio was highly significant on all the dimensions of emotional intelligence such as Intra personal awareness ($t=3.56, p<0.01$), Inter personal awareness ($t=3.92, p<0.01$), Intra personal management ($t=3.81, p<0.01$), Inter personal management ($t=3.66, p<0.01$), and also on over all mental health scores, there was found highly significant difference between government and private secondary school students sample ($t=3.82$). which is also significant at 0.01 level. So the hypothesis 2 “There may be significant impact of nature of school on emotional intelligence.” is accepted. It may be inferred that private secondary school students have greater emotional intelligence than government secondary school students.

Impact of family income on emotional intelligence

Table 3.0: Mean score, S.D., & t-ratio showing the impact of family income (high & low) on emotional intelligence.

Sl.no	Dimension	Low family income				High family income	
		Mean	SD	Mean	SD	t-ratio	Significant
1	Intra personal awareness	13.55	5.78	16.25	5.66	2.11	.05
2	Inter personal awareness	13.95	5.82	15.90	5.48	1.54	N.S.
3	Intra personal management	14.75	5.30	17.62	4.38	2.64	.01
4	Inter personal management	15.65	4.58	16.95	4.58	1.27	N.S
5	Over all	58.38	20.24	67.15	19.35	1.99	.05

Above table-3 revealed that low family income have found lower mean score than high family income and their mean score was not significant on all the dimension of mental health except, Intra personal awareness, & Intra personal management dimensions. Such as, Intra personal awareness ($t=1.77, p<NS$), Inter personal awareness ($t=2.62, p<0.05$), Intra personal management ($t=1.44, p<NS$), Inter personal management ($t=1.92, p<0.05$), but on over all emotional intelligence scores, there was found significant difference between low and high family sample groups ($t=1.99$). which is significant at 0.05 level. So the hypothesis 3 “There may be significant impact of family income (high & low) on emotional intelligence.” It may be inferred that high family income sample groups have greater emotional intelligence than low family income groups.

DISCUSSION

Result revealed that there were significant differences among authoritarian & liberal parenting style on emotional intelligence. Authoritarian parenting style showed bad emotional intelligence as compared to liberal parenting style. In other word liberal parenting style is better than authoritarian parenting style on emotional intelligence. Amandeep (2017) study supports the above findings, which revealed that there was a significant relationship between parenting style and emotional intelligence. Abdollahi, et.al.(2013) study also support above findings that result indicated Significant positive relationship between parenting style and emotional intelligence. Second hypotheses was also proved in this research paper that there may be significant impact of nature of school on emotional intelligence. Result revealed that there were significant differences among government and private school on

Impact of Parenting Style on Emotional Intelligence of Muslim Female Adolescent Students of Ranchi District

emotional intelligence . Government school female students showed bad emotional intelligence as compared to private school female students. Alam (2018)) study support above findings, that private school students had higher emotional intelligence than government school students. Last hypotheses also proved in this research that, there may be significant impact of family income on emotional intelligence. Result indicated that high family income had better emotional intelligence than low family income. Rauf et.al.(2013) studies support above findings that family income was associated with emotional intelligence.

REFERENCES

- Abdollahi, A. Mansor, A. T., & Motabebi (2013). Perceived parenting style and emotional intelligence among Iranian boys students. *Asian Journal of Social Science & Humanities*,2(3), ISSN: 2186-8492.
- Alam, M. (2018). A study of emotional intelligence of adolescent students. *The International Journal of Indian Psychology*,6(3),60-65Doi: 10.25215/0603.011
- Amandeep, (2017). Emotional intelligence in relation to perceived parenting style of early adolescent. *The International Journal of Indian Psychology*, 4(97), 2349, 3429 (p).
- Asghari, M. S., & Besharat, M. A. (2011).The relation of perceived parenting with Emotional intelligence. *Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 30, 23-35.
- Biradar, S. (2005).Analysis of parenting style and emotional intelligence of the college student. *An Institutional Repository of Indian National Agricultural Research System*, <http://krishikosh.egranth.ac.in/handle/1/81591>.
- Garg, P. & Kapri, U. C. (2016). A comparative study of emotional intelligence of secondary school teacher. *International Journal of Economic and Business Review*, 4(5), 67-72.
- Gunjan, B. (2012). A study of family relationship in relation to Emotional Intelligence of the students of secondary level. *International Journal of Scientific and Research*, 2, (12), 2250-3153.
- Joshi, D., & Satya, I. (2015). A correlative study of mother parenting style and emotional intelligence of adolescent learner. *International Journal of Innovation and Scientific Research*,13(1),145-151.
- Lekaviciene, R. & Antiniene, D. (2016). High emotional intelligence: Family psychosocial factors. *Procedia- Social and Behavioural Science*, 217, 609-617.
- Mohammadyari, G. (2013). The relationship parental style and emotional intelligence among students of Payame Noor University. *Proceeding of the Global Summit on Education*,(E-ISBN 978-967-11768-0-1).
- Nastasa, L.& Salt, K. (2012). Adolescent's emotional intelligence and parental style. *Procedia-Social and Behavioral Science*,33,478-482.
- Pichayapinyo, P., Pawwattana, A., & Thongvichaen, S.(2008). Parenting style, emotional intelligence, and intelligence quotient in Thai school- aged children in Tukdong community, Bangkok Metropolis. *Journal of public Health*,38(1),59-70.
- Rathi, J. (2015). A study of emotional intelligence of adolescent students in relation to type of school. *International Journal of Applied Research*, 1(13),456-458.
- Rauf, F. H. A., Tarmidi, M., Omar, M., Yaaziz, N. N. R. & Zubir, N. I. D. (2013). Personal, family and academic factors towards emotional intelligence: A case study. *International Journal of Applied Psychology*, 3(1), 1-6.
- Samuel, A., & Aderemi, O.N.(2013). The psychological contribution of parenting style and emotional intelligence to the prediction of violent behavior among college of education students.*European Journal of Educational Studies*,5(1),2023-2029.

Impact of Parenting Style on Emotional Intelligence of Muslim Female Adolescent Students of Ranchi District

- Senad, R. R.(2017). A study of emotional on CBSE and ICSE adolescents. *The International Journal of Indian Psychology*, 4(82),16-22.
- Shalini,A., & Acharya, B.(2013). Perceived parental style on emotional intelligence of adolescents. *Gure Journal of Behavioral and Social Sciences*, 1(4), ISSN : 2320-9038.
- Singh, B.P. (2015). A study of emotional intelligence among private and government school teacher in relation to their teaching aptitude. *Scholarly Research Journal for Imerdisciplinary Studies*,3(18),33-37.
- Valizade, A. (2015). The studies to relationship between parental style and emotional intelligence in elementary school students of MAKOO. *Precedia-Social and Behavioral Science*, 205,221-227.
- Wang, M. T.,& Sheikh, K. S. (2014). Does parental involvement matter for student achievement and mental health in high school. *Child Development*, 85(2),610-625.

Acknowledgment

The authors profoundly appreciate all the people who have successfully contributed in ensuring this paper in place. Their contributions are acknowledged however their names cannot be mentioned.

Conflict of Interest

The authors carefully declare this paper to bear not a conflict of interests

How to cite this article: S Perween and N Imam (2019). Impact of Parenting Style on Emotional Intelligence of Muslim Female Adolescent Students of Ranchi District. *International Journal of Indian Psychology*, 7(2), 905-913. DIP:18.01.109/20190702, DOI:10.25215/0702.109