

Effect of Parenting Style on Prosocial Behavior of Adolescents

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ABSTRACT

Adolescence is a stage where both negative and positive behaviors emerge. Prosocial habits, on the other hand, are beneficial behaviors that become more prevalent in adolescents. Several family attributes have been linked to the growth for Prosocial as well as antisocial behavior between adolescents. The goal of Prosocial behavior would be to form supportive, compassionate, collaborative, and socially conscious relationships in order to support others. Prosocial behavior nurtures optimistic characteristics that benefit both adolescents and society. Present research looked to determine the connection among parenting style & Prosocial behaviour. **Methods and Materials:** The present research is a quantitative, descriptive, relational in nature. T-test had been used to determine the disparity between girls and boys in terms of Prosocial activity. The study was conducted to check parenting style and its types and understanding the effect of parenting style on adolescent's Prosocial behavior. The study's sample size was 162, with 81 parents including 81 adolescents aged 13 to 19 participants. Simple Random sampling technique was adopted. The study adopted normative survey method. Data was collected through questionnaires, an online survey via Google forms. The population of the study was parents and adolescents in the state of Delhi. The tools used for collecting data were PAQ-R the PS (Arnold et al., 1993) 30 items-five-point rating scale on parenting style and its types and Inventory of Strengths Scale (Peterson & Seligman, et al 2004) 18 items-five-point rating scale on Adolescents Prosocial Behavior. **Result:** Study findings revealed that there is a significant correlation between parenting style & Prosocial behavior ($r=0.739$, $p < 0.001$). **Conclusion:** There has been no question that parenting style and adolescent's Prosocial behavior offer insight into how humans, especially parents, influence behaviour. Parenting style has direct impact on children's Prosocial behavior. To get the best results, counsellors, mental health providers, & professors must empower parents to fully engage in their children's large variety of Prosocial behaviour programs.

Keywords: Prosocial Behavior, Parenting Style

Parenting is practice of raising children and protecting and caring for them in order to ensure their safe growth into adulthood. It is the activity of bringing up a child as a parent. From birth to adulthood, parenting has been the process of supporting and aiding children physical, emotional, social, and intellectual growth. Aside from the

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Effect of Parenting Style on Prosocial Behavior of Adolescents

biological bond, parenting applies to all facets of raising an infant. The parent gives guidance to the child by asserting control and exhibiting clear, sympathetic, and supportive actions in response to the child's needs. Parenting varies from Child Rearing in that the focus of child rearing is the process of educating or raising the children and the relationship between the parent and child, whereas parenting highlights the parent's role and characteristics of exceptional behaviour.

Parenting style is characterized as a combination of parents' behavior and attitudes toward their children, as well as the emotional environment in which those behaviours are conveyed (Darling and Steinberg, 1993). Parenting was divided into four forms (Martin & Maccoby; et al., 1983) and (Baumrind et al., 1991) focused on demandingness and responsiveness (Baumrind, 1991; Martin & Maccoby, 1983). Authoritarian parents offer not only unconditional love and care, but also well-established boundaries and consistent control. The authoritarian parenting style has been associated with a lack of responsiveness but a high level of demandingness. This type of parent often employs aggressive control or harsh punishment in an improper way to obtain conformity, but they rarely offer clarification or allow for oral give-and-take. Permissive parents are responsive to their children and meet their needs, but they fail to implement appropriate disciplinary measures, demonstrate behavioral control, or make requests for mature behaviors. Permissive parents are self-centred and rarely participate in child-rearing activities. They do not offer warmth or establish rules for their children.

Prosocial behaviour is known as “voluntary behavior meant to support others,” and it includes a wide variety of multidimensional field of activities including selfless assisting, caring, & coordination (Fabes, Spinrad, and Eisenberg, 2006, p. 646; Carlo and Walker, 2014). This involves not only assisting interpersonally actions, yet coordination also which favors the team. Though people participate across various of behavior during the lives, Prosocial behaviors have been shown to have a major impact at many areas for adolescent development (Graaff, Koot, Carlo, & Branje, 2018). Prosocial behaviors are supposed to result in positive development during childhood and adolescence. According to several findings, Prosocial behaviour is a measure of teenagers' willingness to participate in positive social, emotional, cognitive, & behavioral abilities & behaviors towards everyone else. Internally, Prosocial behavior leads toward the growth to a manner of purpose by motivating people for doing things toward others.

Researchers showed that strongly Prosocial adolescents have overall favourable social growth. Prosocial actions appear positively related to education adjustment; precisely, many Prosocial adolescents participate in more supportive social relationships with friends and showed less problem behaviors. Prosocial behavior as well have related to younger's self-regard, psychological development, also compassion towards people. Such adolescents are more likely to have greater self-esteem and a stronger comprehension of the concerns and emotions of others, good academic success (Ishak, Low, & Lau, 2012) and the prevention of behavioural difficulties and social dysfunction are correlated with Prosocial behavior (Padilla-Walker, Carlo, & Nielson, 2015). As a result, acknowledging the emergence of Prosocial behaviors is critical due to their far-reaching consequences.

Adolescents have been at a critical point in the evolution of social morality, & the Prosocial activities been caused public interest among people. The positive behaviour or inclination that favours others and community in socialization is referred to as Prosocial behavior (Eisenberg, Fabes, & Spinrad, 2006). It has a significant impact on youth, resulting in

Effect of Parenting Style on Prosocial Behavior of Adolescents

improved academic achievement, increased well-being, increased social recognition, and more supportive social interactions later in life.

A further analysis depends on interpersonal relationships. Prosocial behaviors are learned and developed through relationships with peers, parents, siblings, mates, also outsiders. Children and teenagers develop essential Prosocial qualities required to indulge in healthy attitudes and relationships with others as they interact with individuals around them. The family is among the most powerful means in a person's socialization process. People initially learn culturally acceptable values, opinions, habits, norms, and actions in the sense of their families. Irrespective of ethnicity, social circle, or family arrangement, parents generally reinforce their children's actions, suggesting whether or not they are acceptable (Darling & Steinberg, 1993).

A vast number of researchers have looked at the connection between parenting and Prosocial behaviour. It is critical to investigate what parental involvement leads to such behaviours in order to highlight the importance which parents play in shaping adolescents' Prosocial behaviour. The relationship of parent-child is an important concept in which certain social learning takes place. Parents employ a number of different techniques and styles to form their teenagers' habits and personalities, which they learn and display through their experiences with others. Baumrind's Hypothesis of Parental Styles is the most widely applied theory when researching parenting styles. According to Baumrind (1966), a family's parental style may be authoritative, authoritarian, or permissive-indulgent.

Parents that have been strict with the kids are more likely to have children with weak emotional control. As a result, when confronted with scenarios which lead the children to conflict with peers, children can become distressed and involve in emotional or physical violence with peers. Research examined how parenting styles projected management of emotion in teenagers, discovered that once youngsters develop emotions of negative like anger under the effect of pessimistic parenting consisting of cruelty & dominance, that adversely influences behaviors towards others, such as the failure to manage emotions. That, as particular, has a negative effect on social interactions because engaging in Prosocial activities necessitates personality skills.

Most of such historical study had focused on parental types like an indicator of adolescents' Prosocial conduct. Parenting practices become the actions and techniques that parents employ to form their youngster's attitudes and behaviors (Baumrind et al., 1966). Such approaches identify and vary to their perceptions of children's behaviour, and also the attitudes and activities used to communicate such anticipations (Baumrind, 1966; Baumrind, 1973). The present research focuses on parenting style and how it affects teenagers' Prosocial behavior.

As a result, the current research sought to determine if there is a connection between the factors, both parenting style & adolescent Prosocial behaviour, better understand the impact of parenting style on teenage Prosocial behavior. To investigate the connection between Prosocial behavior and parenting style. To investigate the association between Prosocial behavior & different forms of parenting styles. To investigate the gender differences in Prosocial behavior and parenting styles. The results of the study can be useful to academic institutions as well. The findings could be used to create school plans based on parenting styles in school practices.

Effect of Parenting Style on Prosocial Behavior of Adolescents

Null Hypothesis:

There is no significant correlation between parenting style and Prosocial behavior.

METHOD AND MATERIALS

Study was conducted through questionnaires, an online survey via Google forms. The study adopted normative survey method. The present research is a quantitative, descriptive, relational in nature and T-test had been used to determine the disparity between girls and boys in terms of Prosocial activity. The study's sample size was 162, with 81 parents including 81 adolescents aged 13 to 19 participants. The population of the study was parents and adolescents in the state of Delhi. Simple Random sampling technique was adopted.

Data Collection Tools

The data collection systems used were PAQ-R the PS (Arnold et al., 1993) 30 items-five-point rating scale on parenting style and its types and Inventory of Strengths Scale (Peterson & Seligman, et al 2004) 18 items-five-point rating scale on Adolescents Prosocial Behavior.

PARENTAL AUTHORITY QUESTIONNAIRE- REVISED (PAQ-R)

The PS (Arnold et al., 1993) is a 30-item self-report questionnaire developed to test parents' perceptions about parenting & about parents' children. This measure's items measured mothers and father's attitude about their children. Parents answered questions upon its prevalence of the three subscales of parenting styles: Authoritative Scale, Authoritative Scale, Permissive Scale. Responses had been measured on the five-point Likert scale ranging from 1 to 5. (*SA = Strongly Agree*), (*SD = Strongly Disagree*). Ranged from .56 to .77 were the internal consistency of the PAQ-R sub-scales. The Authoritarian & Permissive sub-scales had low reliability (both test-retest and internal consistency). The internal accuracy of the Authoritative subscale measured only .66, with values of .56 & .66 in Samples B and C, respectively. This scale's lower internal accuracy is shown in the variable loadings of participant PAQ-R items. The PAQ-R subscales' moderate convergent validity was shown by their expected correlations to significantly associated scales on the PS (Arnold et al., 1993) & the PCRI (Gerard, 1994). Authoritarianism appeared correlated to over reactivity in parent-child relationships, while Permissiveness was correlated to lax & non-restrictive behavioral activities.

INVENTORY OF STRENGTHS SCALE

Adolescents documented their Prosocial activity through addressing items from the 18-item Strengths Inventory (Peterson & Seligman, 2004). The items have been used to characterize interpersonal intensity, especially how adolescents' acts represented Prosocial attitudes towards people (9 items), as well as Prosocial behaviour oriented regarding peers (9 items). Their responses ranged from 1 (*Never*) to 5 (*always*). The five-point Likert scale (for example, "I willingly assist my neighbourhood") as well as random people (9 items, for example, "I support individuals I do not even know, although this seems to be challenging to me."). The measure values being calculated based on Prosocial behavior towards people. High scores on all these items showed that such teens were more likely to be compassionate and charitable to outsiders, families, and peers. For mates (Cronbach's =.93) and outsiders (Cronbach's =.86), the scale showed strong internal accuracy.

Data Collection Procedure

The questionnaire was distributed through Google form to all participants across the Delhi state. Prior to the data collection process, a guarantee of privacy was provided. The data were gathered using defined and validated instruments through Google Form.

Effect of Parenting Style on Prosocial Behavior of Adolescents

Using SPSS version 25, the data collected were analyzed using correct descriptive (Mean & SD, frequency) & inferential statistics – person's correlation (r) test and T test – based on the research objectives.

RESULTS

Table: 1 Frequency distribution of child's gender

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Female	47	25.8
Male	34	18.7
Total	81	44.5

Figure:1 Bar chart of the frequency distribution of child's gender.

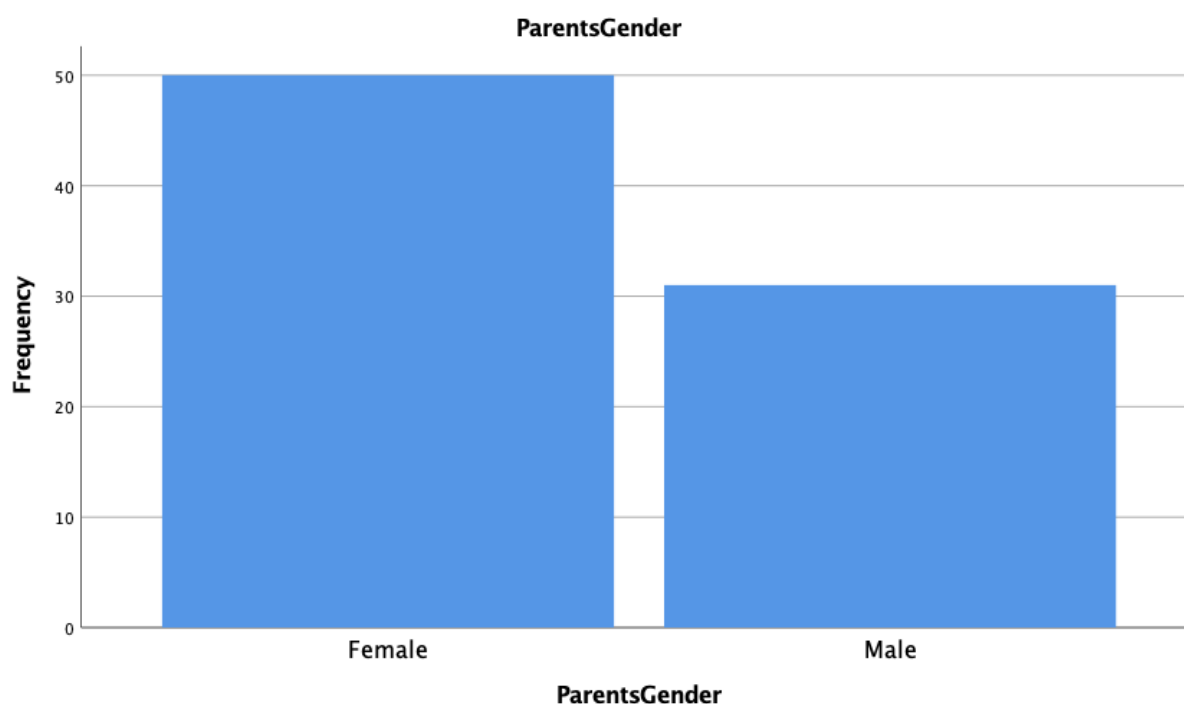


Table: 2 Frequency distribution of child's age.

Age	Frequency	Percent
13	6	3.3
14	8	4.4
15	6	3.3
16	4	2.2
17	13	7.1
18	17	9.3
19	27	14.8
Total	81	44.5

Figure: 2 Bar chart of the frequency distribution of child's age.

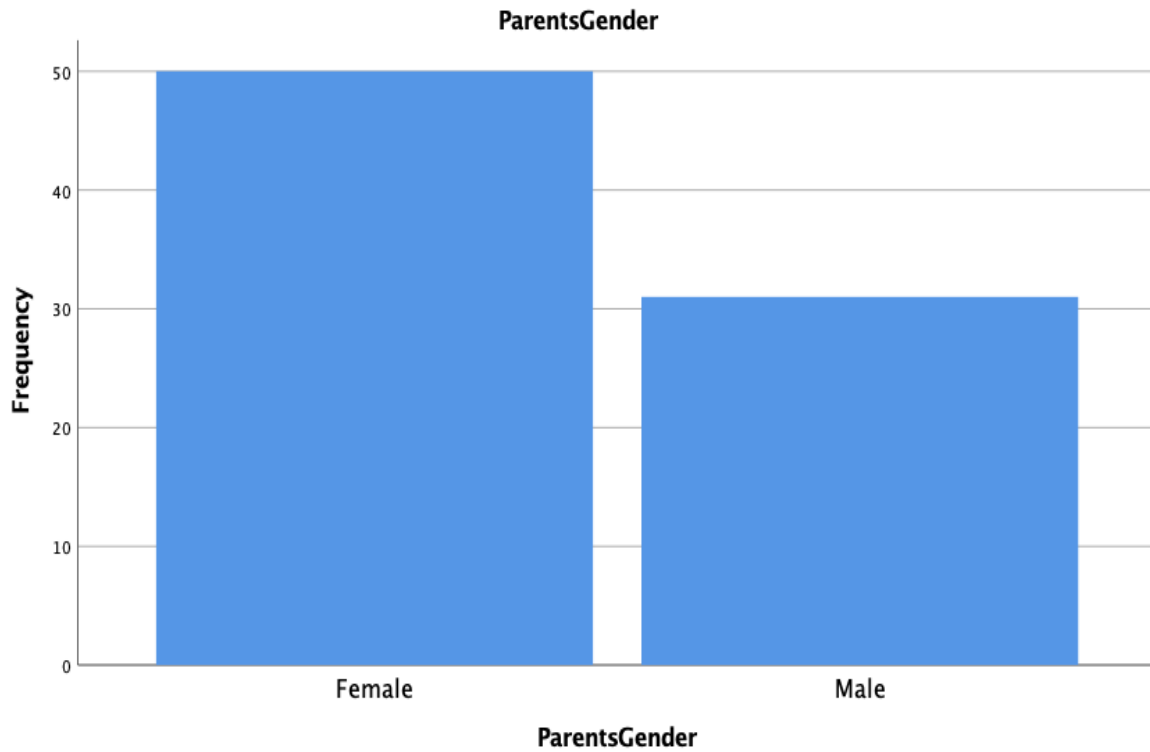
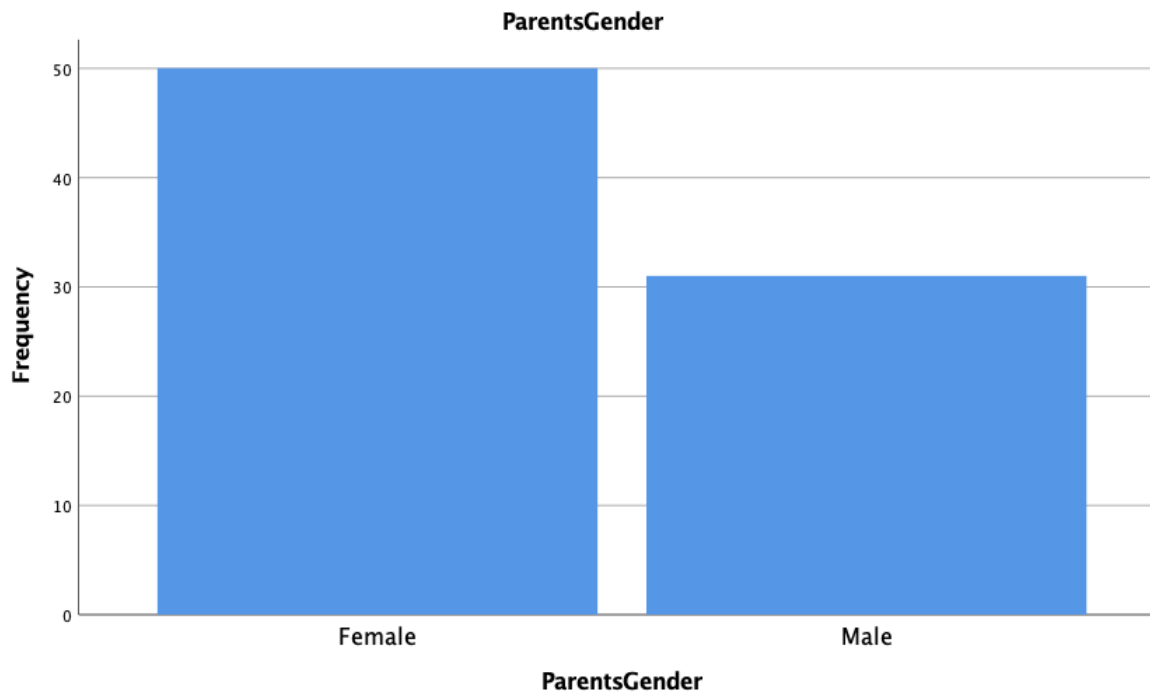


Table: 3 Frequency distribution of parents gender

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Female	50	27.5
Male	31	17.0
Total	81	44.5

Figure: 3 Bar chart of the frequency distribution of parents gender.

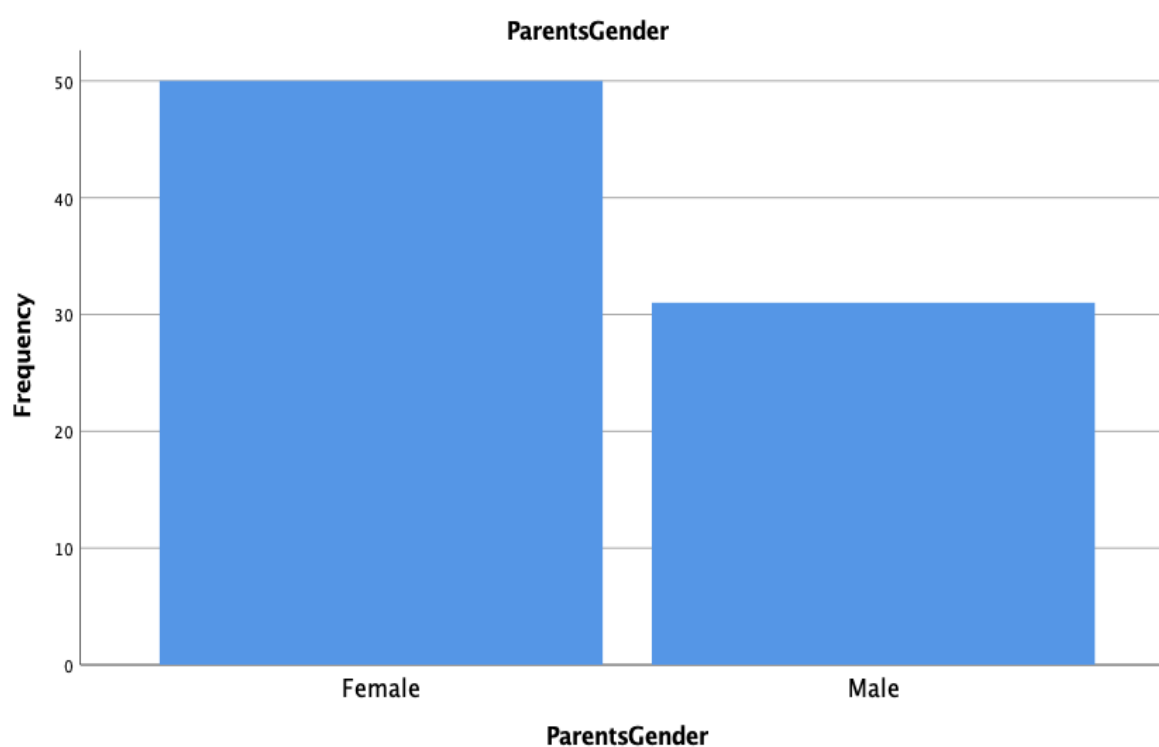


Effect of Parenting Style on Prosocial Behavior of Adolescents

Table: 4 Frequency distribution of parents age.

Age	Frequency	Percent
30	1	.5
33	1	.5
34	1	.5
35	4	2.2
36	4	2.2
38	3	1.6
39	1	.5
40	7	3.8
41	1	.5
42	2	1.1
43	2	1.1
44	1	.5
45	14	7.7
46	1	.5
47	4	2.2
48	6	3.3
49	2	1.1
50	13	7.1
51	1	.5
52	1	.5
53	3	1.6
55	7	3.8
58	1	.5
Total	Total	44.5

Figure: 4 Bar chart of the frequency distribution of parents age.



Effect of Parenting Style on Prosocial Behavior of Adolescents

Descriptive Statistics

Table: 2 The means & standard deviations of the variables utilised in the analysis are depicted.

	Mean	Std. Deviation
Prosocial Behavior	70.41	10.025
Parenting Style Total	77.72	11.450
Authoritarian	31.68	7.882
Authoritative	20.04	4.926
Permissive	26.00	6.595

Table 2 indicates that the Mean score obtained by adolescents was (70.41) with a standard deviation of (10.025). The Mean score of Parenting style total was (77.72) with a standard deviation of (11.450). The Mean score of Authoritarian was (31.68) with a standard deviation of (7.882). The Mean score of Authoritative was (20.04) with a standard deviation of (4.926). The Mean score of Permissive was (26.00) with a standard deviation of (6.595).

Correlation

Table: 2 The table shows a significant relationship between parenting style & Prosocial behavior with r=.

	Prosocial Behavior	Parenting style total	Authoritative	Permissive	Authoritarian
Prosocial Behavior	1	.739**	.629**	.318**	.415**
Parenting style total		1	.845**	.385**	.603**
Authoritative			1	.257*	.388**
Permissive				1	-.439**
Authoritarian					1

***. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level.*

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level.*

Tab 2 displays a correlation between authoritarian ($r=.415$), authoritative ($r=.629$) and permissive ($r=.318$) parenting styles with Prosocial behavior and total parenting style ($r=.739$). Significant correlation at (0.01 level) found between parenting style and Prosocial behavior. The Authoritarian parenting style significantly correlated at the (0.01 level) with Prosocial behavior. The Authoritative parenting style significantly correlated at the (0.01 level) with Prosocial behavior. The Permissive parenting style significantly correlated at the (0.01 level) with Prosocial behavior.

T Tests

Table: 3

	Sex	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	t	Sig (2-tailed)
Prosocial Behavior	Male	31	70.84	13.224	.303	.763
	Female	50	70.14	7.538		
Authoritarian	Male	34	28.76	6.836	-2.965*	.004*

Effect of Parenting Style on Prosocial Behavior of Adolescents

	Sex	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	t	Sig (2-tailed)
	Female	47	33.79	7.981		
Authoritative	Male	34	18.97	3.233	-1.676	.098
	Female	47	20.81	5.766		
Permissive	Male	34	27.76	5.995	2.091*	.040*
	Female	47	24.72	6.775		
Parenting style total	Male	34	75.50	7.743	-1.493	.139
	Female	47	79.32	13.370		

*. Correlation is significant at 0.05 level.

Table 3 shows there was no discernible distinction between male and female in terms of parenting style ($t=-1.493$). There was no substantial difference between male and female in terms of Prosocial behavior ($t=.303$). Significant difference found at the (0.05 level) between Male and Female in terms of Authoritarian parenting style ($t=-2.965$). Authoritarian parenting is less in Male adolescents compare to female adolescents. There were no substantial differences between male and female in terms of authoritative parenting style ($t=-1.676$). Significant difference found (0.05 level) between Male and Female in terms of Permissive parenting style ($t=2.091$). Male adolescents receive more permissive parenting style compared to female adolescents.

DISCUSSION

The aim of current research has been to determine how parenting style affects adolescents' Prosocial behaviors and to see whether there would be a negative association among parenting style and Prosocial behaviors. The result of current study gave significant correlation between adolescent's & Prosocial behaviors parenting style. As a result, rejecting the Null Hypothesis 'no association among Prosocial behavior & parenting style'. It demonstrates that parenting styles have an effect on children's Prosocial actions. According to the results of the study performed by (Graaff et al., 2018), parenting has traditionally been related to Prosocial behaviors in adolescents. When parents talked about Prosocial habits with their adolescent children, they were more likely to exhibit these behaviors with others. (Revealed Carlo et al., 2007).

It is fairly obvious that both parents have an impact on their children's Prosocial actions. However, it is often impossible to train in a desirable way due to a variety of reasons including a busy schedule due to a busy life, ignorance, a lack of instructions, and so on. They may also be unsure of how to begin, when to make the time, or how to go about making good interactions with the children, among other things. As a result, professors, mental health experts, as well as other education officials perform an important part in guiding parents by raising concern of parenting engagement & its effect on Prosocial behavior. This will assist parents in influencing the Prosocial behavior of their children. At the most fundamental stage, parents should start promoting their children's Prosocial behavior by helping, cooperating and sharing which Prosocial behavior could manifest itself.

Parenting styles may vary from one culture to the next and from one society to the next. Parenting styles vary and can have a different impact on adolescents' Prosocial behavior. Expectations from parents have a stronger influence on children's Prosocial behavior. Parenting styles could include behaviors such as assisting children in their social actions,

Effect of Parenting Style on Prosocial Behavior of Adolescents

empowering them to support others on their own, and observing their activities both within and outside the home.

The study's results may have a wide range of health consequences for parents and others who deal with families. Furthermore, programs should use this knowledge to help parents recognize that there are several variables that can affect adolescents' Prosocial attitudes against peers and strangers, and they could guide parents appropriately. Intervention programs may apply the findings of this research to help parents achieve this goal by encouraging parents to evaluate the parental style.

CONCLUSION

There has been no question that parenting style and teenage Prosocial activities offer insight into how humans, especially parents, influence behaviour. The research outcomes illustrate the fact that parenting style has a strong effect on children's Prosocial behavior. Training children to be good citizens with high Prosocial behaviour is the duty of the entire community, Parents, educators, health care practitioners, specifically mental health workers & counsellors, and others concerned are all included. Educators and health care providers provide an important part in generating consciousness between fathers and mothers on significance regarding parents' involvement with their adolescent's Prosocial behavior through employing various interventions & create techniques.

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Conflict of Interest

The author(s) declared no conflict of interest.

Effect of Parenting Style on Prosocial Behavior of Adolescents

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