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Research Article

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The Effects of Socio-Demographic Context on Perceived Parenting Styles Among Adolescents. A Demographical Study in Andhra Pradesh

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Abstract

The objective of the present study is to find the effects of area of residence, and family structure on Adolescents' perceived parenting A demographical study in Andhra Pradesh.

Background: *rural population is more homogenous in social, racial, and psychological traits that negatively correlate with heterogeneity. (Most are agriculturists and are directly connected with agriculture). More heterogeneous than rural. Urbanity and heterogeneity are positively co-related (Different population types are seen in cities, different places, religions, caste, class, race, community, economic and cultural differences, occupations, and behavioral patterns are also different). Family structure is in the form of two types. Nuclear and joint families differ in the support that each inherently offers, affecting adolescents' behavior.*

Method: *The present study sampled 1208 male and female high school seniors from three schools in Andhra Pradesh and area of residence, family structure relationship to parenting styles. Seniors completed a demographic survey that gathered family structure information and the number of disciplinary incidents, and they also completed a parenting style survey that measured parent parenting modes. R.L. Bharadwaj eight parenting style tool was administered to respondents to find the middle adolescents' perceived parenting styles.*

Conclusion: *The study found that adolescents from urban and rural semi-urban showed a significant difference in lenient standards and moralism practices. Analysis revealed that adolescents living with joint and nuclear families with a neglecting parenting style were less likely to receive disciplinary incidents compared to adolescents living with joint family structure. Previous research suggested that an authoritative parenting style tends to benefit adolescents regardless of the family structure.*

Implications of the Present study results summarize that the area of residence (Rural, urban, and Semi-urban) showed significant differences in Andhra Pradesh middle adolescents' perceived parenting styles. The study implies that nuclear family middle adolescents perceiving parenting style significantly differed on neglecting a parent than joint family respondent's perceived parenting style.

Keywords: Adolescents, Parenting Style, Area of Residence, and Family Structure

Introduction

Differences in adolescents who live in urban areas and adolescents who live in rural areas are influenced by parenting. Parenting patterns applied by parents to children during the developmental period will affect the formation of their child's regulation of emotions and behaviours. According to Santrock, husband and wife have different family parenting perspectives because other parents and cultures raise them [1]. Video said two common and dominant parenting patterns are found in societies in various cultures: autonomy, which reflects authoritative parenting, and conformity, which reflects authoritarian parenting. Aspects of aggressiveness and the level of resilience [2]. This difference can also be seen in how they dress. The approach that makes the child centre, high parental warmth, structure, and support for parental autonomy are the main characteristics of authoritative parenting.

Authoritarian parenting has a low level of parental warmth be-

cause strict parents place high demands on their children to obey the rules. Permissive parenting provides high parental support and gives complete freedom to children. Urban Community Urban society is synonymous with cultural acculturation because it has a diverse population density due to social and geographical mobilization. Freudenthal said that mobility is usually related to the dynamics of people's economy, society, culture, environment, and psychology [3]. Urban communities live in areas where most of the population works in the non-agricultural sector. Institutions in this area are very developed because of easy access to education and information so that individualism becomes an understanding that tends to be embraced by urban communities. According to Davis, urban districts have high social tolerance because their social supervision is looser [4]. Collective culture tends to be embraced by rural communities, and this is because rural communities emphasize interdependent and harmonious relationships between communities in their daily lives. Pasaribu said that the relationship between communities would foster stereotypes that shape the shared values and attitudes of the broader community [3]. Taslima Sultana Begum, Minoti Phukan, and Barsha Neog, Perception of parents and adolescents on parenting: A sociocultural study result revealed that no significant difference was observed between urban and rural adolescents' perception of their parents' parenting style [5]. Urban and rural parents also do not significantly differ in their perception of all four types of parenting styles, I. e, authoritative, authoritarian, uninvolved, and permissive.

In conclusion, family characteristics, namely, family conflict, strongly influence children's development and outcome. However, this needs parents and other parties to work the hand to protect adolescents from deviant behaviour; these results are supported by the research conducted by Riany et al. who found that children who live in areas that still uphold their traditional (rural) cultural values will be required to obey their parents. If they do not follow, they will suffer or get karma in the future due to their behaviour.

A joint family consists of a family living under an identical roof, and conversely, a family unit is simply a single family. There are some genuine differences between the two concepts, and each system has merits and demerits of its own. On the opposite hand, joint families have been a crucial faction of society since the genesis of humanity. Relations In the modern world, a clan, is solely defined as an organization with a mother, father, and youngsters and a pet (optional) being the fundamental constituents. The family, as described above, has specific subsets, like live-in relations, dating individuals, individuals living alone, or living with their pets. This idea is principally based upon the emotion of parental love and sibling bonding. Hence, structural-functionalism (relationship mechanism) is simple, yet the psychology involved becomes quite complex.

Methodology

Aim

To find the effects of area of residence and family structure among Adolescents' perceived parenting styles—a demographical study in Andhra Pradesh.

Objectives of the Study

To find descriptive results for adolescents' perceived parenting styles as on demographic variables (Area of residence, family structure)

Hypotheses

1. There is a significant difference in Adolescents' perceived parenting styles as a function of the area of residence.
2. There is a significant difference in Adolescents' perceived parenting styles as a function of the family structure.

The Design of the Study

The present study adopted the survey design with a detailed and quantitative analysis using survey research methods to achieve its objectives. The subjects of the present study are children aged 14-18 years, tenth grade, inter-first year, and second year of various schools methods in secondary and senior secondary schools and from urban and rural areas of Andhra Pradesh. In the present study, the sampling method, namely, stratified proportionate random sampling, was used to obtain a more representative and unbiased sample from a less homogeneous population consisting of different categories of schools. There have been selected proportional models from all types of schools/strata as children from other school sections differed widely on the study variables. The method of choosing the children included in the sample is as follows.

Variables

Independent variables- Area of residence, Three groups (Rural, Urban, Semi-Urban) Second independent variable for the present study included, family structure of two group participants (Joint, Nuclear); the considered dependent variables for the present study was seven parenting styles of rejection vs acceptance, careless vs protection, neglect vs indulgence, utopian expectation vs realism, lenient standard vs moralism, freedom vs discipline, false role expectation vs realistic role expectation.

Tool

Scales of parenting styles scale was developed by R.L.Bharadwaj et al. This scale has forty items of parent rearing questions constructed to measure the seven parenting styles of rejection vs acceptance, careless vs protection, neglect vs indulgence, utopian expectation vs realism, lenient standard vs moralism, freedom vs discipline, faulty role expectation vs realistic role expectation. Likert scale five-point rating scale.

Procedure for Data Collection

There has been approached three area types of (Rural, urban, and semi-urban) schools from government and private who belong to joint and nuclear families were explained the purpose and importance of the study. After obtaining permission from the principal for collecting the data. The desired participants were administered the parenting styles questionnaire. The selected students for the study were assigned to rural, urban, and semi-urban groups.

Results and Discussion

RH-1: there will be a significant difference in adolescents' perceived parenting styles as a function of the Area of residence.
NH-1: there will be no significant difference in adolescents' perceived parenting styles as a function of the Area of residence.

Table 1: Detailed Statistical Results for Adolescents Perceived Parenting Styles as to Area of Residence

Area of Residence		N	Mean	Std. Deviation	F- value	p-value
EPM	Rural	632	1.2057	0.404	5.089**	0.006
	Urban	327	1.2936	0.456		
	Semi urban	259	1.2664	0.442		
*. P< 0.05 level, **. P<0.01						

The above table shows the detailed statistical results for Lenient Standards vs. Moralism Parenting on living area. Urban area respondents (M = 1.2936, SD =. 45610) found slightly higher scores than semi-urban residence respondents (M = 1.2664, SD = 0.44294) and least scores for Rural residence respondents (M = 1.2057, SD. = 40453). Calculated Mean Difference at (f =5.089 **, P =. 006 <0.01), Hence the null hypothesis was rejected, and the research hypothesis accepted that there is a significant difference in moralism versus Lenient Standards of parenting as a function of the area of residence.

Table 2: Anova Outcomes for Adolescents Perceiving Lenient Standards Versus Moralism Parenting Mode as a Function of Residential Area

Area of residence	SS	Def.	MS	F	P
Between groups	1.857	2	0.929	5.089**	0.006
Within groups	221.694	1216	0.182		
Total	223.551	1218			
*. P <0.05 level, **. P<0.01					

The above table shows the analysis of variance for lenient standards vs. moralism parenting as a function of the area of residence. The participants were divided into three groups according to their area of Residence (Group 1: rural: Group 2: urban: Group 3 semi-urban). There was a statistically significant difference at p<. 05 levels of Lenient standards vs. Moralism for the area of residence: F (2018) = (5.089** p =.006 <0.01). Besides reaching statistical significance, the actual difference in mean scores between the groups was relatively moderate. Post-hoc comparisons using the Tukey HSD test indicated that the mean score for Group 2 (M = 1.2936, SD =.45610) was significantly different from Group 1 (M = 1.2057, SD =. 40453). There is a significant difference in lenient standards vs. Moralism Parenting style as a function of Area of residence.

Table 3: Results of Group Statistics Post Hoc For Adolescents Perceived Lenient Standards Vs Moralism Parenting Mode as a Function of Area of Residence

Parenting mode	(I)Area residence	(J) Area of Residence	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	p-value
(E)Lenient standards vs. Moralism Parenting Mode	Urban	Rural	-0.087**	0.029	0.007
*.P< 0.05 level, **. P<0.01					

The above table shows the post hoc for lenient standards vs. moralism parenting as a Function of the Area of residence. The participant was divided into three groups according to their Area of Residence (Group 1: rural: Group 2: urban: Group 3 semi-urban). There was a statistically significant difference at the p < .05 level in lenient standards vs. moralism for the Area of Residence: Mean Difference (I-J) (-.08788*) p = .007<0.01. Hence, the null hypothesis accepted that there would be a significant difference in parenting style as a function of the area of residence.

Table 4: Results of Independent Sample T-Test for Lenient *Standard* Vs *Moralism Parenting* on Area of Residence Among Adolescents

	Lenient standards Moralism									
Area of residence	M	SD	N	M	SD	N	95%C.I	t-value	p-value	def.
	1.793	.796	923	1.662	.797	295	-.23586,-.02663	2.461*	.014	1216
*. P< 0.05 level, **. P<0.01										

The above shows the independent samples t-test for lenient standards vs. moralism parenting style as a function of area of residence. There was a significant difference in Lenient standards (M =1.793, SD=0.796) and Moralism (M 1.662, SD= .797); t (1216) = 2.461 p =.014<0.05 (two-tailed). The magnitude mean difference among groups (-.23586 -.02663), Hence there is a significant difference among lenient standards vs. moralism parenting style as a function of area of residence

RH-2: there is a substantial difference in parenting styles as a function of family type.
NH-2: There is a significant difference between the respondent's type of family and their perceived parenting styles

Table 5: Results of Descriptive Statistics for Adolescents Perceived Neglect Versus Indulgence Parenting as a Function of Family Structure

Parenting Mode	Family structure	N	Mean	SD	t-value	P- value
(C) Neglect vs. Indulgence Parenting	Joint Family	353	1.284	0.45163	-2.246*	0.025
	Nuclear Family	865	1.352	0.47860		
*. P< 0.05 level, **. P<0.01						

The above table shows the independent sample t-test for (C) Neglect versus indulgence parenting as a function of family structure. The nuclear family (M=1.3528, SD=.47860) is higher than the Joint family (M = 1.2849, SD=0. 45163). The calculated mean differences were (t=. 2.246*, P=. 025<0.05). The nuclear family significantly differs from the joint family as to Neglect v's indulgence in Parenting Style

Table 6: Results of Independent Sample T-Test for Neglect V's Indulgence Parenting as a Function of Family Structure

	Neglect			Indulgence						
Family structure	M	SD	N	M	SD	N	95%C.I	t-value	p-value	Def.
	1.764	0.424	850	1.703	0.457	368	0.007,.114	2.246	0.025	1216
*. P< 0.05 level, **. P<0.01										

The above table depicts that the independent sampled t-test for the parenting model as a function of the family structure. It has been observed that a neglected parenting score (M = 1.7647, SD. = 424) is higher than that of Indulgence parenting (M = 1.703, SD = .457); t (1216) = 2.246, p = .025 <0.05) (two-tail) is the average difference between size groups (. 0077.1141). Thus, the null hypothesis accepted that there was neglecting parenting differs on joint and nuclear family.

Findings

The present study found that nuclear family respondents perceived neglecting parenting significantly different from joint family respondents' perceived indulgence parenting style. Gupta et al. reported that social isolation and reward in the nuclear family contribute considerably to the emotional maturity of female adolescents. While protectiveness and permissiveness for the joint family contribute significantly to the emotional maturity of female adolescents, similar findings were observed in the present study. The other results of the present study showed a significant difference between urban and rural living adolescent's respondents' perceived lenient standards and moralistic parenting style. Urban participants demonstrated substantial differences in lenient standards practices from their parents due to urbanization [6-11].

Conclusions

The present study concluded that the area of living affects various parenting modes adapted by the parents. It depends on cultural variations and adaptation of the environment. Urban adolescents perceived lenient standards parenting style and rural living adolescent's perceived moralism parenting style from their parents. The other findings from the present study concluded that indulgence parenting from joint family structure and neglect parenting from nuclear family structure.

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