

The Effect of Parenting Style on Value Orientation and Personality Traits among College Students in Kolkata

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ABSTRACT

The study explores the effect of parenting style on the value orientation and personality traits of college students in Kolkata. This study used the Parental Authority Questionnaire (Buri, 1991), and the Value Rating Questionnaire, NEO-FIVE Factor Inventory (Costa, P. X., Sr., & McCrae, R. R., 1985). It uses the parental Authority Questionnaire and the NEO-FIVE Factor Inventory to analyze the effects of parenting styles on personality traits. The findings reveal high levels of extraversion, neuroticism, and conscientiousness among students. The study also finds a positive correlation between permissive parenting style on neuroticism and extraversion, and authoritarian parenting style on religious value orientation and agreeableness. However, it also shows a negative correlation between permissive parenting style and social, religious, and moral value orientation. The study concludes that permissive parenting style positively affects religious, moral, and extraversion traits, while authoritarian parenting style positively affects social, religious, and moral values.

Keywords: Parenting Style, Value Orientation, and Personality Traits

Since the 15th century, the term "parent" has been used as a noun to describe someone who gives birth or raises children. The Latin term "parens, parentis," which means parent or ancestor, gave rise to the verb's usage in 1663. A parent may be acknowledged legally as the biological mother or father, or they may be recognized through adoption, surrogacy, guardianship, or other means as having rights and obligations for a child. A parent is an adult caregiver who is in charge of providing assistance, caring, and upbringing in a family. The term "parenting style" describes the "how" of raising a kid, which includes interactions, punishment, communication, and responding to their conduct. Psychologist Diana Baumrind identified three main styles of parenting in the 1960s: authoritarian, authoritative, and permissive. Stanford researchers Eleanor Maccoby and John Martin added a fourth style, neglectful, in the 1980s. While Baumrind believed authoritative parenting to be the most beneficial, all four categories of parenting styles are still used today. (Muraco et al., 2020)

- Authoritative Parenting - This type of parent is encouraging and shows interest in their children's hobbies, yet they are not controlling and let their kids make healthy

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mistakes. This "tender teacher" approach is considered the best parenting method in Western countries. Children whose parents adopt an authoritative manner are often content, capable, and successful. (Maccoby, 1992).

- Authoritarian Parenting-Parents often create structured, well-organized environments with explicit rules, as seen in Cinderella's vengeful stepmother and Harry Potter's strict aunt and uncle. This parenting approach can lead to more obedient adults but lower levels of happiness, social competence, and self-esteem in their offspring. – (Baumrind, 1991),
- Permissive Parenting- The indulgent parenting style is often employed by lowly demanding and high- supporting parents, leading to children struggling with authority, lower happiness, and poor self- regulation. These parents are forgiving, don't enforce rules, and avoid conflict (Baumrind, D. 1991)
- Uninvolved Parenting -Disengaged parents often fail to fulfill their parental duties, leading to children with low self-esteem, self-control, and competence, compared to their peers.

The English word "**value**" is derived from the Latin verb "valere," meaning "to be strong" or "to be worth." Values are closely related to viewpoints or ideas, with John Dewey defining them as esteem, assessment, and estimation. Allport and Vernon conducted the first empirical study of values in 1931, and Bilsky (2008) described them as distinctive conceptions that influence selection from available modes, means, and ends of action. Kluckhohn and Strodtbeck's Values Orientation theory suggests that all human cultures have a limited number of universal issues that need to be resolved, with cultural preferences varying between them.

At least 2,000 years have passed since the study of personality began, and the word "**personality**" comes from the Latin word "persona." The first trait theory was put forth by Gordon Allport in 1936 and explains several characteristics of an individual's way of feeling, thinking, and acting. Personality qualities are what set people apart from each other. Examples include talkativeness, quietness, activity level, and anxiousness. A person's traits, actions, and mental processes are determined by the dynamic organization of their psycho- physical systems. Lewis Goldberg and collaborators revived the classic OCEAN personality traits (conscientiousness, extraversion, agreeableness, and neuroticism) in the 1980s, first studied by Ernest Types and Raymond Christal in 1961.

The four prototypic parenting styles— authoritarian, permissive (indulgent), authoritative (uninvolved), and permissive (indulgent)—that Maccoby and Martin (1983) expanded from Baumrind's (1966) original three were widely acknowledged as significant correlates of a wide range of psychological and behavioral adjustment outcomes (Tehrani et al., 2024)

The Big Five personality traits are as follows: extraversion is being gregarious, enthusiastic, and outgoing; agreeableness is being cooperative, kind, and considerate to others; neuroticism is being emotionally unstable, moody, and irritable; conscientiousness is being organized, planful, and goal-oriented; and openness to experience is being interested in novel things, highly imaginative, and creative (Hassan et al., 2015)

The traits of extraversion include being sociable, having a high degree of activity, being able to experience delight, and having a constant need for stimulation. The qualities that best characterize conscientious individuals are obedience, diligence, perseverance, promptness, and organization. Those who agree are amiable, cooperative, trustworthy, and kind. Since

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emotional stability is the opposite of neuroticism, emotionally stable people are calm, collected, and unwavering, whereas neurotic persons are tense, irritable, nervous, demoralized, and self-conscious. Lastly, openness includes qualities like adaptability, creativity, and originality (Costa & McCrae, 1992).

Parenting style is closely linked to social value orientation, which refers to the degree to which individuals prioritize their interests over others in social interactions. Authoritative parenting, characterized by high warmth, responsiveness, and control, is associated with a prosocial orientation, where children learn to value cooperation, empathy, and mutual respect. Conversely, authoritarian parenting, characterized by high control and low warmth, is associated with a self-oriented orientation, where children prioritize their own needs and desires. This can lead to a more self-centered approach to children's development. Permissive parenting, on the other hand, is associated with a mixed orientation, where individuals may prioritize their interests or those of others depending on the situation. This can lead to children valuing personal expression and autonomy but struggling with impulse control and social regulation. In conclusion, parenting style is crucial for children's development and social functioning in various contexts. (Aluja et al., 2005)

Parenting habits are significantly influenced by the personality traits of the parents. The purpose of this essay is to conduct a critical analysis of the connection between parenting style and parental personality. The study delves into the relationship between parenting behaviors (authoritative, authoritarian, and permissive) and the big five personality traits (extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, neuroticism, and openness). When it comes to parenting styles, those who are agreeable tend to be authoritarian parents, which is also thought to be the most beneficial and well-rounded parenting style. Authoritarian and lax parenting methods are linked to neuroticism and low conscientiousness types. Openness and extraversion were unrelated to any particular parenting approach. Studies on gender variations in parenting styles have shown that women are more likely than males to adopt an authoritative approach, although there are no appreciable differences between authoritarian and permissive parenting styles. (Ramesh & Ramana, GV 2023).

Young people today face increased global mobility and cross-cultural disputes due to their diverse career options. Cultural intelligence is crucial for adaptability and stability. Psychosocial determinants like personality traits, value orientation, and perceived parenting styles are used to express cultural intelligence. These determinants are interconnected, and a study investigates the connections between teenage parents' parenting methods, personality traits, communication styles, and cultural intelligence using cluster sampling techniques. (Sooriya & Kadiravan, 2022).

Aim of the Study

The study aim of the present study is to explore parenting style, value orientation, and personality traits and to analyze the effect of parenting style on Value Orientation and Personality traits among College Students in Kolkata.

Objectives of the Study –

- To explore Parenting Style, Value Orientation & Personality Traits among college students in Kolkata.
- To Study the Significant relationship, if any, between Parenting Styles, Value Orientation & Personality traits among college students in Kolkata.

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- To analyze the significant effect if any, of parenting styles on Value Orientation & Personality Traits among college students in Kolkata.

Hypothesis

- **H1:** There is no significant relationship present between parenting styles, Value Orientation, and parenting Styles among college students in Kolkata.
- **H2:** There is no Significant effect of Parenting Styles on Value Orientation and personality Traits among college students in Kolkata.

Operation Definition of the Study –

- **Parenting Style** - Parenting style is shaped by a parent's beliefs, methods, and emotional tone, influencing interactions and expectations between parents and their children (APA)
 - Permissive Parenting Style - Permissive parenting involves loving and caring parents who set few rules or expectations for their children, allowing them to make their own decisions.
 - Authoritative Parenting Style - This parenting style involves providing children with strict boundaries, while also being responsive, caring, and supportive through discussion, reasoning, and rule explanation.
 - Authoritarian Parenting Style - Authoritarian parenting is a strict, controlling, and controlling parenting style that often lacks affection, trust, compromise, and freedom of choice for children.
- **Value Orientation** - Value orientation is a set of accepted concepts of right and wrong, guiding behavior, interpersonal relationships, and social environments, defining activity purpose and motivation.
 - Social Value Orientation - Social value orientation (SVO) is a fundamental dispositional characteristic influencing social interaction, with individual differences in assigning weight to others' results.
 - Religious Value Orientation - Religious orientation encompasses beliefs about a god or gods, moral guidelines from religion, and both individual and group spirituality.
 - Moral Value Orientation - Moral value orientations, influenced by societal, religious, and personal experiences, guide behavior and decision-making, influencing qualities like loyalty, honesty, empathy, and respect.
- **Personality Trait** - The "Big 5" personality traits, including agreeableness, openness, neuroticism, conscientiousness, and extraversion, are the focus of contemporary personality psychology research. These traits are considered constant, durable, and stable patterns of behavior. Theories like Allport and Cattell complement these traits but require dynamic concepts.
 - Extraversion - Extraversion is a personality trait characterized by a focus on the external world, similar to introversion. It encompasses gregarious, friendly, openly outspoken individuals, and is one of Eysenck's three personality qualities.
 - Neuroticism - A negative stress response, often leads to mood fluctuations, excessive worrying, and sensitivity to criticism, linked to the belief in unfairness.
 - Agreeableness - a personality trait characterized by cooperation and selflessness, a trait found in the Big Five traits, including kindness, courtesy, sympathy, friendliness, obedience, trustworthiness, and charity.

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- **Conscientiousness-** A personality trait ranked in the Big Five, involves goal-directedness, impulse control, planning, and postponing satisfaction, a concept commonly understood by scholars.

Participation in the Study

In this study total number of 70 young college students in Kolkata were included in this study age ranges from 19 to 25 years (Mean 19.09) The participants were selected according to some specific inclusion and exclusion criteria.

Inclusion Criteria –

- The participant's Age Range was 19 to 25 years of college students in Kolkata.
- Educational qualification minimum Graduation level included in this study.
- Participants living with both parents.
- All participants are from Kolkata.
- Socio-demographic

Exclusion Criteria –

- Participants with any chronic Physical disability were excluded from the study.
- Participants from a broken family were excluded from the study.
- Participants with Psychiatric illness were excluded from the study.
- Participants and their family does not have any psychiatric illness were excluded from the study.
- Participants with a history of any Substance-related disorders were excluded from the study.

Sampling Techniques – In this study, the Purposive Sampling Technique was used for the selection of the sample because the sample was selected according to some specific criteria to serve the purpose of the study. A collection of non-probability sampling strategies known as "purposeful sampling" picks units based on the qualities you require in your sample. Put differently, purposive sampling involves the "on purpose" selection of units.

Tools Used in the Study –

- **Demographic Details –** An information schedule was used to gather demographic details – Name, Age, Gender, Residence, Handedness, Mother Tongue, Educational Qualification, Occupation, Marital Status, Living, Family Income (Per Month), Family Type, Number of siblings, Order of Birth, Number of Family Member, Place of Living, Mothers Education, Father Education, Mothers Occupation, Fathers Occupation, History of any several Physical illnesses, History of any several Psychiatric Illnesses, Family History of any Psychiatric Illnesses.
- **Parental Authority Questionnaire -** The Parental Authority Questionnaire (PAQ), developed by Dr. J.R. Buri, measures students' perceptions of their parents' parenting styles. Based on Baumrind's classifications of permissive, authoritarian, and authoritative parenting styles, the thirty-item test measures each style using at least ten items. The updated PAQ includes 30 parenting-style items. The test-retest ratios for the demanding, permissive, and affirmative (authoritative) parenting styles were 0.73, 0.84, and .57, respectively. Each item's response was determined using the five-point (5 is for strongly agreeing, and 1 for disagreeing).

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- **Value Rating Questionnaire** - The Value Rating Scale (VRS) was created by the researcher to gauge participants' views and convictions regarding moral, religious, and social values. The optimal fit in the unit circle probability space is 0.71, 0.68, and 0.70, respectively. The Likert scale, which has five points: 1 for strongly disagree, and 5 for strongly agree was used.
- **NEO-FIVE Factor Inventory** - The NEO-FIVE Factor Inventory assigns twelve items to each personality domain, with each item scored on a five-point Likert scale. Respondents check the appropriate box for each item, with D indicating disagreement, SD indicating strongly disagreed, N indicating undecided, A indicating agreement, and SA indicating strong agreement. The overall score domain is the total points obtained for each of the 12 items. The NEO-FFI has demonstrated validity and reliability in previous studies (McCrae and Costa, 2004; Anisi, 2012; Perera et al., 2015), and it demonstrated strong internal consistency in our investigation (Cronbach's $\alpha = 0.82$).

Procedure

In this study, data were collected offline from various government and non-government universities in Kolkata, and West Bengal. The participants responded to all the measures selected for the study. After describing the purpose of the study to the participants, and taking their permission in the informed consent form, the participants filled out a socio-demographic data sheet. All the measures were administered physically in the new normal situation and the order of administration remained constant. The research endeavor involved reaching out to more than 77 individuals college student population for data collection. A final dataset comprising 70 participants was selected for the study. Following the collection of the data the responses were scored according to the standard procedures as per the respective test manuals and scores were tabulated. Subsequently, appropriate Statistical Analysis was done SPSS20.

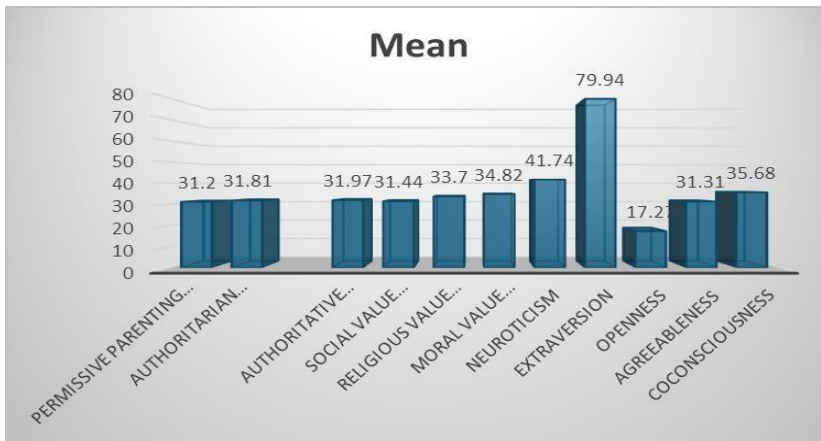
Statistical Analysis

Among descriptive statistics, mean and Standard deviation were computed to explore all the data variables. Under Inferential Statistic Pearson Product movement correlation was used for analyzing the significant correlation between the variables among college students. Multiple linear regression was used to analyze the considerable effect of Parenting Style on value orientation and personality traits among college students. Analysis was performed using SPSS Version 20.00. All the hypotheses were two-tailed. The result is given in the next chapter.

Table 1 reveals that Extraversion, neuroticism, and Contentiousness were high among college students in Kolkata.

| Variable | Mean (70) | Standard Deviation (70) |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|
| Permissive parenting style | 31.20 | 5.68 |
| Authoritarian Parenting Style | 31.81 | 4.33 |
| Authoritative Parenting Style | 31.97 | 5.68 |
| Social Value orientation | 31.44 | 4.42 |
| Religious Value Orientation | 33.70 | 4.32 |
| Moral Value Orientation | 34.82 | 3.66 |
| Neuroticism | 41.74 | 4.68 |
| Extraversion | 79.94 | 8.97 |
| Openness | 17.27 | 3.61 |
| Agreeableness | 31.31 | 3.62 |
| Conscientiousness | 35.68 | 3.98 |

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Graph 1 Graphological Representation of Mean in respect to Permissive parenting style, Authoritarian Parenting Style, Authoritative Parenting Style, Social Value orientation, Religious Value Orientation, Moral Value Orientation, Neuroticism, Extraversion, Openness, Agreeableness and Conscientiousness.

Table – 2 *Pearsson Product Moment Correlation in respect to Permissive parenting style, Authoritarian Parenting Style, Authoritative Parenting Style, Social Value orientation, Religious Value Orientation, Moral Value Orientation, Neuroticism, Extraversion, Openness, Agreeableness, and Conscientiousness among college students in Kolkata.*

| | | PER | RIAN | TIVE | S | R | M |
|------|----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| PER | Pearson | | .382** | .485** | 0.025 | 0.187 | 0.217 |
| | Correlation | 1 | | | | | |
| | Sig. (2tailed) | .70 | .001 | .000 | .836 | .121 | .072 |
| RIAN | Pearson | .382** | | .343** | -0.143 | .246* | 0.135 |
| | Correlation | | 1 | | | | |
| | Sig. (2tailed) | .001 | .70 | .004 | .238 | .040 | .266 |
| TIVE | Pearson | .485** | .343** | | 0.147 | 0.202 | 0.053 |
| | Correlation | | | 1 | | | |
| | Sig. (2tailed) | .000 | .004 | .70 | .224 | .094 | .665 |
| M | Pearson | 0.217 | 0.135 | 0.053 | 0.187 | .247* | |
| | Correlation | | | | | | 1 |
| | Sig. (2tailed) | .072 | .266 | .665 | .121 | .039 | .70 |
| N | Pearson | .259* | 0.026 | 0.205 | 0.096 | 0.227 | 0.187 |
| | Correlation | | | | | | |
| | Sig. (2tailed) | .030 | .830 | .089 | .431 | .059 | .120 |
| E | Pearson | .258* | 0.011 | 0.195 | 0.076 | .238* | 0.167 |
| | Correlation | | | | | | |
| | Sig. (2tailed) | .031 | .929 | .106 | .531 | .048 | .166 |
| | | N | E | O | A | C | |
| PER | Pearson | .259* | .258* | 0.04 | 0.028 | -0.046 | |
| | Correlation | | | | | | |
| | Sig. (2tailed) | .030 | .031 | .745 | .819 | .706 | |
| RIAN | Pearson | 0.026 | 0.011 | 0.198 | .301* | -0.153 | |
| | Correlation | | | | | | |
| | Sig. (2tailed) | .830 | .929 | .100 | .011 | .206 | |
| | | N | E | O | A | C | |

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Table No. 2 A positive significant correlation between the Permissive Parenting Style on Neuroticism and Extraversion and the authoritarian Parenting Style on Religious Value Orientation and agreeableness, Authoritative Parenting Style on Religious Value orientation and extraversion, and a negative significant correlation between the permissive parenting style on Social, religious, and moral value orientation, agreeableness, and Conscientiousness, Authoritarian Parenting Style on Social, Moral Value Orientation, Extraversion, Neuroticism, Openness, Conscientiousness, Authoritative Parenting Style on Social, Moral Value Orientation, Neuroticism, Extraversion, Openness, Conscientiousness.

Table -3 (Regression) Multiple Linear Regression concerning Permissive parenting style - Social Value orientation, Religious Value Orientation, Moral Value Orientation, Neuroticism, Extraversion, Openness, Agreeableness, and Conscientiousness.

Independent Variable – Permissive Parenting Style

Dependent Variable – Value Orientation (Social, Religious, and Moral) & Personality Traits (Neuroticism, Extraversion, Openness, Agreeableness, and Conscientiousness.)

Table 3, reveals that Positive Significant effect of Permissive Parenting style on Religious Value Orientation, Moral Value Orientation, Neuroticism and extraversion And Negative Significant effect on Social Value Orientation, Openness, Agreeableness and conscientiousness.

- Independent Variable – Permissive Parenting Style
- Dependent Variable – Value Orientation (Social, Religious, and Moral) & Personality Traits (Neuroticism, Extraversion, Openness, Agreeableness, and Conscientiousness.)

| ID / Predictor | Variable | R | R square | Adjusted R square |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Permissive parenting style | Social Value Orientation | .025 ^a | .001 | -.014 |
| | Religious Value Orientation | .187 ^a | .035 | .021 |
| | Moral Value Orientation | .217 ^a | .047 | .033 |
| | Extraversion | .259 ^a | .067 | .053 |
| | Neuroticism | .259 ^a | .067 | .053 |
| | Openness | .040 ^a | .002 | -.013 |
| | Agreeableness | .028 ^a | .001 | -.014 |
| | Conscientiousness | .046 ^a | .002 | -.013 |

Table – 4 (Regression) Multiple Linear Regression concerning Authoritarian Parenting Style - Social Value orientation, Religious Value Orientation, Moral Value Orientation, Neuroticism, Extraversion, Openness, Agreeableness, and Conscientiousness.

- Independent Variable Authoritarian Parenting Style
- Dependent Variable – Value Orientation (Social, Religious, and Moral) & Personality Traits (Neuroticism, Extraversion, Openness, Agreeableness, and Conscientiousness.)

| ID / Predictor | Variable | R | R square | Adjusted R square |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Authoritarian Parenting Style | Social Value Orientation | .143 ^a | .020 | .006 |
| | Religious Value Orientation | .246 ^a | .060 | .047 |
| | Moral Value Orientation | .135 ^a | .018 | .004 |
| | Extraversion | .011 ^a | .000 | -.015 |
| | Neuroticism | .026 ^a | .001 | -.014 |
| | Openness | .198 ^a | .039 | .025 |
| | Agreeableness | .301 ^a | .090 | .077 |
| | Conscientiousness | .153 ^a | .023 | .009 |

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Table 4 reveals the Positive Significant effect of Authoritarian Parenting Style on Social Value Orientation, Religious value orientation, Moral Value Orientation, Openness, Agreeableness, and Conscientiousness. And negative effect of Authoritarian Parenting Style on Neuroticism and Extraversion.

Table – 5 Multiple Linear Regression Concerning Authoritative Parenting Style - Social Value Orientation, Religious Value Orientation, Moral Value Orientation, Neuroticism, Extraversion, Openness, Agreeableness, and Conscientiousness.

- Independent Variable Authoritative Parenting Style
- Dependent Variable – Value Orientation (Social, Religious, and Moral) & Personality Traits (Neuroticism, Extraversion, Openness, Agreeableness, and Conscientiousness).

| ID/ Predictor | Variable | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| Authoritative Parenting Style | Social Value Orientation | .202 ^a | .041 | .027 |
| | Religious Value Orientation | .053 ^a | .003 | .012 |
| | Moral Value Orientation | .205 ^a | .042 | -.028 |
| | Extraversion | .195 ^a | .038 | .024 |
| | Neuroticism | .205 ^a | .042 | .028 |
| | Openness | .052 ^a | .003 | -.012 |

Table 5 reveals the Positive Significant Effect of the Authoritative Parenting Style on Social Value Orientation, Religious Value Orientation, Neuroticism, and Extraversion. And Negative Effect of Authoritative Parenting Style on Moral Value Orientation, Openness, Agreeableness and Conscientiousness.

Extraversion, neuroticism, and Contentiousness were high among college students in Kolkata, which emphasizes how the many interactions of environmental, social, and cultural variables shape their identities. Addressing these attributes through proactive and supportive strategies can improve students' general well-being and academic success.

A positive significant correlation between the Permissive Parenting Style on Neuroticism and Extraversion and the authoritarian Parenting Style on Religious Value Orientation and agreeableness, Authoritative Parenting Style on Religious Value orientation and extraversion, and a negative significant correlation between the permissive parenting style on Social, religious, and moral value orientation, agreeableness, and Conscientiousness, Authoritarian Parenting Style on Social, Moral Value Orientation, Extraversion, Neuroticism, Openness, Conscientiousness, Authoritative Parenting Style on Social, Moral Value Orientation, Neuroticism, Extraversion, Openness, Conscientiousness indicated that the relationships found between various parenting philosophies and personality traits and value orientations shed light on the complex processes involved in the formation of values and personality. The complex and multidimensional character of child development is highlighted by the links between parenting styles and personality traits/value orientations. Parenting requires a balanced, knowledgeable, and adaptable approach because while some parenting strategies can promote positive qualities and ideals, they can also have unanticipated negative repercussions. a Positive Significant effect of the Permissive Parenting style on Religious Value Orientation, Moral Value Orientation, Neuroticism, and Extraversion.

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The negative Significant effect on Social Value Orientation, Openness, Agreeableness, and conscientiousness, reveals that the development of children is complicatedly impacted by permissive parenting since it can have both good and negative substantial effects on a range of personality traits and value orientations. Parents and educators can build more effective and supportive environments for children's well-rounded development by having a better understanding of these relationships.

The Positive Significant Effect of Authoritarian Parenting Style on Social Value Orientation, Religious Value Orientation, Moral Value Orientation, Openness, Agreeableness, and Conscientiousness. And negative effect of the Authoritarian Parenting Style on Neuroticism and Extraversion reveals that Children of authoritative parents are taught to express their thoughts and feelings openly, develop self-esteem and confidence, think critically and independently, take responsibility for their actions, and respect others' perspectives. As a result, they become more socially competent, empathetic, and cooperative, and have higher self-worth.

CONCLUSION

The study examines the impact of parenting styles on value orientation and personality traits among college students in Kolkata. It found that Permissive parenting, characterized by low parental control and discipline, may lead to low social value orientation scores. Authoritarian parenting, characterized by strict discipline and high neuroticism, may result in lower social value orientation scores. Authoritative parenting, characterized by warmth, responsiveness, and reasonable control, may lead to higher social value orientation scores. This style encourages autonomy and consideration for others' needs, while moderate to low neuroticism may lead to emotional instability.

Pearson Product Moment Correlation showed positive correlations between personality traits, values, and parenting styles among young college students. Positive correlations suggest that individuals with certain traits may seek solace in religion or spirituality to cope with emotional distress. Positive correlations with religious values suggest that individuals with higher religious values may exhibit traits such as emotional sensitivity, sociability, responsibility, and ethical orientation. Positive correlations with conscientiousness suggest that individuals with higher religious values may exhibit traits such as emotional stability, sociability, cooperativeness, and adherence to authority. Negative correlations suggest that individuals with higher openness may prioritize exploration, autonomy, and flexibility over conformity to social norms or authority figures.

The findings highlight the impact of parenting styles on psychological constructs but also emphasize the importance of individual differences and environmental factors in psychological development. Authoritative parenting, characterized by warmth, support, and reasonable control, promotes social skills, empathy, and a cooperative mindset, leading to higher levels of social value orientation. However, it may not emphasize moral values as strongly as authoritarian parenting, leading to lower levels of agreeableness.

Limitation

The study could be more effective if the sample size was a large population. The geographical area was limited to only Kolkata, College Students. Collected data from the specific socio-demographic background, suburban area, and specific demographic group, data was not taken separately from Mother and Father parenting style dimensions were not considered separately.

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Implications

The present study had an effect on the effect of parenting style on value orientation and personality traits among college students in Kolkata. Early college students are greatly impacted by parenting style since they are raised according to a particular pattern or style of parenting. This study has enormous relevance and implications for society, religion, and morality as well the personality traits since it highlights the effect of parents and their parenting practices on adolescents. Studying Parenting style value orientation and personality traits in India holds significant implications for understanding cultural influences on youth college students' development and family dynamics.

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Conflict of Interest

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in Kolkata**

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