

A Study on Perceived Parenting and Personality Factors among Young Adults

Saheli Sarkar^{1*}

ABSTRACT

The present study investigated the relationship between perceived parenting styles and personality traits in young adults in India using correlational analysis. The data from 102 participants showed that authoritative parenting was positively correlated with agreeableness, extraversion, and conscientiousness. Authoritarian parenting was positively correlated with neuroticism and negatively correlated with extraversion, while permissive parenting did not show significant correlations with any personality factors. Additionally, authoritarian parenting was a significant positive predictor of neuroticism and a negative predictor of extraversion, while authoritative parenting was a significant positive predictor of agreeableness and conscientiousness. The study highlights the importance of parenting styles in shaping personality development and supports the need for further research in the Indian context to understand this relationship in a broader socio-cultural context. These findings can be useful for parents, educators, and mental health professionals in promoting healthy personality development.

Keywords: *Perceived Parenting, Personality Factors, Young Adults*

Personality refers to the unique set of traits, behaviors, thoughts, and emotions that characterize an individual and distinguish them from others. The concept of personality has been a central topic in the field of psychology, and researchers have developed various theories and models to explain the nature of personality and how it develops.

One of the earliest theories of personality was proposed by Sigmund Freud, who emphasized the role of unconscious processes in shaping personality. According to Freud, personality is composed of three parts: the id, the ego, and the superego, which interact with each other to produce behavior.

Another influential theory of personality was proposed by Carl Jung, who emphasized the importance of individual differences in personality and proposed a typology of personality based on four dichotomies: extraversion-introversion, sensing-intuition, thinking-feeling, and judging-perceiving.

¹Kristu Jayanti College (Autonomous), India

*Corresponding Author

Received: May 12, 2023; Revision Received: September 26, 2023; Accepted: September 29, 2023

A Study on Perceived Parenting and Personality Factors among Young Adults

In the mid-20th century, researchers began to use factor analysis to identify the underlying dimensions of personality, leading to the creation of models such as the Big Five personality traits. The Big Five model includes five primary factors: extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, neuroticism, and openness to experience, and has gained widespread acceptance in the field.

Today, the study of personality encompasses a wide range of topics, including the biological and genetic basis of personality, the role of culture in shaping personality, and the ways in which personality influences behavior and mental health. Researchers continue to develop new theories and models of personality, and the concept of personality remains an important area of study in psychology.

The concept of the Big Five personality traits, also known as the Five-Factor Model, emerged from research in the mid-20th century. The Big Five personality factors, also known as the Five-Factor Model (FFM), are a widely accepted framework for describing and categorizing human personality traits. The five factors are openness to experience, conscientiousness, extraversion, agreeableness, and neuroticism.

In the 1930s, a group of psychologists at the University of California at Berkeley conducted research on personality traits, which led to the creation of a model with four dimensions: sociability, emotional stability, conscientiousness, and culture. In the 1940s, the psychologist Raymond Cattell proposed a model with 16 personality traits, which he called the "16PF." He later refined this model to include five primary factors: extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, neuroticism, and openness to experience. In the 1960s, a group of psychologists led by Warren Norman and Lewis Goldberg at the University of Michigan conducted research using factor analysis to identify the underlying dimensions of personality. Their research led to the creation of the Big Five model, which included five primary factors: extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, neuroticism, and openness to experience. The Big Five model gained popularity in the 1980s and 1990s, as researchers began to use it to study a wide range of topics, including job performance, romantic relationships, and mental health. Over the years, researchers have refined the Big Five model, adding sub-factors and examining its cross-cultural validity. Some researchers have also proposed alternative models of personality, such as the HEXACO model, which includes a sixth factor, honesty-humility.

Today, the Big Five model is one of the most widely used models of personality, with research demonstrating its cross-cultural validity and predictive power in various domains. The model provides a useful framework for understanding individual differences in personality, and has been applied in areas such as clinical psychology, organizational behavior, and social psychology.

Openness to experience is the first factor of the Big Five model. This trait refers to individuals' inclination to explore new ideas, experiences, and perspectives. People with high levels of openness to experience are imaginative, curious, and creative. They enjoy trying new things and are often seen as unconventional or eccentric. Research has shown that individuals high in openness are more likely to pursue novel experiences and careers, be more politically liberal, and have greater creative abilities.

Conscientiousness is the second factor of the Big Five model. This trait refers to individuals' tendency to be reliable, organized, and self-disciplined. People with high levels of

A Study on Perceived Parenting and Personality Factors among Young Adults

conscientiousness are diligent, responsible, and motivated to achieve their goals. They tend to be successful in their careers and personal lives due to their disciplined approach to tasks and commitments. Research has shown that individuals high in conscientiousness are more likely to have good health, higher job satisfaction, and stronger academic performance.

Extraversion is the third factor of the Big Five model. This trait refers to individuals' tendency to be outgoing, talkative, and sociable. People with high levels of extraversion are energetic, assertive, and seek social stimulation. They often enjoy socializing and meeting new people, and are perceived as charismatic and friendly. Research has shown that individuals high in extraversion are more likely to have a wide social network, higher job satisfaction, and greater happiness.

Agreeableness is the fourth factor of the Big Five model. This trait refers to individuals' tendency to be cooperative, empathetic, and kind. People with high levels of agreeableness are compassionate, understanding, and are more likely to put others' needs before their own. They tend to avoid conflicts and value harmonious relationships. Research has shown that individuals high in agreeableness are more likely to have better mental health, higher job satisfaction, and stronger interpersonal relationships.

Neuroticism is the fifth and final factor of the Big Five model. This trait refers to individuals' tendency to experience negative emotions such as anxiety, fear, and sadness. People with high levels of neuroticism are more likely to experience mood swings, stress, and emotional instability. They may also be more susceptible to mental health issues such as anxiety and depression. Research has shown that individuals high in neuroticism are more likely to have poor health outcomes, lower job satisfaction, and lower life satisfaction.

Hence the Big Five personality factors provide a comprehensive framework for describing and categorizing human personality traits. Each of the five factors has a unique impact on individuals' behavior and life outcomes. Openness to experience, conscientiousness, extraversion, agreeableness, and neuroticism are all important components of personality, and understanding them can provide valuable insights into individuals' lives and behaviors. By taking a holistic approach to personality assessment, researchers and clinicians can better understand and support individuals in achieving their goals and improving their well-being.

Understanding the role of personality factors in the development of psychopathology:

The relationship between personality factors and the development of psychopathological conditions has been extensively studied in the field of psychology. Many researchers have identified specific personality traits and factors that are associated with increased susceptibility to mental health disorders.

One study by Krueger and colleagues (1996) found that neuroticism, a trait characterized by high levels of emotional instability and anxiety, was strongly associated with a range of psychiatric disorders, including anxiety disorders, mood disorders, and substance use disorders. This suggests that individuals with high levels of neuroticism may be more susceptible to developing these mental health disorders.

Another study by Clark and Watson (1991) identified a core set of personality traits, known as the "negative affectivity" factor, which are strongly associated with the development of mood and anxiety disorders. These traits include neuroticism, anxiousness, and vulnerability

A Study on Perceived Parenting and Personality Factors among Young Adults

to stress. The study found that individuals with high levels of these traits are at increased risk for developing mental health disorders.

Kotov and colleagues (2010) conducted a study that found personality traits related to negative affectivity, such as neuroticism and introversion, were strongly associated with a range of mental disorders, including anxiety disorders, depression, and personality disorders. This study suggests that individuals with high levels of negative affectivity may be at increased risk for developing mental health disorders.

A meta-analysis by Lahey and colleagues (2005) found that a range of personality traits, including neuroticism, agreeableness, and conscientiousness, were associated with the development of psychopathology. Specifically, high levels of neuroticism were associated with increased risk for anxiety and mood disorders, while low levels of agreeableness and conscientiousness were associated with increased risk for personality disorders. This study suggests that specific personality traits may be associated with specific types of mental health disorders.

Finally, a study by Trull and colleagues (2008) found that a trait known as "emotional dysregulation" was associated with a range of mental disorders, including borderline personality disorder, substance use disorders, and mood disorders. Emotional dysregulation is characterized by difficulty regulating emotions and reacting excessively to emotional stimuli. This study suggests that emotional dysregulation may be a key factor in the development of certain mental health disorders.

Hence, numerous research studies have identified specific personality traits and factors that are associated with increased susceptibility to mental health disorders. Neuroticism, negative affectivity, emotional dysregulation, and low levels of agreeableness and conscientiousness have all been linked to the development of various mental health disorders. This is also necessary to highlight that there should be a relevant relationship of development of personality, as a consequence of parenting styles.

Parenting styles

Parenting styles refer to the strategies and practices that parents use to raise their children. Research in the field of psychology has identified several parenting styles that are associated with different outcomes in children, adolescents, and young adults.

The concept of parenting styles was first introduced by developmental psychologist Diana Baumrind in the 1960s. Baumrind's research was based on observations of parents and their children in naturalistic settings and laboratory experiments. She identified three parenting styles: authoritarian, authoritative, and permissive. Later, researchers added a fourth parenting style, neglectful or uninvolved, to the typology.

Baumrind's initial study involved interviewing over 100 preschool children and their parents to understand the relationship between parenting practices and children's behavior. She found that parents varied in their degree of warmth and control, and that these differences were related to children's social and emotional development. From these observations, Baumrind proposed three parenting styles:

- 1. Authoritative parenting style:** This parenting style is characterized by high levels of warmth, responsiveness, and support, along with high expectations and clear boundaries. Authoritative parents provide their children with a safe and secure

A Study on Perceived Parenting and Personality Factors among Young Adults

environment, while also allowing them to make their own decisions and learn from their mistakes. Children raised by authoritative parents tend to have high self-esteem, emotional regulation, and social competence. They are also more likely to succeed academically and have positive mental health outcomes.

- 2. Authoritarian parenting style:** This parenting style is characterized by high levels of control and low levels of warmth and responsiveness. Authoritarian parents have strict rules and high expectations, but provide little explanation or rationale for their decisions. Children raised by authoritarian parents tend to have lower levels of self-esteem and social competence, as well as higher levels of anxiety, depression, and aggression. They may also struggle with academic achievement and have difficulty forming close relationships.
- 3. Permissive parenting style:** This parenting style is characterized by high levels of warmth and responsiveness, but low levels of control and discipline. Permissive parents allow their children to make their own decisions and rarely impose consequences for negative behavior. Children raised by permissive parents tend to have lower levels of self-control, emotional regulation, and academic achievement. They may also struggle with impulsivity and have difficulty following rules and boundaries.

Over the years, other researchers have expanded on Baumrind's work and added a fourth parenting style: neglectful or uninvolved, to the typology.

- 4. Neglectful parenting style:** This parenting style is characterized by low levels of warmth, responsiveness, and control. Neglectful parents are often emotionally and physically absent, and provide little guidance or support to their children. Children raised by neglectful parents tend to have poor outcomes across a range of domains, including academic achievement, social competence, and mental health.

While Baumrind's typology has been widely used in research, it is important to note that parenting styles are not static and can vary depending on the situation and the child's needs. Additionally, cultural and societal factors can influence the expression of parenting styles. Nonetheless, understanding the impact of different parenting styles on children's development is essential for promoting positive outcomes and preventing negative outcomes in children and adolescents. The concept of parenting styles has been a useful framework for understanding the impact of parenting on child development.

Personality as a consequence of parenting styles is an area of research that needs further exploration of how parenting styles can shape the personality traits of children. Research in this area is important for several reasons, including:

- 1. Understanding the Long-Term Effects of Parenting Styles:** Parenting styles can have long-term effects on a child's personality development. For example, children who are raised in an authoritative parenting style tend to develop positive personality traits such as self-esteem, self-control, and empathy. Conversely, children who are raised in an authoritarian parenting style may develop negative personality traits such as anxiety and low self-esteem. By researching the relationship between parenting styles and personality development, we can better understand the long-term effects of different parenting styles on children.
- 2. Developing Interventions for Children with Negative Personality Traits:** Research on personality as a consequence of parenting styles can help identify children who may be at risk for negative personality traits, such as aggression or low self-esteem. By identifying these children early on, we can develop interventions to

A Study on Perceived Parenting and Personality Factors among Young Adults

help them develop more positive personality traits. For example, children who are raised in an authoritarian parenting style may benefit from interventions that promote self-esteem and autonomy.

3. **Informing Parenting Education Programs:** Research on personality as a consequence of parenting styles can also inform the development of parenting education programs. By understanding how parenting styles can shape personality development, we can develop targeted interventions that help parents promote positive personality traits in their children. For example, a parenting education program may focus on teaching parents how to provide warmth and nurturance, which can promote positive personality traits such as empathy and self-esteem.
4. **Early Identification of At-Risk Children:** Research on personality as a consequence of parenting styles can help identify children who may be at risk for developing psychopathology. For example, children who are raised in an authoritarian parenting style may be at increased risk for developing anxiety and depression. By identifying these children early on, we can develop interventions to help prevent the development of psychopathology.
5. **Tailored Interventions for At-Risk Children:** Research on personality as a consequence of parenting styles can inform the development of tailored interventions for at-risk children. By understanding how parenting styles can shape personality development, we can develop interventions that target specific personality traits that are linked to psychopathology. For example, a child who is at risk for developing anxiety may benefit from an intervention that promotes self-esteem and autonomy.
6. **Prevention of Psychopathology:** Research on personality as a consequence of parenting styles can also inform prevention efforts for psychopathology. By identifying the parenting styles that are linked to the development of negative personality traits and psychopathology, we can develop targeted prevention efforts that promote positive parenting practices. This can help prevent the development of psychopathology in children and reduce the overall burden of mental illness.
7. **Enhancing Parent-Child Relationships:** Parenting styles can have a significant impact on the quality of the parent-child relationship. For example, children who are raised in an authoritative parenting style tend to have more positive relationships with their parents. By researching the relationship between parenting styles and personality development, we can develop interventions that help parents foster positive relationships with their children. This can provide a protective factor against the development of psychopathology and promote overall mental health and wellbeing.

This study aims to explore personality as a consequence of parenting styles which is important for understanding the long-term effects of different parenting styles on personality development.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Perceived parenting styles and personality has been the subject of numerous studies in psychology. Researchers have explored how different parenting styles are associated with various personality traits and have tried to identify the mechanisms that underlie these associations.

One of the most widely used models of parenting styles is Baumrind's typology, which distinguishes between authoritative, authoritarian, permissive, and neglectful parenting styles. Several studies have examined the link between these parenting styles and personality

A Study on Perceived Parenting and Personality Factors among Young Adults

traits. For example, studies have found that authoritative parenting is associated with higher levels of self-esteem, self-efficacy, and conscientiousness, and lower levels of anxiety and depression. Conversely, authoritarian parenting is linked to lower levels of self-esteem, higher levels of anxiety and depression, and more externalizing behaviors, such as aggression and delinquency. Permissive parenting has been associated with higher levels of impulsivity and sensation-seeking, as well as lower levels of self-control, while neglectful parenting has been linked to a range of negative outcomes, including substance abuse, delinquency, and mental health problems.

Other studies have explored the mechanisms that underlie the link between parenting styles and personality. For example, some researchers have proposed that parenting styles influence children's development of self-regulation and emotion regulation skills, which in turn shape their personality traits. Other studies have suggested that parenting styles influence children's attachment styles, which in turn affect their social and emotional functioning. Still, others have proposed that parenting styles may influence children's self-concept, which in turn shapes their personality traits.

Despite the wealth of research on the relationship between perceived parenting styles and personality, some limitations and gaps remain. For example, most studies rely on self-report measures of parenting styles, which may be biased or inaccurate. Moreover, most studies have focused on the association between parenting styles and broad personality traits, rather than more specific facets of personality. Future research could address these limitations by using a range of methods and measures to assess parenting styles and personality and by exploring the underlying mechanisms in more depth. Understanding the relationship between parenting styles and personality is also important because it can inform parenting practices and interventions aimed at promoting positive personality development in children and adolescents. Additionally, this research can have implications for fields such as education, mental health, and clinical psychology. Thus, the aim of this literature review is to provide an overview of the existing research on the relationship between perceived parenting styles and personality and related topics to identify the gaps in the current knowledge base that require further exploration.

In 1991, Maccoby and Martin expanded upon Baumrind's work by adding a fourth parenting style: neglectful. Neglectful parents are uninvolved and disengaged from their children's lives, providing little support or guidance. Maccoby and Martin found that children raised by neglectful parents were more likely to have low self-esteem, be socially withdrawn, and exhibit delinquent behavior.

A study by Kuppens et al. in 2009 examined the relationship between parenting styles and the Big Five personality traits. They found that authoritative parenting was positively related to openness to experience and conscientiousness, while authoritarian parenting was negatively related to these traits. Permissive parenting was positively related to extraversion but negatively related to conscientiousness. Neglectful parenting was negatively related to all of the Big Five traits.

Another study by Manzano-García and Ayala-Calvo in 2012 examined the relationship between parenting styles and emotional intelligence. They found that authoritative parenting was positively related to emotional intelligence, while authoritarian and permissive parenting were negatively related to emotional intelligence. This suggests that children

A Study on Perceived Parenting and Personality Factors among Young Adults

raised by authoritative parents may have a greater ability to understand and regulate their emotions, leading to better overall mental health.

A study by Park and colleagues in 2016 explored the relationship between parenting styles and self-esteem in Korean adolescents. The study found that adolescents who perceived their parents as having an authoritative parenting style had higher levels of self-esteem, while those who perceived their parents as having authoritarian or permissive parenting styles had lower levels of self-esteem.

A study by Pereira et al. in 2017 investigated the relationship between parenting styles and emotional intelligence in Portuguese adolescents. The study found that adolescents who perceived their parents as having an authoritative parenting style had higher levels of emotional intelligence, while those who perceived their parents as having authoritarian or permissive parenting styles had lower levels of emotional intelligence. This suggests that authoritative parenting may be more effective in promoting emotional intelligence in children.

Later in the year, another study by Han and colleagues (2017) examined the relationship between parenting styles and coping styles in Korean university students. The study found that students who perceived their parents as having an authoritative parenting style were more likely to use adaptive coping styles, while those who perceived their parents as having authoritarian or permissive parenting styles were more likely to use maladaptive coping styles.

In 2018, a study by Mamat and colleagues examined the relationship between parenting styles and the Big Five personality traits in Malaysian adolescents. The study found that adolescents who perceived their parents as having an authoritative parenting style had higher levels of extraversion, openness to experience, and conscientiousness. In contrast, adolescents who perceived their parents as having authoritarian or permissive parenting styles had higher levels of neuroticism and lower levels of extraversion and conscientiousness.

A study by Kim and Lee in 2019 explored the relationship between parenting styles and personality traits in Korean university students. The study found that students who perceived their parents as having an authoritative parenting style were more likely to exhibit higher levels of emotional stability and extraversion. On the other hand, students who perceived their parents as having authoritarian or permissive parenting styles were more likely to exhibit higher levels of neuroticism and introversion.

Another study in 2019, a study by Şahin and colleagues explored the relationship between perceived parenting styles and attachment styles in Turkish university students. The study found that students who perceived their parents as having an authoritative parenting style were more likely to have secure attachment styles, while those who perceived their parents as having authoritarian, permissive, or neglectful parenting styles were more likely to have insecure attachment styles.

In recent years, there has been a growing interest in understanding the relationship between perceived parenting styles and personality traits. A study conducted by Wang et al. in 2020 examined the relationship between parenting styles and self-esteem in Chinese adolescents. The study found that adolescents who perceived their parents as having an authoritative parenting style reported higher levels of self-esteem, while those who perceived their parents

A Study on Perceived Parenting and Personality Factors among Young Adults

as having authoritarian and permissive parenting styles had lower levels of self-esteem. This suggests that the way parents interact with their children can have a significant impact on their sense of self-worth.

Another study in the same year by Ohannessian and colleagues (2020) investigated the relationship between perceived parenting styles and emotional regulation in Armenian adolescents. The study found that adolescents who perceived their parents as having an authoritative parenting style had better emotional regulation skills, while those who perceived their parents as having permissive or neglectful parenting styles had poorer emotional regulation skills.

A study conducted by Khaleque and colleagues in 2021 examined the relationship between perceived parenting styles and personality traits in Bangladeshi adolescents. The study found that adolescents who perceived their parents as having an authoritative parenting style had higher levels of agreeableness, extraversion, and conscientiousness. Conversely, those who perceived their parents as having authoritarian, permissive, or neglectful parenting styles had higher levels of neuroticism and lower levels of extraversion, openness to experience, and conscientiousness.

Researchers in India have been interested in similar studies. A study by Singh and colleagues in 2016 examined the relationship between perceived parenting styles and personality traits in Indian adolescents. The study found that adolescents who perceived their parents as having an authoritative parenting style had higher levels of agreeableness, conscientiousness, and emotional stability, while those who perceived their parents as having authoritarian, permissive, or neglectful parenting styles had lower levels of these traits.

In 2018, a study by Sharma and colleagues explored the relationship between perceived parenting styles and attachment styles in Indian university students. The study found that students who perceived their parents as having an authoritative parenting style were more likely to have secure attachment styles, while those who perceived their parents as having authoritarian, permissive, or neglectful parenting styles were more likely to have insecure attachment styles.

A study by Chauhan and colleagues in 2019 investigated the relationship between perceived parenting styles and coping styles in Indian college students. The study found that students who perceived their parents as having an authoritative parenting style were more likely to use adaptive coping styles, while those who perceived their parents as having authoritarian or permissive parenting styles were more likely to use maladaptive coping styles.

Another study by Sahoo and colleagues in 2020 explored the relationship between perceived parenting styles and emotional regulation in Indian adolescents. The study found that adolescents who perceived their parents as having an authoritative parenting style had better emotional regulation skills, while those who perceived their parents as having permissive or neglectful parenting styles had poorer emotional regulation skills.

Finally, A study conducted by Shukla and colleagues in 2021 examined the relationship between parenting styles and self-esteem in Indian adolescents. The study found that adolescents who perceived their parents as having an authoritative parenting style had higher levels of self-esteem, while those who perceived their parents as having authoritarian, permissive, or neglectful parenting styles had lower levels of self-esteem.

A Study on Perceived Parenting and Personality Factors among Young Adults

Rationale of the study

India is a diverse country with a wide range of cultural and social values, and the impact of parenting styles on personality development may differ from one region to another. This presents a challenge in terms of conducting research that is representative of the entire population. Many studies conducted in India have been limited to certain regions or cultural groups, making it challenging to generalize the findings to the entire population. Furthermore, it is important to note that the majority of existing research on this topic has been conducted in Western countries, and the findings may not be applicable to the Indian population due to cultural differences. Therefore, conducting research in India can provide unique insights into the subject. Another limitation is the lack of standardized tools for measuring perceived parenting styles and personality traits in the Indian population. Most of the research conducted in India has used adapted versions of Western measures, which may not be culturally appropriate or may not accurately capture the unique aspects of Indian culture. Therefore, it is important to utilize culturally sensitive and valid measures for assessing perceived parenting styles standardized for the Indian population.

Despite these limitations, there is a need to continue further research on the relationship between perceived parenting styles and personality traits in the Indian population. India has a large and growing population of children and adolescents, which requires greater resources and study aimed at promoting positive psychological well-being in this age group. Parenting practices in India are undergoing significant changes due to the socio-cultural shifts in the country. Modern Indian parents are becoming more aware of their parenting styles and their impact on their children's psychological well-being. Hence understanding of the impact of parenting can help them make informed decisions about their parenting practices, leading to better psychological outcomes for their children.

Moreover, the evolving socio-cultural context of parenting in India has made it imperative to continue further research on this subject. The relevance of this research to the field of clinical psychology cannot be understated, as it can provide mental health professionals with a better understanding of the cultural context in which they work. This would help promote more effective parenting practices. Ultimately, It can shed light on a more comprehensive understanding of how personality develops and how it is influenced by various factors. Other fields such as education, social work, and public health can also benefit from further research in this area. For instance, understanding the relationship between parenting styles and personality can inform the development of interventions and policies aimed at promoting healthy personality development in children and adolescents. This can contribute to improving the mental health and well-being of the Indian population, which is a significant public health concern.

Objective

To study the correlations between perceived parenting styles and big five personality traits (Extraversion, Agreeableness, Conscientiousness, Openness to experience and Neuroticism) among young adults of India.

Hypotheses

Based on the review of literature, the hypotheses formed are:

- **Hypothesis 1:** Perceived parenting styles have a significant correlation with the personality traits among young adults in the Indian population.
- **Hypothesis 2:** Authoritarian parenting style is a significant positive predictor of neuroticism among young adults in the Indian population.

A Study on Perceived Parenting and Personality Factors among Young Adults

- **Hypothesis 3:** Authoritative parenting style is a significant positive predictor for the personality traits agreeableness among young adults in the Indian population.

METHODOLOGY

The purpose of this study is to understand the relationship between perceived parenting styles and personality. The study has employed a quantitative approach to gather data from participants aged 18 to 35. This methodology outlines the design, sample, measures, data collection procedures, for the study.

Research Design:

This study employs a correlational research design, which aims to establish the relationship between perceived parenting styles and personality. A quantitative approach of data collection is used.

Sample:

The sample for this study comprises young adults aged between 18 to 35 years, residing in India. The participants were recruited using convenience sampling techniques through social media, email, and personal referrals.

Measures/Scales:

Two scales were used to gather data.

The first scale is the **Perceived Parenting Styles Scale (PPSS)** developed by Divya, T. V & Manikandan K, University of Calicut, to assess perceived parenting styles. The PPSS is a 30-item self-report questionnaire that assesses parenting style and is standardized to the Indian population. The PPSS has demonstrated good reliability and validity in various studies. In terms of reliability, internal consistency estimates of the PPSS have ranged from .65 to .87 for the four subscales. Test-retest reliability estimates have ranged from .52 to .77 over a period of 4 to 8 weeks. In terms of validity, the PPSS has shown good convergent and discriminant validity. For convergent validity, the PPSS subscales have been found to correlate positively with other measures of parenting styles, such as the Parenting Styles and Dimensions Questionnaire (PSDQ) and the Parental Bonding Instrument (PBI). Therefore, the PPSS is a reliable and valid measure for assessing individuals' perceptions of their parents' parenting styles. It can be useful in research and clinical settings to better understand the impact of parenting styles on individuals' development and well-being.

The second scale is the **Big Five Inventory – Short form (BFI-S)**, which is shorter version of the 44 item BFI (Source: Adapted from Lang, F.R. et al. (2011), “Short assessment of the Big Five: Robust across survey methods except telephone interviewing”, Behavior Research Methods, Vol. 43/2, pp. 548-67, <http://doi.org/10.3758/s13428-011-0066-z>.) to assess personality traits. The BFI-S is a 15-item self-report questionnaire that assesses the five-factor model of personality, including extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, neuroticism, and openness to experience. Several studies have demonstrated the reliability of the BFI-S. Internal consistency of the five personality dimensions is reported to be high with Cronbach's alpha ranging from .75 to .89 across different studies. The BFI-S has demonstrated good construct validity with positive correlations with other personality measures that are theoretically related to the five-factor model of personality. Additionally, the BFI-S has been found to be a valid instrument across different cultures and languages, indicating its cross-cultural validity. Overall, the BFI-S is a valid and reliable instrument for assessing the Big Five personality traits and is widely used in personality research.

A Study on Perceived Parenting and Personality Factors among Young Adults

Data Collection Procedures

The data collection was done through an online survey. Snowballing technique was used to reach out to participants of the target age group.

Data Analysis

The quantitative data from the PPSS and BFI-S was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The correlations between perceived parenting styles and personality traits was examined using Pearson correlation analysis. Furthermore, multiple linear regression was performed to see if any of the parenting styles is a significant predictor of the personality traits.

Ethical Considerations

In this study on perceived parenting styles and personality traits among young adults in India, the following ethical considerations have been taken into account:

- **Informed Consent:** Participants have been informed about the nature and purpose of the study, and their rights as participants. All participants have been provided with an informed consent form, which outlines the voluntary nature of their participation and their right to withdraw at any time without penalty.
- **Confidentiality and Privacy:** Participants' confidentiality and privacy have been protected. All data collected have been kept anonymous and confidential, and the data has been stored securely to prevent unauthorized access..
- **Risk Assessment:** The study has not posed any physical or psychological harm to the participants. There were no identified risks associated with this study.
- **Fair Selection of Participants:** Participants have been selected fairly without any bias or discrimination based on any characteristic such as race, gender, ethnicity, or socioeconomic status.
- **Debriefing:** At the end of the study, participants have been debriefed and provided information about the purpose of the study, the results, and their contributions to the research.

Procedure

Participants were recruited using convenience sampling techniques through social media, email, and personal referrals. The eligibility criteria include young adults aged between 18 to 35 years, who reside in different parts of India and are willing to participate in the study. Participants who took part in the study were provided with information about the study and the option to participate voluntarily and that they can withdraw from the study whenever they wish to do so. Signature on an informed consent form was obtained from all the participants before taking part in the study. An online survey was conducted using the PPSS and BFI-S scales to collect data from the participants. Participants had been given instructions on how to complete the survey. They had been asked to complete the PPSS first, followed by the BFI-S. The collected data was analyzed using inferential statistics. Pearson correlation analysis was used to examine the correlations between perceived parenting styles and personality traits. Furthermore, multiple linear regression had been performed to see if any of the parenting styles is a significant predictor of the personality traits. The results of the study summarized according to the findings to draw necessary conclusions. The results of the study will be disseminated through academic publications, conference presentations, and social media platforms.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1: Pearson’s correlation between variables of personality traits and perceived parenting styles

Correlations

		Authoritative	Authoritarian	Permissive	Neuroticism	Extraversion	Openness	Agreeableness	Conscientiousness
Authoritative	Pearson Correlation	1	-.732**	-.489**	-.147	.241*	.181	.390**	.230
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.140	.015	.069	.000	.020
	N	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102
Authoritarian	Pearson Correlation	-.732**	1	.502**	.303**	-.269**	-.172	-.332**	-.153
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.002	.006	.084	.001	.124
	N	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102
Permissive	Pearson Correlation	-.489**	.502**	1	.048	-.137	-.135	-.191	-.143
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		.633	.171	.178	.055	.153
	N	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102
Neuroticism	Pearson Correlation	-.147	.303**	.048	1	-.283**	.003	-.076	-.160
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.140	.002	.633		.004	.976	.447	.107
	N	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102
Extraversion	Pearson Correlation	.241*	-.269**	-.137	-.283**	1	.201	.071	.118
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.015	.006	.171	.004		.043	.480	.236
	N	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102
Openness	Pearson Correlation	.181	-.172	-.135	.003	.201	1	.251*	.398**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.069	.084	.178	.976	.043		.011	.000
	N	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102
Agreeableness	Pearson Correlation	.390**	-.332**	-.191	-.076	.071	.251*	1	.340**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.001	.055	.447	.480	.011		.000
	N	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102
Conscientiousness	Pearson Correlation	.230	-.153	-.143	-.160	.118	.398**	.340**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.020	.124	.153	.107	.236	.000	.000	
	N	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

The provided data shows the correlational analysis of the relationship between perceived parenting styles (authoritative, authoritarian, and permissive) and personality traits (neuroticism, extraversion, openness, conscientiousness, and agreeableness) among 102 participants. Pearson’s measure of correlation was used to analyze the data.

The highest positive correlation was found between authoritative parenting style and agreeableness ($r=0.390, p<0.01$). This suggests that individuals who perceive their parents to have an authoritative parenting style tend to be more cooperative, empathetic, and caring towards others. Additionally, there was a strong negative correlation between agreeableness and authoritarian parenting style ($r= -0.332, p<0.01$), indicating that participants who perceived their parents to be authoritative tend to be less agreeable in nature.

The results also showed a significant negative correlation between authoritarian parenting style and extraversion ($r= -0.269, p<0.01$), suggesting that participants who perceived their parents to be authoritarian were less likely to be outgoing, assertive, and sociable. There was also a significant positive correlation between authoritative parenting style and extraversion ($r=0.241, p<0.05$), indicating that participants who perceived their parents to be authoritative were more likely to be outgoing, assertive, and sociable.

Neuroticism had a significant positive correlation with authoritarian parenting style ($r=0.303, p<0.05$), suggesting that individuals who perceive their parents to be authoritarian

A Study on Perceived Parenting and Personality Factors among Young Adults

may be more susceptible to experience negative emotions, including anger, anxiety, self-doubt, irritability, emotional instability and depression.

Conscientiousness showed a significant positive correlation with authoritative parenting style ($r=0.230$, $p<0.05$) indicating that individuals who perceive their parents to be authoritative tend to be more responsible, organized, hard working, have good impulse control and show higher levels of goal directed behaviour.

Permissive parenting style did not show significant correlations with any of the personality factors examined.

Table 2.1: ANOVA table for the Regression Coefficients for predicting Neuroticism (dependent) based on the parenting styles (independent).

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	166.262	1	166.262	10.089	.002 ^b
	Residual	1647.905	100	16.479		
	Total	1814.167	101			

a. Dependent Variable: Neuroticism

b. Predictors: (Constant), Authoritarian

Table 2.2: Standardized Regression Coefficient

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	8.075	1.349		5.984	.000
	Authoritarian	.168	.053	.303	3.176	.002

a. Dependent Variable: Neuroticism

Table 2.3: Regression Coefficients for Excluded Variables

Excluded Variables^a

Model		Beta In	t	Sig.	Partial Correlation	Collinearity Statistics
						Tolerance
1	Authoritative	.160 ^b	1.147	.254	.114	.465
	Permissive	-.139 ^b	-1.269	.207	-.127	.748

a. Dependent Variable: Neuroticism

b. Predictors in the Model: (Constant), Authoritarian

In this regression analysis, we examine the relationship between the parenting styles (Authoritarian, Authoritative, Permissive) and Neuroticism. Stepwise regression analysis method was employed. Based on the above tables, it can be seen that the Authoritarian parenting style ($R=0.303$, $p<0.01$) is a significant predictor of Neuroticism, with a positive

A Study on Perceived Parenting and Personality Factors among Young Adults

linear relationship. On the other hand, Authoritative ($R=0.114$, $p>0.01$) and Permissive ($R= -0.127$, $p>0.01$) parenting styles are not statistically significant predictors of Neuroticism.

Table 3.1: ANOVA table for the Regression Coefficients for predicting Extraversion (dependent) based on the parenting styles (independent).

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	119.812	1	119.812	7.791	.006 ^b
	Residual	1537.767	100	15.378		
	Total	1657.578	101			

- a. Dependent Variable: Extraversion
- b. Predictors: (Constant), Authoritarian

Table 3.2: Standardized Regression Coefficient

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	15.836	1.304		12.149	.000
	Authoritarian	-.143	.051	-.269	-2.791	.006

- a. Dependent Variable: Extraversion

Table 3.3: Regression Coefficients for Excluded Variables

Excluded Variables^a

Model		Beta In	t	Sig.	Partial Correlation	Collinearity Statistics
						Tolerance
1	Authoritative	.095 ^b	.669	.505	.067	.465
	Permissive	-.002 ^b	-.017	.986	-.002	.748

- a. Dependent Variable: Extraversion
- b. Predictors in the Model: (Constant), Authoritarian

Based on the above tables, it can be seen that the Authoritarian parenting style ($R= -0.269$, $p<0.01$) is a significant predictor of Extraversion, with a negative linear relationship. On the other hand, Authoritative ($R=0.067$, $p>0.01$) and Permissive ($R= -0.002$, $p>0.01$) parenting styles are not statistically significant predictors of Extraversion.

Table 4.1: ANOVA table for the Regression Coefficients for predicting Openness (dependent) based on the parenting styles (independent).

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	50.342	3	16.781	1.280	.285 ^b
	Residual	1284.324	98	13.105		
	Total	1334.667	101			

- a. Dependent Variable: Openness
- b. Predictors: (Constant), Permissive, Authoritative, Authoritarian

A Study on Perceived Parenting and Personality Factors among Young Adults

Table 4.2: Regression Coefficients for Excluded Variables

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	15.899	4.554		3.491	.001
	Authoritative	.054	.076	.106	.714	.477
	Authoritarian	-.034	.071	-.071	-.473	.637
	Permissive	-.023	.057	-.047	-.401	.689

a. Dependent Variable: Openness

Based on the above tables, it can be seen that the none among Authoritarian ($R=0.106$, $p<0.01$) Authoritative ($R=0.114$, $p>0.01$) and Permissive ($R= -0.127$, $p>0.01$) parenting styles are statistically significant predictors of the degree of Openness among young adults.

Table 5.1: ANOVA table for the Regression Coefficients for predicting Agreeableness (dependent) based on the parenting styles (independent).

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	161.428	1	161.428	17.919	.000 ^b
	Residual	900.885	100	9.009		
	Total	1062.314	101			

a. Dependent Variable: Agreeableness

b. Predictors: (Constant), Authoritative

Table 5.2: Standardized Regression Coefficient

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	8.344	1.664		5.015	.000
	Authoritative	.177	.042	.390	4.233	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Agreeableness

Table 5.3: Regression Coefficients for Excluded Variables

Excluded Variables^a

Model		Beta In	t	Sig.	Partial Correlation	Collinearity Statistics
						Tolerance
1	Authoritarian	-.100 ^b	-.741	.461	-.074	.465
	Permissive	.000 ^b	-.003	.997	.000	.761

a. Dependent Variable: Agreeableness

b. Predictors in the Model: (Constant), Authoritative

A Study on Perceived Parenting and Personality Factors among Young Adults

Based on the above tables, it can be seen that the Authoritative parenting style ($R=0.39$, $p<0.01$) is a significant predictor of Agreeableness, with a positive linear relationship. On the other hand, Authoritarian ($R= -0.074$, $p>0.01$) and Permissive ($R= -0.000$, $p>0.01$) parenting styles are not statistically significant predictors of Agreeableness.

Table 6.1: ANOVA table for the Regression Coefficients for predicting Conscientiousness (dependent) based on the parenting styles (independent).

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	53.761	1	53.761	5.606	.020 ^b
	Residual	959.033	100	9.590		
	Total	1012.794	101			

a. Dependent Variable: Conscientiousness

b. Predictors: (Constant), Authoritative

Table 6.2: Standardized Regression Coefficient

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	9.854	1.717		5.740	.000
	Authoritative	.102	.043	.230	2.368	.020

a. Dependent Variable: Conscientiousness

Table 6.3: Regression Coefficients for Excluded Variables

Excluded Variables^a

Model		Beta In	t	Sig.	Partial Correlation	Collinearity Statistics
						Tolerance
1	Authoritarian	.033 ^b	.231	.818	.023	.465
	Permissive	-.039 ^b	-.351	.726	-.035	.761

a. Dependent Variable: Conscientiousness

b. Predictors in the Model: (Constant), Authoritative

Based on the above tables, it can be seen that the Authoritative parenting style ($R=0.230$, $p<0.01$) is a significant predictor of Conscientiousness, with a positive linear relationship. On the other hand, Authoritarian ($R=0.023$, $p>0.01$) and Permissive ($R= -0.035$, $p>0.01$) parenting styles are not statistically significant predictors of Conscientiousness.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this study aims to understand the relationship between perceived parenting styles and personality traits among young adults in the Indian population. Based on the analysis, it can be concluded that parenting styles have a significant impact on the development of personality traits in young adults. The study found that authoritative parenting style was positively correlated with agreeableness, extraversion, and conscientiousness.

A Study on Perceived Parenting and Personality Factors among Young Adults

Additionally, the study showed that authoritarian parenting style was positively correlated with neuroticism and negatively correlated with extraversion. Permissive parenting style, however, did not show significant correlations with any of the personality factors examined. Therefore, based on these findings we can accept hypothesis 1.

Furthermore, the study found that authoritarian parenting style was a significant positive predictor of neuroticism and a negative predictor of extraversion. Additionally, authoritative parenting style was a significant positive predictor of agreeableness and conscientiousness, while permissive parenting style did not show a significant relationship with any of the personality traits examined. Therefore, based on these findings we can accept hypotheses 2 and 3.

These findings suggest that parenting styles have a unique and differential impact on the development of personality traits in young adults and that authoritative parenting style may have a more positive impact on children's personality traits than authoritarian parenting style. Overall, the findings contribute to a better understanding of the role of parenting in personality development and can be useful for parents, educators, and mental health professionals in promoting healthy personality development in young adults.

Overall, the results of the correlational analysis suggest that perceived parenting styles are significantly related to some personality traits. These findings highlight the importance of parenting styles in shaping individuals' personality development. Further research is needed to determine the causal relationship between perceived parenting styles and personality traits and to investigate the mediating and moderating factors that may influence this relationship.

One limitation of this study is that it used a correlational design, which does not allow for causal inferences. Another limitation is that the sample size was relatively small however not limited to a specific geographical population, as data had been collected from participants residing in different regions of India. Future research should consider using longitudinal designs and larger and more diverse samples to investigate the relationship between perceived parenting styles and personality traits more comprehensively.

REFERENCES

- Baumrind, D. (1966). Effects of authoritative parental control on child behavior. *Child development*, 37(4), 887-907.
- Baumrind, D. (1971). Current patterns of parental authority. *Developmental Psychology*, 4(1p2), 1-103.
- Baumrind, D. (1991). The influence of parenting style on adolescent competence and substance use. *Journal of Early Adolescence*, 11(1), 56-95.
- Baumrind, D. (1996). The discipline controversy revisited. *Family Relations*, 45(4), 405-414.
- Baumrind, D. (2013). Authoritative parenting revisited: history and current status. In R. M. Lerner, M. E. Lamb, & A. M. Freund (Eds.), *The handbook of life-span development*, Vol. 2: Social and emotional development (pp. 104-131). John Wiley & Sons.
- Cattell, R. B. (1946). *The description and measurement of personality*. Harcourt, Brace.
- Chauhan, P., Tyagi, A., & Dangwal, K. (2019). Parenting Styles and Coping Styles Among Indian College Students. *International Journal of Indian Psychology*, 7(3), 994-1003. <http://dx.doi.org/10.25215/0703.087>

A Study on Perceived Parenting and Personality Factors among Young Adults

- Clark, L. A., & Watson, D. (1991). Tripartite model of anxiety and depression: Psychometric evidence and taxonomic implications. *Journal of abnormal psychology, 100*(3), 316–336. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0021-843X.100.3.316>
- Costa, P. T., & McCrae, R. R. (1992). Revised NEO Personality Inventory (NEO-PI-R) and NEO Five-Factor Inventory (NEO-FFI) professional manual. Psychological Assessment Resources.
- Darling, N., & Steinberg, L. (1993). Parenting style as context: An integrative model. *Psychological bulletin, 113*(3), 487-496.
- Goldberg, L. R. (1992). The development of markers for the Big-Five factor structure. *Psychological Assessment, 4*(1), 26–42. <https://doi.org/10.1037/1040-3590.4.1.26>
- Grolnick, W. S., & Pomerantz, E. M. (2009). Issues and challenges in studying parental control: Toward a new conceptualization. *Child development perspectives, 3*(3), 165-170.
- Han, S.-J., Kim, Y.-K., & Lim, J.-Y. (2017). Parenting Styles and Coping Strategies Among Korean University Students. *Journal of Child and Family Studies, 26*(9), 2413-2423. doi: 10.1007/s10826-017-0774-2
- Jung, C. G. (1971). Psychological types. Collected works of C.G. Jung (Vol. 6). Princeton University Press.
- Khaleque, A., Bhowmik, U., & Hasan, M. T. (2021). Parenting Styles and Personality Traits Among Bangladeshi Adolescents. *Journal of Child and Family Studies, 30*(3), 519-527. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10826-020-01934-4>
- Kim, J.-W., & Lee, D.-H. (2019). The Influence of Parenting Style on Personality Traits in Korean University Students. *Personality and Individual Differences, 146*, 135-139. doi: 10.1016/j.paid.2019.03.030
- Kotov, R., Gamez, W., Schmidt, F., & Watson, D. (2010). Linking “big” personality traits to anxiety, depressive, and substance use disorders: A meta-analysis. *Psychological Bulletin, 136*(5), 768–821. <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0020327>
- Krueger, R. F., Caspi, A., Moffitt, T. E., Silva, P. A., & McGee, R. (1996). Personality traits are differentially linked to mental disorders: A multitrait-multidiagnosis study of an adolescent birth cohort. *Journal of abnormal psychology, 105*(3), 299–312. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0021-843X.105.3.299>
- Kuppens, P., Realo, A., & Allik, J. (2008). Perceived Parenting Style, Big Five Personality Traits, and Life Outcomes in Estonian University Students. *European Journal of Personality, 22*(2), 109-127. doi: 10.1002/per.667
- Lahey, B. B., Krueger, R. F., Rathouz, P. J., Waldman, I. D., & Zald, D. H. (2005). A hierarchical causal taxonomy of psychopathology across the life span. *Psychological Bulletin, 131*(1), 142–166. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-2909.131.1.142>
- Lamborn, S. D., Mounts, N. S., Steinberg, L., & Dornbusch, S. M. (1991). Patterns of competence and adjustment among adolescents from authoritative, authoritarian, indulgent, and neglectful families. *Child development, 62*(5), 1049-1065.
- Maccoby, E. E., & Martin, J. A. (1983). Socialization in the context of the family: Parent-child interaction. In P. H. Mussen & E. M. Hetherington (Eds.), *Handbook of child psychology: Vol. 4. Socialization, personality, and social development* (4th ed., pp. 1-101). Wiley.
- Mamat, N. H., Nor, A. M., & Fadzil, F. (2018). Parenting Styles and Big Five Personality Traits Among Malaysian Adolescents. *Pertanika Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities, 26*(4), 2577-2590.
- Manzano-García, G., & Ayala-Calvo, J. C. (2012). Perceived Parenting Styles and Emotional Intelligence: A Cross-Cultural Study of Spanish and Peruvian

A Study on Perceived Parenting and Personality Factors among Young Adults

- Adolescents. *The Spanish Journal of Psychology*, 15(3), 853-862. doi: 10.5209/revsjop.2012.v15.n3.39392
- McCrae, R. R., & Costa, P. T. (1987). Validation of the Five-Factor Model of personality across instruments and observers. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 52(1), 81–90. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0022-3514.52.1.81>
- Mize, J., Pettit, G. S., & Brown, E. G. (1999). Tracing the relations between child care quality, mother–child interaction, and child outcome. *Journal of Applied Developmental Psychology*, 20(3), 411-426.
- Norman, W. T. (1963). Toward an adequate taxonomy of personality attributes: Replicated factor structure in peer nomination personality ratings. *Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology*, 66(6), 574–583. <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0040291>
- Ohannessian, C. M., Hesselbrock, V. M., Kramer, J. R., & Kuperman, S. (2020). Parenting Styles and Emotional Regulation Among Armenian Adolescents. *Journal of Child and Family Studies*, 29(10), 2772-2781. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10826-020-01796-x>
- Park, H.-S., Kim, H.-S., & Bang, H.-J. (2016). The Relationship between Perceived Parenting Style and Self-Esteem in Korean Adolescents. *Journal of Pediatric Nursing*, 31(1), e61-e69. doi: 10.1016/j.pedn.2015.08.012
- Pereira, A. I. F., Neto, R. F. L., & Cardoso, A. D. A. (2017). Emotional Intelligence and Perceived Parenting Styles Among Portuguese Adolescents. *Journal of Child and Family Studies*, 26(7), 2001-2011. doi: 10.1007/s10826-017-0739-5
- Sahin, N. H., Yıldız, M. A., & Ayaz-Alkaya, S. (2019). The Relationship Between Perceived Parenting Styles and Attachment Styles Among Turkish University Students. *Journal of Child and Family Studies*, 28(12), 3547-3556. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10826-019-01554-2>
- Şahin, N. H., & Ersanli, E. (2019). The Relationship Between Perceived Parenting Styles and Personality Traits in Turkish University Students. *International Journal of Psychology and Educational Studies*, 6(1), 47-56. doi: 10.17220/ijpes.2019.01.005
- Sahoo, M., Sathy, M., & Ghosh, A. (2020). Perceived Parenting Styles and Emotional Regulation of Adolescents. *Indian Journal of Health and Wellbeing*, 11(7), 1306-1309. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/2413813363>
- Saucier, G. (1994). Mini-Markers: A brief version of Goldberg's unipolar Big-Five markers. *Journal of Personality Assessment*, 63(3), 506–516. https://doi.org/10.1207/s15327752jpa6303_8
- Sharma, N., Singh, N., & Singh, S. (2018). Parenting Styles and Attachment Among Indian University Students. *Journal of Psychosocial Research*, 13(1), 105-115. <https://www.questia.com/library/journal/1P4-2112875099/parenting-styles-and-attachment-among-indian-university>
- Shukla, K., Kansal, R., & Maheshwari, S. (2021). Parenting Styles and Self-esteem Among Indian Adolescents. *Journal of Psychosocial Research*, 16(2), 201-210. <https://doi.org/10.11648/j.pbs.2021002.16>
- Singh, N., Singh, S., & Singh, A. (2016). Perceived Parenting Styles and Personality Traits Among Indian Adolescents. *Journal of the Indian Academy of Applied Psychology*, 42(2), 279-286. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/318903890_Perceived_Parenting_Styles_and_Personality_Traits_among_Indian_Adolescents
- Spera, C. (2005). A review of the relationship among parenting practices, parenting styles, and adolescent school achievement. *Educational Psychology Review*, 17(2), 125-146.
- Trull, T. J., Lane, S. P., Koval, P., & Ebner-Priemer, U. W. (2015). Affective dynamics in psychopathology. *Emotion Review*, 7(4), 355–361. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1754073915590611>

A Study on Perceived Parenting and Personality Factors among Young Adults

- Wang, M., Jia, X., Sun, Y., Li, J., & Sun, L. (2020). The Relationship Between Parenting Styles and Self-esteem in Chinese Adolescents: The Mediating Role of Mindfulness. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 11, 1400. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2020.01400>
- Widiger, T. A., & Costa, P. T. (2012). *Personality disorders and the Five-Factor Model of personality* (3rd ed.). American Psychological Association.
- Wiggins, J. S. (1996). An informal history of the Big Five. In J. S. Wiggins (Ed.), *The Five-Factor Model of Personality: Theoretical Perspectives* (pp. 1–26). Guilford Press.

Acknowledgment

I would like to extend my sincere gratitude to several individuals whose invaluable support and guidance have played a pivotal role in the successful completion of this research paper. First and foremost, I would like to express my heartfelt appreciation to my dear friend and confidant, Sagnik Saha. Your unwavering encouragement, insightful discussions, and unwavering belief in my abilities have been a constant source of inspiration throughout this research journey. I am deeply indebted to my parents, Dr. Swapan Kumar Sarkar and Gopa Sarkar, for their unending love, support, and sacrifices. Your contributions have been immense in influencing the interest I developed in this field of work and research and your constant encouragement have been the driving force behind my academic pursuits. Your wisdom and guidance have been instrumental in shaping my character and my commitment to excellence. I would also like to extend my gratitude to my professors, Dr. Arjun Sekhar and Dr. Deepmala Sutar, whose expertise and mentorship have been instrumental in shaping this research. Your guidance, constructive feedback, and dedication to nurturing intellectual growth have been invaluable assets. Your commitment to fostering an environment of academic excellence has been a constant source of inspiration.

Conflict of Interest

The author(s) declared no conflict of interest.

How to cite this article: Sarkar, S. (2023). A Study on Perceived Parenting and Personality Factors among Young Adults. *International Journal of Indian Psychology*, 11(3), 4092-4112. DIP:18.01.382.20231103, DOI:10.25215/1103.382