

PARENTING STYLE OF WORKING AND NON WORKING WOMEN AND ADOLESCENT'S ATTITUDE

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Abstract: The study examined the parenting style of working and nonworking rural and urban area's women and its impact on their adolescent's attitude. The study is determined to the students in between the age of 13 to 18, whose mothers are employed full time as compared to mothers who are never employed outside the home. 4 Government and 4 Private school have been selected from urban area of Raipur(CG). 4 Government and 4 Private school have been selected from rural area of Raipur(CG). 800 boys and girls had been selected to find out the significant differences. Results- No significant differences had been observed in the attitude of adolescent students based on the parenting style of urban working mothers. Mean while there had been significant differences observed in the attitude of adolescent students based on the parenting style of rural working mothers and urban non-working mothers as well as in the rural non-working mothers except in the group of adolescent boys.

Introduction: An attitude is a manner that certain mental processes are structured in a person's mind so that they are prepared to act in a certain way. It is also referred to as a mental set or internal disposition. It is assumed that he is acting willingly towards the direction of the object. During the adolescent era, students look for solutions to questions about trust, love, leading, rules and regulations, showing care, and other topics. The peculiar attitudes of adolescents are significant psychologically. They long for novel encounters, security, and acceptance. The role of parents in adolescent's life is very challenging specially in their everyday affairs. And parenting style plays a vital role in child's development too. In this study the researcher is trying to find out the significant differences among working and non working, urban and rural areas women's parenting style and its impact on adolescent's attitude.

The objectives of the study are 1.To assess the effect of urban working mothers parenting styles on attitude of adolescent students. 2 To assess the effect of rural working mothers parenting styles on attitude of adolescent students. 3 To assess the effect of urban non-working mothers parenting styles on attitude of adolescent students.4 To assess the effect of rural non-working mothers parenting styles on attitude of adolescent students.

H₁, There is no significant impact of the urban working mothers' parenting style's on the attitude of adolescent students. For data analysis, a One-Way ANOVA was used to find the relation

between the parenting style of urban working mothers and the attitude of adolescent students. The Least Significant Difference Method was used only when the reported F-ratio was statistically significant.

Table 1: One WAY ANOVA : Effect of Urban Working Mother's Parenting Style on Attitude of Adolescent Students

Urban Working Mother's Parenting Styles	N	Attitude (Adolescent Students)	
		Mean	S.D.
Democratic	152	66.81	40.49
Autocratic	10	77.00	39.59
Permissive	14	49.14	31.95
Uninvolved	24	55.41	38.87

A perusal of table 1 reveals the following :The mean score on attitude for adolescent students with democratic parenting by urban working women was 66.81; the mean score on attitude for adolescent students with autocratic parenting by urban working women was 77.00; the mean score on attitude for adolescent students with permissive parenting by urban working women was 49.14 and mean score on attitude for adolescent students with uninvolved parenting by urban working women was 55.41. One-Way ANOVA statistics indicate a non-significant effect of urban working mothers' parenting style on the attitude of adolescent students, $F(3,196) = 1.61$, $p > .01$.

Table 2 : One WAY ANOVA : Effect of Urban Working Mother's Parenting Style on Attitude of Adolescent Boys

Urban Working Mothers Parenting Style	N	Attitude (Adolescent Boys)	
		Mean	S.D.
Democratic	86	67.30	42.58
Autocratic	14	64.85	43.49
Permissive			
Uninvolved			

The mean score on attitude for adolescent boys with democratic parenting by urban working women was 67.30 and the mean score on attitude for adolescent boys with autocratic parenting by urban working women was 64.85 respectively (Table 2). One-Way ANOVA statistics indicate a non-significant effect of urban working mother's parenting style on the attitude of adolescent boys, $F(1,98) = 0.039$, $p > .01$ although adolescent boys with democratic parenting by urban working mothers showed a better attitude towards peace as compared to adolescent boys with autocratic parenting by urban working mothers.

Table 3: One WAY ANOVA : Effect of Urban Working Mother's Parenting Style on Attitude of Adolescent Girls

Urban Working Mothers Parenting Style	N	Attitude (Adolescent Girls)	
		Mean	S.D.
Democratic	66	66.18	37.91
Autocratic	10	77.00	39.59
Permissive	14	49.14	31.95
Uninvolved	10	42.20	28.21

The mean score on attitude for adolescent girls with democratic parenting by urban working women was 66.18; the mean score on attitude for adolescent girls with autocratic parenting by urban working women was 77.00; the mean score on attitude for adolescent girls with permissive parenting by urban working women was 49.14 and mean score on attitude for adolescent girls with uninvolved parenting by urban working women was 42.20. One-Way ANOVA statistics indicate a non-significant effect of urban working mothers' parenting style on the attitude of adolescent girls, $F(3,96) = 2.40$, $p > .01$ although adolescent girls with autocratic parenting by urban working mothers showed better attitude towards peace as compared to adolescent girls with democratic, permissive and uninvolved parenting by urban working mothers. Since statistically non-significant differences were observed in the attitude of adolescent students based on the parenting style of urban working mothers, hence Hypothesis H_{02} is accepted.

H₂, There is no significant impact of the rural working mother's parenting style on the attitude of adolescent students. For data analysis, a One-Way ANOVA was used to find the relation between the parenting style of rural working mothers and the attitude of adolescent students. The Least Significant Difference Method was used only when the reported F-ratio was statistically significant.

Table 4: One WAY ANOVA : Effect of Rural Working Mother's Parenting Style on Attitude of Adolescent Students

Rural Working Mothers' Parenting Style	N	Attitude (Adolescent Students)	
		Mean	S.D.
Democratic	130	69.75	36.62
Autocratic	18	40.22	41.92
Permissive	16	79.75	36.39

Uninvolved	36	46.72	28.91
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The mean score on attitude for adolescent students with democratic parenting by rural working women was 69.75; the mean score on attitude for adolescent students with autocratic parenting by rural working women was 40.22; the mean score on attitude for adolescent students with permissive parenting by rural working women was 79.75 and mean score on attitude for adolescent students with uninvolved parenting by rural working women was 46.72. One-Way ANOVA statistics indicate a significant effect of rural working mothers' parenting style on the attitude of adolescent students, $F(3,196) = 7.56, p > .01$. The post-hoc analysis revealed that the attitude of adolescent students due to the democratic parenting style of rural working mothers was found to be significantly better as compared to the attitude of adolescent students due to the autocratic and uninvolved parenting style of rural working mothers. The attitude of adolescent students due to the permissive parenting style of rural working mothers was found to be significantly better as compared to the attitude of adolescent students due to the autocratic and uninvolved parenting style of rural working mothers. The rest of the mean difference between groups was statistically insignificant. Findings suggest that attitude in adolescent students was highest due to permissive parenting of rural working mothers followed by democratic, uninvolved and autocratic parenting of rural working mothers.

Table 5: One WAY ANOVA : Effect of Rural Working Mother's Parenting Style on Attitude of Adolescent Boys

Rural Working Mothers' Parenting Style	N	Attitude (Adolescent Boys)	
		Mean	S.D.
Democratic	76	69.84	37.05
Autocratic	10	59.40	46.75
Permissive	08	106.50	21.70
Uninvolved	06	65.33	42.42

The mean score on attitude for adolescent boys with democratic parenting by rural working women was 69.84; the mean score on attitude for adolescent boys with autocratic parenting by rural working women was 59.40; the mean score on attitude for adolescent boys with permissive parenting by rural working women was 106.50 and mean score on attitude for adolescent boys with uninvolved parenting by rural working women was 65.33. One-Way ANOVA statistics indicate a significant effect of rural working mothers' parenting style on the attitude of adolescent boys, $F(3, 96) = 2.77, p < .05$.

The post-hoc analysis revealed that the attitude of adolescent boys due to the permissive parenting style of rural working mothers was found to be significantly better as compared to the

attitude of adolescent boys due to the democratic, autocratic and uninvolved parenting style of rural working mothers. The rest of the mean difference between groups was statistically insignificant. Findings suggest that attitude in adolescent boys was highest due to permissive parenting of rural working mothers followed by democratic, uninvolved and autocratic parenting of rural working mothers.

Table 6 : One WAY ANOVA : Effect of Rural Working Mother's Parenting Style on Attitude of Adolescent Girls

Rural Working Mothers Parenting Style	N	Attitude (Adolescent Girls)	
		Mean	S.D.
Democratic	54	69.62	36.35
Autocratic	08	16.25	16.61
Permissive	08	53.00	27.05
Uninvolved	30	43.00	24.74

The mean score on attitude for adolescent girls with democratic parenting by rural working women was 69.62; the mean score on attitude for adolescent girls with autocratic parenting by rural working women was 16.25; the mean score on attitude for adolescent girls with permissive parenting by rural working women was 53.00 and mean score on attitude for adolescent girls with uninvolved parenting by rural working women was 43.00. One-Way ANOVA statistics indicate a significant effect of rural working mothers' parenting style on the attitude of adolescent girls, $F(3,96) = 9.38, p < .01$.

The post-hoc analysis revealed that the attitude of adolescent girls due to the democratic parenting style of rural working mothers was found to be significantly better as compared to the attitude of adolescent girls due to the autocratic and uninvolved parenting style of rural working mothers. The post-hoc analysis revealed that the attitude of adolescent girls due to the autocratic parenting style of rural working mothers was found to be significantly lower as compared to the attitude of adolescent girls due to the permissive and uninvolved parenting style of rural working mothers. The rest of the mean difference between groups was statistically insignificant. Findings suggest that attitude in adolescent girls was highest due to democratic parenting of rural working mothers followed by permissive, uninvolved and autocratic parenting of rural working mothers. Since statistically significant differences were observed in the attitude of adolescent students based on the parenting style of rural working mothers, hence Hypothesis H_{02} is rejected.

H_3 , There is no significant impact of the urban non-working mothers' parenting style's on the attitude of adolescent students. For data analysis, a One-Way ANOVA was used to find the

relation between the parenting style of urban non-working mothers and the attitude of adolescent students.

Table 7: One WAY ANOVA : Effect of Urban Non-Working Mother's Parenting Style on Attitude of Adolescent Students

Urban Non-Working Mothers Parenting Style	N	Attitude (Adolescent Students)	
		Mean	S.D.
Democratic	50	96.76	27.56
Autocratic	50	60.16	35.17
Permissive	50	54.80	39.77
Uninvolved	50	65.36	40.74

The mean score on attitude for adolescent students with democratic parenting by urban non-working women was 96.76; the mean score on attitude for adolescent students with autocratic parenting by urban non-working women was 60.16; the mean score on attitude for adolescent students with permissive parenting by urban non-working women was 54.80 and mean score on attitude for adolescent students with uninvolved parenting by urban non-working women was 65.36. One-Way ANOVA statistics indicate a significant effect of urban non-working mothers' parenting style on the attitude of adolescent students, $F(3,196) = 13.53$, $p < .01$.

The post-hoc analysis revealed that the attitude of adolescent students due to the democratic parenting style of urban non-working mothers was found to be significantly better as compared to the attitude of adolescent students due to the autocratic, permissive and uninvolved parenting style of urban non-working mothers. The rest of the mean difference between groups was statistically insignificant. Findings suggest that attitude in adolescent students was highest due to democratic parenting of urban non-working mothers followed by uninvolved, autocratic and permissive parenting of urban non-working mothers.

Table 8: One WAY ANOVA : Effect of Urban Non-Working Mother's Parenting Style on Attitude of Adolescent Boys

Urba Non-Working Mothers Parenting Style	N	Attitude (Adolescent Boys)	
		Mean	S.D.
Democratic	28	97.00	29.99
Autocratic	28	63.71	39.62
Permissive	28	47.14	35.56
Uninvolved	16	87.37	36.21

The mean score on attitude for adolescent boys with democratic parenting by urban non-working women was 97.00; the mean score on attitude for adolescent boys with autocratic parenting by urban non-working women was 63.71; the mean score on attitude for adolescent boys with permissive parenting by urban non-working women was 47.14 and mean score on attitude for adolescent boys with uninvolved parenting by urban non-working women was 87.37. One-Way ANOVA statistics indicate a significant effect of urban non-working mothers' parenting style on the attitude of adolescent boys, $F(3,196) = 10.75, p < .01$.

The post-hoc analysis revealed that the attitude of adolescent boys due to the democratic parenting style of urban non-working mothers was found to be significantly better as compared to the attitude of adolescent students due to the autocratic and permissive parenting style of urban non-working mothers. The attitude of adolescent boys due to the uninvolved parenting style of urban non-working mothers was found to be significantly better as compared to the attitude of adolescent students due to the autocratic and permissive parenting style of urban non-working mothers. The rest of the mean difference between groups was statistically insignificant. Findings suggest that attitude in adolescent boys was highest due to democratic parenting of urban non-working mothers followed by uninvolved, autocratic and permissive parenting of urban non-working mothers.

Table 9: One WAY ANOVA : Effect of Urban Non-Working Mother's Parenting Style on Attitude of Adolescent Girls

Urban Non-Working Mothers Parenting Style	N	Attitude (Adolescent Girls)	
		Mean	S.D.
Democratic	22	96.45	24.82
Autocratic	22	55.63	28.79
Permissive	22	64.54	43.44
Uninvolved	34	55.00	39.03

The mean score on attitude for adolescent girls with democratic parenting by urban non-working women was 96.45; the mean score on attitude for adolescent girls with autocratic parenting by urban non-working women was 55.63; the mean score on attitude for adolescent girls with permissive parenting by urban non-working women was 64.54 and mean score on attitude for adolescent girls with uninvolved parenting by urban non-working women was 55.00.

One-Way ANOVA statistics indicate a significant effect of urban non-working mothers' parenting style on the attitude of adolescent girls, $F(3, 96) = 7.16, p < .01$.

The post-hoc analysis revealed that the attitude of adolescent girls due to the democratic parenting style of urban non-working mothers was found to be significantly better as compared to the attitude of adolescent girls due to the autocratic, permissive and uninvolved parenting style of urban non-working mothers. The rest of the mean difference between groups was statistically insignificant. Findings suggest that attitude in adolescent girls was highest due to democratic parenting of urban non-working mothers followed by permissive, autocratic and uninvolved parenting of urban non-working mothers. Since statistically significant differences were observed in the attitude of adolescent students based on the parenting style of urban non-working mothers, hence Hypothesis H_{03} is rejected.

H₄, There is no significant impact of the rural non-working mother's parenting style on the attitude of adolescent students. For data analysis, a One-Way ANOVA was used to find the relation between the parenting style of rural non-working mothers and the attitude of adolescent students. Table 10 depicts the effect of rural non-working mothers' parenting style on the attitude of adolescent students.

Table 10: One WAY ANOVA : Effect of Rural Non-Working Mother's Parenting Style on Attitude of Adolescent Students

Rural Non-Working Mothers Parenting Style	N	Attitude (Adolescent Students)	
		Mean	S.D.
Democratic	44	78.90	35.16
Autocratic	54	59.70	43.57
Permissive	36	57.27	34.74
Uninvolved	66	47.60	41.38

The mean score on attitude for adolescent students with democratic parenting by rural non-working women was 78.90; the mean score on attitude for adolescent students with autocratic parenting by rural non-working women was 59.70; the mean score on attitude for adolescent students with permissive parenting by rural non-working women was 57.27 and mean score on attitude for adolescent students with uninvolved parenting by rural non-working women was 47.60. One-Way ANOVA statistics indicate a significant effect of rural non-working mothers' parenting style on the attitude of adolescent students, $F(3, 196) = 5.54, p < .01$.

The Post-hoc analysis revealed that the attitude of adolescent students due to the democratic parenting style of rural non-working mothers was found to be significantly better as compared to the attitude of adolescent students due to the autocratic, permissive and uninvolved parenting style of rural non-working mothers. The rest of the mean difference between groups was statistically insignificant. Findings suggest that attitude in adolescent students was highest due to

democratic parenting of rural non-working mothers followed by autocratic, permissive and uninvolved parenting of rural non-working mothers.

Table 11: One WAY ANOVA : Effect of Rural Non-Working Mother's Parenting Style on Attitude of Adolescent Boys

Rural Non-Working Mothers' Parenting Style	N	Attitude (Adolescent Boys)	
		Mean	S.D.
Democratic	22	76.72	42.71
Autocratic	24	74.08	45.50
Permissive	20	55.40	33.07
Uninvolved	34	54.58	43.33

The mean score on attitude for adolescent boys with democratic parenting by rural non-working women was 76.72; the mean score on attitude for adolescent boys with autocratic parenting by rural non-working women was 74.08; the mean score on attitude for adolescent boys with permissive parenting by rural non-working women was 55.40 and mean score on attitude for adolescent boys with uninvolved parenting by rural non-working women was 54.58. One-Way ANOVA statistics indicate a non-significant effect of rural non-working mothers' parenting style on the attitude of adolescent boys, $F(3, 96) = 1.98, p > .05$.

Table 11: One WAY ANOVA : Effect of Rural Non-Working Mother's Parenting Style on Attitude of Adolescent Girls

Rural Non-Working Mothers' Parenting Style	N	Attitude (Adolescent Girls)	
		Mean	S.D.
Democratic	22	81.09	26.40
Autocratic	30	48.20	38.98
Permissive	16	59.62	37.68
Uninvolved	32	40.18	38.50

The mean score on attitude for adolescent girls with democratic parenting by rural non-working women was 81.09; the mean score on attitude for adolescent girls with autocratic parenting by rural non-working women was 48.20; the mean score on attitude for adolescent girls with permissive parenting by rural non-working women was 59.62 and mean score on attitude for adolescent girls with uninvolved parenting by rural non-working women was 40.18.

One-Way ANOVA statistics indicate a significant effect of rural non-working mothers' parenting style on the attitude of adolescent girls, $F(3, 96) = 6.02, p < .01$.

The post-hoc analysis revealed that the attitude of adolescent girls due to the democratic parenting style of rural non-working mothers was found to be significantly better as compared to the attitude of adolescent girls due to the autocratic and uninvolved parenting style of rural non-working mothers. The rest of the mean difference between groups was statistically insignificant. Findings suggest that attitude in adolescent girls was highest due to democratic parenting of rural non-working mothers followed by permissive, autocratic and uninvolved parenting of rural non-working mothers. Statistically significant differences were observed in the attitude of adolescent students based on the parenting style of rural non-working mothers except in the group of adolescent boys, hence Hypothesis H_{04} is partially rejected.

Conclusion

1. The parenting styles of urban working mothers had no significant impact on attitude of adolescent students.
2. The parenting styles of urban non-working mothers, rural working mothers and rural non-working mothers had a significant impact on attitude of adolescent students.

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