

To study the relationship between Parental authority, personality, self-efficacy and life satisfaction among school-going children

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ABSTRACT

Background: Parenting is the state of being a parent. Being a parent, you have to ensure children's health and safety, transmit cultural values, and preparing children for life as an adult. Baumrind identified three forms of parenting styles: authoritative parenting style is where elders love and discipline the child, authoritarian parenting style is where the elders are strict as well as demanding, and the Permissive parenting style is where elders implement very little rules and permit kids to form their own decisions. **Aim:** This study aimed to research the relationship and effects of parental authority on personality dimensions, self-efficacy, and satisfaction with life. **Methodology:** ninety students served as participants for this study and age ranged from 13-17 years and an equal range of boys and girls. The following scales were administered on participants: The Parental Authority Questionnaire (PAQ) by Buri (1991), Ten-Item Personality Inventory (TIPI) by Gosling et al. (2003), Generalized Self-Efficacy Scale (GSES) by Schwarzer and Jerusalem (2013), and Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS) by Diener et al (1985). **Results:** Although finding unconcealed that the authoritative parenting style was associated with openness to expertise personality dimension.

Keywords: Parenting Styles, Personality, Self-Efficacy, Life Satisfaction

Parenting will be outlined as "the method or the state of being a parent". Once you have a baby, you're concerned about the method of parenting. However, it's not that straightforward, Morrison (1978) outlined parenting as "the method of developing and utilizing the data and skills applicable to designing for, creating, birth to, and rearing and/or providing take care of offspring". This definition implies that parenting starts once there's a thought for it and it involves not simply remarking the kids however additionally providing take care of them.

There are many characteristics of parenting. First, with the advance of medical and technology, parenting becomes a selection in life. Secondly, being a parent could be a life-long commitment. Thirdly, it involves responsibilities parents are responsible for taking care of their children physically as well as psychologically. Lastly, parenting involves not simply the couple however all the relations since the birth of a baby affect the full family.

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Parenting style could be a pattern of attitudes that folks exhibit toward the upbringing of their youngsters. Baumrind (1971, 1989) identified two broad dimensions of parenting styles: demandingness that relates to the quantity of parental management exerted over children's activities and behavior, and responsiveness that's determined by the quantity of heat and tending displayed by oldsters towards their youngsters.

Baumrind (1971, 1989) then used these dimensions to spot three parenting styles: authoritarian, authoritative, and permissive. First, the authoritarian parenting style during which, the elders are strict and exigent, build most of the selections for his or her youngsters and expect them to be followed with no queries. This is often the foremost basic and ancient parenting technique wherever the families are adult-centered. Second, the authoritative parenting style where oldsters love and discipline youngsters. There will be an open dialogue between oldsters and youngsters; therefore, the children won't be censured for readjustment out their views or opinions. The authoritative vogue emphasizes positive encouragement for constructive behavior and social control for negative behavior. Third, in permissive parenting, oldsters implement very little rules and permit the kids to create their own choices. It's additionally referred to as the "democratic" parenting vogue. Families are child-centered and therefore the youngsters are in grips with their center-of-growth and additionally inventive and spontaneous in their characteristics.

Self-efficacy is outlined as a person's confidence and belief that he or she is in a position to realize one thing that encompasses an important result over their life. It additionally encompasses a major result over a person's self-esteem and skill to vie with alternative people. Self-efficacy beliefs verify how folks feel, think, inspire themselves, and behave. Bradley and Corwyn (2001) proposed that the surroundings stimulate or encourage one's behavior like self-efficacy. Bandura explains that self-efficacy plays a crucial role in determining one's capacities to arrange and execute courses of action needed to provide given attainments. It influences the alternatives folks build, courses of action they pursue, quantity of stress, and anxiety that one experiences as he or she is concerned with the activity. A robust sense of efficacy encourages folks to try well in some ways. They will approach tough tasks as challenges and maintain a robust commitment. If they face failure, they'll attribute it too meager efforts and an absence of knowledge. On the other hand, folks with low self-efficacy continually assume that tasks are robust and avoid humoring in it. They need very little or no plan on the way to resolve it by mistreatment the simplest selection.

Personality is seen as the stable advanced characteristics during which the life pattern of a person may be known. George and Jones (1996) explain personality, the patterns of comparatively enduring ways in which an individual feels, thinks, and behaves. By this, the behavior of individuals and most importantly students in senior secondary school is attributed to their personality. In keeping with George and Jones (1997), the "big 5" model of personality places five general temperament attributes at the highest of the trait hierarchy, extroversion, agreeableness, neuroticism, conscientiousness, and openness to experience. The temperament attribute of extroversion could be an attribute that predisposes a person to experience positive emotional states and feels sensible concerning themselves and therefore the world around them. The agreeableness personality attribute captures the distinction between individuals who get along well with others and those who do not. Neuroticism personality traits reflect people's tendency to experience negative emotional states, feel distressed, and usually read themselves and therefore the world around them negatively.

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Conscientiousness attribute captures the extent to that a person is careful, scrupulous and patient, openness to experience is the degree of artistic inclination, imaginative, original, and unique, has broad interests.

Life satisfaction is one amongst the psychological feature of subjective well-being (Diener, 2000) which is the indicator of positive mental health and reflects evaluations of an individual's life satisfaction in several fields (Myers & Diener, 1995). In alternative words, it's the positive analysis of an individual's whole life in keeping with his criteria (Diener, Emmons, Larsen, & Griffin, 1985; Veenhoven, 1996). During this study, life-satisfaction has been determined as a dimensional idea. Life-satisfaction has vital importance within the emergence of necessary behavioral output (Rigby & Huebner, 2005).

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

According to Buri et al. parental authority may be thought of as a reliable suggests that to measure the practice of permissive, authoritarian, and authoritative parenting styles. Baumrind advised that permissive folks are characterized by displaying non-controlling behaviors and creating restricted commands towards children's behavior. In different words, permissive folks focus on freedom over management. On the contrary, authoritarian folks show a high level of command and impose power once interacting with youngsters. Authoritarian folks specialize in management however not freedom. Whereas permissive folks and authoritarian folks seem to be opposite in terms of imposing management on their youngsters, authoritative folks exhibit nurturing behavior and direct their children's behavior through reasoning.

In a study by Qazi (2009) that examined the association between parenting styles, locus of control, and generalized self-efficacy, it had been found that the authoritative parenting style had a correlation with generalized self-efficacy whereas authoritarian and permissive parenting designs showed no association with self-efficacy.

Turner, Chandler, and Heffer (2009) researched to explore the link between parenting styles, self-efficacy, achievement motivation, and academic performance in undergraduate students. Their study in 264 faculty students advised that the perceived authoritative parenting style is considerably associated with faculty students' academic performance. Moreover, the results showed that the authoritative parenting style and academic self-efficacy were vital predictors of academic performance. Moreover, adolescents who viewed their folks as authoritative were reported less probably to possess tried alcohol compared to adolescents who viewed their folks as authoritarian and neglectful.

A recent study by Schmitt (2008) examined the link between gender, emotional stability, and self-efficacy among 891 faculty students. The results showed a relationship between gender and the level of self-efficacy. The results conjointly specifically advised that feminine faculty students demonstrate a lower level of emotional stability and self-efficacy compared to males. Moreover, the results disclosed that self-efficacy is considerably associated with educational performance.

Gilman and Huebner (2006) have stated that adolescents with high life satisfaction have a lot of positive relations with their peers and fogeys, a lot of positive angles towards college and lecturers. Moreover, Valois, Zullig, Huebner, and Drane (2001) have stated that there's a big

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relationship between bearing guns, bringing guns to school, getting into a fight, drunk driving, committing thievery in class, vandalizing, and low life-satisfaction.

Mc Adams (1994) in his recent analysis found that extroversion is related to reports of feeling good regarding life. This implies that extroverts have a bigger level of positive impact on everyday life. Such an atmosphere is made by democratic or authoritative parenting styles. Wade and Tarvis (1993) in a very similar study found that parental power assertion that is otherwise called an authoritarian parenting style is linked with adolescent hostile, uncooperative, and aggressiveness.

Smith (2007) conducted a study on 203 high school students. Smith found that authoritarian individuals had young people with lower self-esteem and self-efficacy, whereas authoritative individuals had young people with higher self-esteem and self-efficacy. Yousaf (2015) conducted a study on eighty adolescents. She indicated that the authoritarian parenting style contains a negative relation with self-efficacy. Moreover, permissive and flexible/authoritative parenting vogue contains a vital positive relation with self-efficacy. Taran et al (2015) conducted on the link among parenting styles, self-efficacy, and academic achievement among students. They indicated that there was a relationship between parenting styles, self-efficacy, and academic achievement among students.

Objectives

1. To study the gender differences between parenting styles, personality, and self-efficacy and life satisfaction.
2. To study the relationship between parenting styles, personality, self-efficacy, and life satisfaction among school-going students.
3. To study the effect of Authoritative parenting style on personality dimension.

Hypothesis

1. There will be a significant relationship between self-efficacy and life satisfaction.
2. There will be a significant positive relationship between authoritative parenting and openness to experience.

METHODOLOGY

A correlation design has used the relationship between parental authority, personality, self-efficacy, and satisfaction with life. Regression was used to study the effect of authoritative parenting style on personality dimensions. And T-ratio was used to study the gender variations in parenting styles, personality, self-efficacy, and satisfaction with life.

Sample

A sample of ninety faculty going kids (forty-six boys and forty-six girls) were indiscriminately collected from totally different schools within the district of Mohali, Punjab. The sample was collected from the solely tenth standard and students' age ranged from 13-17 years.

Tools

The following valid and reliable tools were used.

1. The personality of students was measured with the ten-item personality Inventor (TIPI) by Gosling, S. D., Rentfrow, P. J., & Swann, W. B. (2003). It consists of 10 items that measure 5 temperament dimensions: extroversion (E), Agreeableness (A),

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Conscientiousness (C), Emotional Stability (ES), and Openness to expertise (O). Participants ought to rate themselves on a 7-point scale starting from 1-disagree strongly to 7-agree. Since solely 2 items are used for measurement every temperament dimension, comparatively low-reliability levels are antecedently determined as Cronbach alphas: E=0.68; A=0.40; C=0.50; ES=0.73; O=0.45 (Gosling, Rentfrow & Swann, 2003)

2. The self-efficacy of scholars was measured with the Generalized Self-Efficacy Scale (GSES) by Schwarzer & Jerusalem (2013). a ten-item scale is rated on four points Likert scale from one to four. The generalized self-efficacy scale has Cronbach alpha found zero.76 to 0.90.

3. The life satisfaction of scholars was measured with Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS) by Diener, Emmons, Larsen, & mythical creature (1985). A five-item scale was rated on seven points Likert scale starting from one to seven. The SWLS shows robust internal dependability and moderate temporal stability with a constant alpha of .87.

4. Parental authority was measured with the Parental Authority form (PAQ) by Buri (1991). It consists of thirty things measurement parental authority and its 3 dimensions: Authoritativeness, Authoritarian, and tolerance. Test-retest dependability estimates were $r=.78$, $.92$ authoritativeness, $r=.86$, $.85$ authoritarian, $r=.81$, $.77$ for tolerance for mother and father severally. The dimensions have acceptable internal consistency (.74to.87) and retest dependability (.77to.92). Procedure First of all, permission was obtained from the principal of faculties before assembling information from students. I assured them that the data derived from them won't be used for the other purpose except for analysis. Once obtaining permission then questionnaires and demographic information sheets (age, gender, and locality) were administered during a cluster setting.

Procedure

First of all, permission was obtained from principals of the schools before collecting data from them. After getting permission from them questionnaires were administered on children in a group setting. They were assured that the information derived from them will be kept confidential and will not be used for any other purpose except research.

RESULTS

The current study has investigated the connection between parental authority, personality, satisfaction with life, and self-efficacy. The roles of demographic variables (age, gender, and area) were additionally taken into thought. Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) twenty-first version was used to evaluate the results. Inferential statistics were used to study the connection between variables; regression was used to study the effect of the authoritative parenting style on personality dimension.

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Table 1-Depicting Descriptive indicators of participant's scores in parenting style, personality factors, self-efficacy, and life satisfaction (N-90)

Variables	Per	Autho	Authori	PAA	E	A	C	E.S	O	S-E	L-S
Mean	30.51	30.89	34.97	87.27	9.31	9.20	9.79	8.84	9.61	30.16	22.99
Mean standard error	.533	.672	.620	.209	.288	.291	.298	.326	.304	.462	.671
Median	31	31	36	93.50	10	9	10	9	9.5	30	22.50
S.D	5.05	6.37	5.88	19.89	2.73	2.76	2.82	3.09	2.88	4.41	6.37
Minimum	18	17	14	41	2	2	3	2	2	20	9
Maximum	42	49	47	134	14	14	14	14	14	20	26
Range	24	32	33	93	12	12	12	12	12	20	26
Skewness	-.355	.466	-.136	-.571	-.725	-.498	-.359	-.359	-.225	.221	-.456
Skewness standard error	.254	.254	.254	.254	.254	.254	.254	.254	.254	.254	.254
Kurtosis	-.386	.809	.368	-.457	.615	.354	-.615	-.402	-.536	-.565	-.276
Kurtosis standard error	.503	.503	.503	.503	.503	.503	.503	.503	.503	.503	.503

Per-permissive, autho-authoritarian, authori-authoritative, PAA, E-extroversion, A-agreeableness, C-conscientiousness, E.S-emotional stability, O-openness to experience, S-E-self-efficacy, L-S- life satisfaction.

Table 2: depicting the t Ratios for variables and its interpretation.

SN	Variables	t Ratio	Interpretation
1	Permissiveness	2.013*	Significant at 0.05 level
2	Authoritarian	1.512	Not significant
3	Authoritativeness	1.408	Not significant
4	Total PAA	0.545	Not significant
5	Extroversion	2.234*	Significant at 0.05 level
6	Agreeableness	1.064	Not significant
7	Conscientiousness	0.662	Not significant
8	Emotional Stability	0.538	Not significant
9	Openness to Experience	0.291	Not significant
10	Self-efficacy	2.676**	Significant at 0.01 level
11	Life satisfaction	1.163	Not significant

The value of t ratio for permissive parenting 2.013 which is significant at 0.05 level, the value for authoritarian parenting is 1.512 not significant, the value for authoritative parenting is 1.408 not significant, the value for combined score of three parenting style is 0.545 not significant, the value for extroversion is 2.234 which is significant at 0.05 level, the value for agreeableness is 1.064 not significant, the value for conscientiousness 0.662 not significant, the value for emotional stability is 0.538 not significant, the value for openness to experience is 0.291 is not significant, the value for self-efficacy is 2.676 which is significant at 0.01 level, the value for life satisfaction is 1.163 not significant.

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Table 3: depicting correlation between parental authority, personality, self-efficacy, and life satisfaction.

Variables	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Permissive	-										
2. Authoritarian	.430**	-									
3. Authoritative	.385**	.223*	-								
4. Total PAA	.510**	.428**	.589**	-							
5. Extroversion	-.003	.066	.029	.069	-						
6. Agreeableness	-.164	-.124	-.032	-.097	.103	-					
7. Conscientiousness	.113	.064	.245*	.192	.033	-.115	-				
8. Emotional Stability	.012	-.122	.289**	-.165	.007	.248*	.059	-			
9. Openness to Exp.	.074	-.116	.212*	.221*	.023	.244*	.232*	.086	-		
10. Self-Efficacy	.006	-.077	-.011	.013	.054	.177	-.029	.239*	.116	-	
11. Life Satisfaction	.267*	.147	.449**	.311**	.040	-.002	-.095	.152	.050	.307**	-

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$

Table three disclosed the inter-correlations between variables. It indicated that the permissive parenting style was associated with parental authority followed by authoritarian and authoritative parenting styles and satisfaction with life. Authoritarian parenting style was associated with parental authority followed by an authoritative parenting vogue. Authoritative parenting style was associated with parental authority followed by satisfaction with life, emotional stability, conscientiousness, and openness to experience. Thus, hypothesis two of this study has been accepted. Parental authority was associated with life satisfaction followed by openness to experience. Agreeableness was associated with emotional stability followed by openness to experience. Conscientiousness was associated with openness to experience. Emotional stability was associated with self-efficacy. Self-efficacy was associated with satisfaction with life. Thus, hypothesis one of this study has been accepted.

Table 4-depicting the effects of the authoritative parenting style on personality dimensions.

Model Summary ^b				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.421 ^a	.177	.128	5.493
a. Predictors: (Constant), openness, Extroversion, emotional stability, conscientiousness, agreeableness				
b. Dependent Variable: Authoritative				

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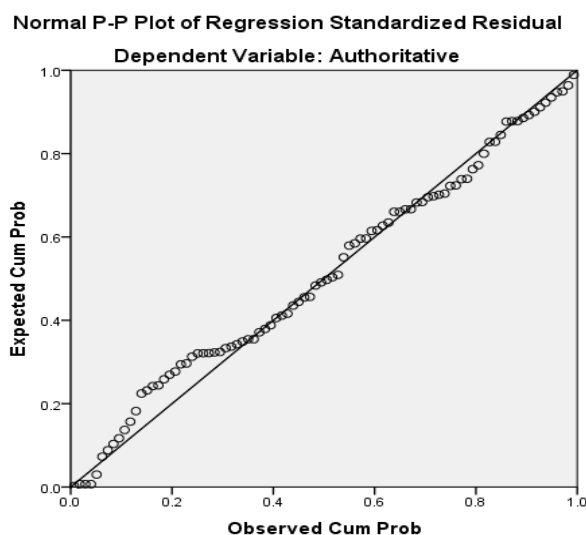


Table four reveals the consequences of the authoritative parenting style on extroversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, emotional stability, and openness to experience. Multivariate analysis was used to check if the authoritative type of parenting considerably foretold participant's ratings of extroversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, emotional stability, and openness to experience. The model showed a 12.8% variance. It has been found that authoritative parenting did predict the extroversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, emotional stability, and openness to experience however it has been very less.

DISCUSSION

The aim of the present study was to study the relationship between parental authority, personality, self-efficacy, and life satisfaction among school-going students. This analysis disclosed that there have been no vital gender variations between parental authority, personality, self-efficacy, and satisfaction with life in boys and girls. Authoritative parenting style contributed 12.8% variance on extroversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, openness to experience, and emotional stability of youngsters. And analysis disclosed that self-efficacy was completely associated with satisfaction with life, the authoritative parenting style was conjointly completely associated with openness to experience.

Authoritative parenting style and openness to experience. The finding is per the previous study by Kilonzo (2017) found that the findings of the study showed that 41% of authoritative parenting style was accountable in explaining low folie, high sociableness, openness to experience, disposition, and high conscientiousness that along showed 59.4% of an affirmative response. Maddahi et al. (2012) found that all the parts of temperament, there's an immediate and vital relationship solely between the openness temperament attribute and authoritative parenting style; that's to mention, an authoritative parenting vogue is related to with developing openness attribute parts.

Gender variations between self-efficacy, temperament dimensions. The finding is per the previous studies by Tsemrekal (2013) conjointly explained that there's a non-significant distinction between males and females on self-efficacy. Nordin et al. (2009) found no vital gender variations between males and females on temperament dimensions.

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Self-efficacy and life satisfaction. The finding is per the previous study by Zyl and Dhurup (2018) the results disclosed higher self-efficacy scores to predict higher satisfaction with life and happiness in each male and females. Self-efficacy looks to facilitate satisfaction with life and happiness generally.

CONCLUSION

From this study, we will conclude that it's vital for fogeys to adopt the authoritative parenting vogue among their children. This is often the result of it helps the kids to explore new interests.

Limitation

There are certain limitations of this study measure as follow:

1. The findings of this analysis cannot essentially be generalized as a result of the sample was comparatively tiny. It's prompt that future researches ought to target the choice of the huge sample from multiple instructional establishments.
2. A number of the plausible variables haven't been taken into thought whereas conducting this study. These variables may need to influence parental authority and its correlates.
3. The sample of this study was handily hand-picked thus no claim may be created concerning the sample being representative of the general population.

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Conflict of Interest

The author declared no conflict of interest.

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