



PERCEIVED PARENTING STYLES AND EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AMONG HIGH SCHOOL CHILDREN

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ABSTRACT

A descriptive correlation study was conducted on perceived parenting styles and emotional intelligence among high school children. A total of 200 samples were selected by multistage sampling from selected schools at Trivandrum district. The tools used for the study were socio demographic proforma, Parental Authority Questionnaire(PAQ), Schutte self report emotional intelligence test (SSEIT). This study results showed that, majority (73%) of the children perceived their parent's parenting style as authoritative. A strong positive correlation between authoritative parenting style and level of emotional intelligence ($r=0.5$). The level of emotional intelligence had a significant association with mother's education ($\chi^2=16.454, p=0.012$) and type of family ($\chi^2=15.615, p=0.016$). This study concluded that perceived parenting styles had an effect on emotional intelligence of the high school children.

KEYWORDS : parenting styles; emotional intelligence; high school children

INTRODUCTION

Our hearts are the doorways, the connection to everything there, is in life. A heart-based ability (emotional intelligence) allows us a new relationship to our emotions. We become more responsible for what and how we feel. Emotional intelligence is a type of social intelligence, which involves the capacity for recognizing our own feelings and those of others for motivating ourselves and for managing emotions well in us and in our relationships

Emotional disequilibrium is frequently seen in adolescent children. Adolescence is a transmission from childhood period to maturity in all aspects i.e. physical, social, intellectual and emotional. The period of Adolescence is filled with intellectual and emotional changes in addition to other major biological and physical changes. It is a time of discovery of self and one's relationship to the world around him or her. Adolescence is a stage of heightened emotionality. Indeed, adolescents do not always make the wisest decisions, leading to high rate of delinquency particularly during these youthful years. India has the largest population of adolescents in the world that is 243 million individuals aged 10- 19 years, which means 20 % of the world's 1.2 billion adolescents. Anecdotal evidence showing a spurt in crimes committed by juveniles in the past few years. According to National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), a substantial rise in the crime rate for juveniles between 2010 to 2014.

Adolescents who are academically brilliant may sometimes be socially and interpersonally inept. Despite possessing a high IQ, success may not automatically follow. High emotional intelligence will definitely help an adolescent to reduce stress by decreasing conflict, improving relationship and understanding. Emotional intelligence enables the adolescent to develop very good interpersonal relationship and to have better social support. Research has determined that there are many factors that can contribute to the level and intensity of emotional intelligence in children, including but not limited to: peer interactions, environmental and family stressors, school, and style of parenting. Of the above mentioned influences, it is believed that parenting style has the most significant impact on the level of emotional intelligence in young children

Parents play an irreplaceable role in the lives of their children. This relationship positively impacts a child's physical, mental and emotional wellbeing. Parenting style has a pivotal role in adolescent life to develop the ability to perceive accurately the emotions in self, others, and also manage their own emotions as well as that of others and how they deal with their emotions and the emotions of others. Parenting style is a psychological construct that is defined as standard strategies used by parents to bring up their children. Baumrind in a series of studies identified three parenting styles

namely authoritative, authoritarian and permissive. These three styles vary according to the degree of warmth and control exercised and is useful in understanding its contribution to emotional well being of children.

A survey study was conducted on the relationship between style of parenting and cultural intelligence among higher secondary students of Kerala. The aim of the study was to find out the extent of cultural intelligence of higher secondary students and how it has been influenced by different styles of parenting. A total of 900 higher secondary students were selected from three districts of Kerala. The findings revealed that the level of cultural intelligence of most of sample students comes under average level (boys-67.67%, girls-69.50%) and also found significant relationship between cultural intelligence with different styles of parenting (Authoritarian, $r=-0.121$; Authoritative, $r=0.080$; Permissive, $r=0.115$). The study concluded that ensuring a positive school environment with active involvement of parents for developing culturally intelligent generation. There is limited research that specifically addresses various parenting styles and their relationship to high school children.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study followed a descriptive research design using a quantitative approach. Formal permission was obtained from institutional research committee and ethical committee and department of public instruction. Data were collected over a period of 4 weeks. A total of 200 samples satisfying the inclusion criteria were selected by multi stage sampling technique from selected schools at Trivandrum district. The purpose of the study was well explained to the study subjects and informed written consent was obtained from samples. The investigator maintained good interpersonal relationship with the subjects and confidentiality was maintained for each subjects. socio-personal proforma - to assess the socio personal variables of the subject, parental authority questionnaire - to assess the perceived parenting styles among high school children, schutte self report emotional intelligence test- to assess the emotional intelligence among high school children

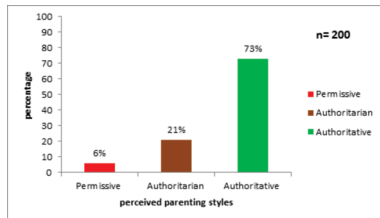
RESULTS

a. Sample characteristics

Majority (46%) of the subjects were in the age group of 14 years and 36% of subjects were in the age group of 13 years and 15% of subjects were in the age group of 15 years. Only 3% were in the age group of 12 years. More than half (51.5%) of subjects were males, and 48.5% were females. Majority (66.5%) were included in Hindu religion, 32.5% were Muslims and only 1% were included to Christian religion. Near by half (48%) of children were first child, 41.5% were second child, 10% were third order and only 0.5 % were

above 4 Majority(60%) of the subject's father's had an educational qualification of high school, 30% had Pre-degree, 8.5% had degree education and only 1% had primary education Majority (61%) of subject's father's occupation were others , 23% were doing private job, only 13% were government employees, and only 3% were unemployed. More than half (55%) of subject's mother's educational qualification was high school, 31% had Pre-degree, and only 14% had degree qualification Majority (71.5%) of subject's mothers were unemployed, 11.5% were doing government and other jobs and only 5.5% were doing private job Majority(58.5%) of the subjects had a monthly income of up to 5000, 28% had an income of 5001-10000, 7% had an income of 10001-15000, only 6.5% had an income of above 15000. Majority (80%) of subjects were from nuclear family, 16.5 % were from joint family and only 3.5% were others

b.The perceived parenting styles of high school children



c.The level of emotional intelligence among high school children

c. n=200

Sl no	Emotional intelligence	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	Standard deviation
1	Low	2	1	126.15	16.85
2	Average	11	5.5		
3	High	119	59.5		
4	Very high	68	34.5		

d.Relationship of Emotional Intelligence with perceived parenting styles

The study found that there is no correlation between permissive parenting and emotional intelligence($r=0.08$). There is a weak positive correlation between authoritarian parenting style and level of emotional intelligence with a correlation coefficient of $r=0.24$. Nearly strong positive correlation between authoritative parenting style and level of emotional intelligence with a correlation coefficient of $r=0.50$

e.Association between emotional intelligence with selected demographic variables.

The study revealed that the level of emotional intelligence had a significant association with mother's education ($X^2=16.454$, $p=0.012$) and type of family ($X^2=15.615$, $p=0.016$). Hence the hypothesis is supported. However there is no significant association of emotional intelligence with other selected demographic variables such as age, gender, religion, type of school.

DISCUSSION

The present study found that among 200 children, majority (73%) of the children perceived their parent's parenting style as authoritative, 21% were perceived authoritarian parenting style and only 12% were perceived as permissive as their parent's parenting style. This findings is in accordance with findings of another study conducted on association between perceived parenting styles and adolescents substance use. The findings showed that among 239 samples 58.2% were perceived authoritative parenting style, 31.8% perceived authoritarian and only 3% perceived permissive parenting style.

The present study reported that majority (59.5%) of the subjects had a high level of emotional intelligence. 34.5 % of children had very high emotional intelligence. Only 1% had low emotional intelligence. The above findings supported by the study on

emotional intelligence of adolescents in Jorhat, Assam. The findings of the study showed that among 325 adolescents aged between 16-18 years, 58.15% had average emotional intelligence. 27.69% had poor emotional intelligence, 6.16% had very poor EI, and 8% had good EI.

There is no correlation between permissive parenting and emotional intelligence($r=0.08$). There is a weak positive correlation between authoritarian parenting style and level of emotional intelligence($r=0.24$). Nearly strong positive correlation between authoritative parenting style and level of emotional intelligence($r=0.50$). The present study findings was supported by a study on Perceived Paternal Parenting style on Emotional Intelligence of Adolescents in various pre university colleges of Dakshina Kannada and Udupi districts of Karnataka. The findings showed that fathers authoritarian style was positively correlated with total emotional intelligence $r=.149$.

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