

A STUDY ON EFFECT OF PARENTING STYLES ON GENDER IDENTITY OF ADOLESCENCE STUDENT IN KOLKATA CITY

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ABSTRACT

This study will examine the effect of Parenting Styles, which adolescence students are facing due to their parents or their Gender Identity. Parents' interaction with their children has an influence on the way they develop. How parents control their children, enhance their performance and behavior, this refers to Parenting Styles. Gender Identity is referred to as an individual's own personal sense of being men, woman, both or neutral. Adolescents are more facing problems with gender identity. The following study was conducted with 150 students (male and female both, using stratified random sampling) of school and college in Kolkata city. This research is based on the information of both primary and secondary data, which has been collected from books, journals, websites, articles and reports etc. Standardized questionnaire is applied to collecting data, after that the data is analyzed and calculated by a suitable statistical process. Results indicate the regulation and impacts of variables.

Keyword: Gender Identity, Parenting styles.

INTRODUCTION:

Parenting Styles :

Parents are playing an important role in children's life. Every parent has their own parenting styles. Parenting Styles is defined as a constellation of parents' attitudes and behaviors toward children and an emotional climate in which the parents' behaviors are expressed (Darling and Steinberg, 1993). In the 1960s, Developmental Psychologist, Diana Baumrind noticed different types of parenting styles and the relation between them and their children. She also noticed that this different kind of parenting style leads to different behavior or outcome to children. She created a typology of three parenting styles, which she labeled as authoritarian, authoritative and permissive (or indulgent). There is also a typology, labeled as neglectful parenting style.

- Authoritarian parents set strict standards for their children 's behavior and apply punishments for violations of these rules. Obedient attitudes are valued more than discussions about the rationale behind the standards. Punishment for undesired behavior is more often used than reinforcement for desired behavior.
- Authoritative parents have set consistent standards for their children's behavior, but the standards are reasonable and explained. The rationale for family rules are discussed with children old enough to understand them. Authoritative parents encourage their children's independence but not past the point of violating rules. They praise as often as they punish. In general, explanations are encouraged in an authoritative house and the rules are reasonable and consistent.
- Permissive parents do not set clear guidelines for their children. The rules that do exist in the family are constantly changed or are not enforced consistently. Family members may perceive that they can get away with anything at home.
- Neglectful parents, do not set any boundaries or high standards. They have no needs from their children or

they don't involve their children's life. They have some mental issues like, depression, physical abuse in their childhood. So, they are kind of uninvolved in their children's life.

Parenting styles also consider to show the outcome in behavior like, warmth, communication, disciplinary practices including achievement motivation and psychosocial adjustment, (Newman. K et al, 2008). Authoritative parenting styles play a positive role in psychological behavior in children while authoritarian and permissive parenting styles result in aggressive and negative behaviors in children, (Masud. H, et al, 2019). According to study, mothers and fathers play a different role in parenting styles. Mothers were more authoritative than fathers and fathers were more authoritarian than mothers, (Yaffe, 2020). Research shows that there is a negative relationship between authoritative parenting style and students' depression. Also Authoritative parenting styles show no psychological well-being. Purpose of parenting styles is to teach morals, helps to gain knowledge around the world, helps to socialize, helps in psychological training, helps in children's growth and development, helps to do better communication and moreover helps to be a better human being.

Outcome of different parenting styles:

1. Authoritarian parenting style leads children to become so aggressive, also they develop high risks of self esteem because opinions aren't valued.
2. Authoritative parenting style leads most responsible adults. They become more successful, make proper decisions, and have freedom to express their feelings.
3. Permissive parenting style leads children to struggle in academics.
4. Uninvolved or Neglectful parenting style leads their children in struggle to self esteem, they have low rank in happiness. They also struggle in their day to day life and face lots of problems in their life.

Gender Identity :

People often use the term Gender and Sex as the same meaning, they are not similar. Sex is more biological and psychological, like men and women. Other hand, Gender refers to a more sociological and cultural perspective, like masculinity and femininity. Gender is actually sex or gender that is assigned at birth. According to R. A. Baron Gender is " An individual's membership in one of the two sexes." According to Udry. J. Richard, " Gender is the range of physical, biological, mental and behavioral characteristics pertaining to and differentiating between masculinity and femininity." According to Anita Woolfolk, " Identity refers to the organization of the individual's drives, abilities, beliefs and history into consistent image of self." So, Gender Identity is the perception about an individual's self image of being male, female, both or neither. The term 'Gender Identity' was first coined by Robert Stiller in the mid 20th century. Gender Identity as a concept was popularized by John Money in the 1960's. Gender identity is a determination of adjustment. Most of the children who didn't express their gender identity, they can experience an extreme distress called Gender Dysphoria or Gender Identity Disorder.

According to DSM-5, gender dysphoria refers to those persons who have marked incongruence between their experience of the expressed gender and the one they were assigned at birth.

Gender identity is important to express freedom from discrimination and equality. Gender identity is influenced by social and biological factors. There is some color to define various gender identities. They are as follows: pink stands for femininity, blue for masculinity, purple associated with both femininity and masculinity. Black stands for those who do not associate with any gender, while white color is associated with all gender. There are some factors which affect gender identity, they are: some biological factors, like- hormones, temperature, some environmental factors, like: parent's motivation to cross gender roles. If this factor is not fulfilled then it leads to gender identity disorder. Gender identity mainly developed during 3 years old, according to Kohlberg's theory. In late adolescence, teens are more stable, feel confident and enjoy activities that they have interest in. Research has found that when parents have more traditional views regarding gender roles, their children also tend to think in more traditional terms (Epstein & Ward, 2011; Fulcher, 2010; Sutfin, Fulcher, Bowles, & Patterson, 2008). Studies have found that genetics plays a huge role in the development of gender identity. More recently researchers found some particular genes, which worked for transwomen and transmen. Benefits of gender identity is to express individuals feelings about their gender as clearly and consistently as their developmentally matched peers and benefit from the same level of support, love, and social acceptance and these consequences are positively related with psychological well- being.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES:

The aims of the present investigation :

- To examine the relation between gender identity and parenting style of the adolescence student.
- To identify the factors which are related to gender identity.
- To identify the factors which are related to parenting styles.
- To identify differences between females and male related to the effect of gender identity and parenting style.

METHODOLOGY:

The topic has been selected to know the effect parenting styles have on gender identity of adolescence students in Kolkata city.

Research Hypothesis:

H1: There is a positive effect of parenting styles on gender identity of adolescence students. H2: There is a positive difference between female and male students in Kolkata city.

Sample:

For this research, stratified random sampling technique was used and the sample size was 150. A Group of 75 female students and 75 male students Were selected from around Kolkata city. Various factors are considered for this study are as follows:

- Age : 14-17 years.
- Sex : Female and Male. Education :
Class 8 – Higher Secondary.

Tools Used:

General Information Schedule: It consists Name, Age, Sex, Educational qualification, Name of the institute etc.

Gender Identity/ Gender Dysphoria Questionnaire for Adolescents and Adults (GIDYA-AA):

Developed by Kenneth. J. Zucker, Heino. F. L. Meyer-Bahlburg, Suzanne. J. Kessler, Justine Schober. This questionnaire has two versions, Boy and Girls. The words boy and girl would be changed to Men and Women, respectively. Each version has 27 items. For each item, the response options are 5 point Likert Scale. They are: Always- 1, Often – 2, Sometimes – 3, Rarely – 4, Never – 5. Item number 1, 13, 27 would be scored as reversed. Participants can answer the question according to what happened in their life for the past 12 months. The 27 items are summed and then divided by 27. Lower scores indicate Gender Dysphoria. Each item has a comment section for participants to elaborate them. Item no 1-2, 5-10, 16 and 24-27 were considered to be subjective indicators of Gender Identity/Gender Dysphoria. Items 3-4, 11, 13-15 and 17-19 were considered as social indicators. Items 20-22 were considered as somatic indicators and 17, 23 were considered as sociological indicators.

Perceived Parenting Styles Scale (PPSS): Developed by Divya and Manikandan (2013).

This questionnaire has 30 items. The items are written in Malayalam and English language. It is a 5 point Likert Scale with response category as Strongly Agree – 5, Agree – 4, Neutral – 3, Disagree – 2 and Strongly Disagree – 1. All the items are positively worded and scoring 5-1. The items belonging to Authoritative are- 1, 4, 7, 10, 13,16, 19, 22, 25, 28. Items for Authoritarian are- 2, 5, 8, 11, 14, 17, 20, 23, 26, 29 and items. For Permissive are- 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30.

Statistical Treatment:

After collection of adequate numbers of data suitable statistical techniques will be applied according to data. Mean, S.D, Person’s product moment correlation and t-test will be applied for quantitative analysis.

Result and Discussion:

Table- 1: Mean, SD and Person’s r of Parenting Styles and Gender Identity

Variable	Mean	SD	Pearson’s r value
Parenting Styles	82.88	20.59	0.57
Gender Identity	63.76	12.48	

Table-1 shows that the mean of parenting styles is slightly higher than the mean of gender identity. So, the effect of parenting styles almost regulates gender identity. The obtained Pearson’s product moment correlation of coefficient indicates moderate relation and it’s showing that there is a positive effect of parenting styles on gender identity of adolescence. So, H1 is accepted that **there is a positive effect of parenting styles on gender identity of adolescence in Kolkata city.**

Table -2: t-test of female and male of Parenting Styles

Variable	Gender	df	Mean	SD	t-test value	Table value	Remarks
Parenting Styles	Female	148	84.09	20.51	7.46	0.05=1.98 0.01=2.61	Significant
	Male	148	62.58	14.53			

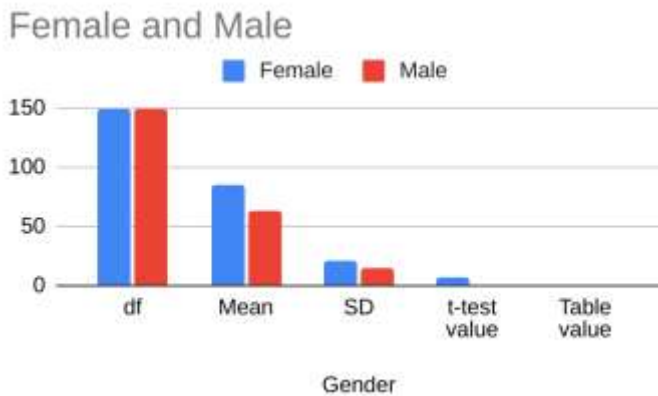


Table-3: t-test of female and male of Gender Identity

Variable	Gender	df	Mean	SD	t-test value	Table value	Signature
Gender Identity	Female	148	63.92	14.53	6.35	0.05=1.98 0.01=2.61	Significant
	Male	148	50.76	10.60			

Female and Male

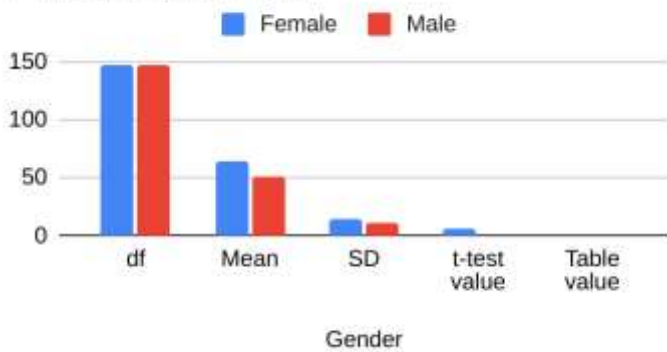
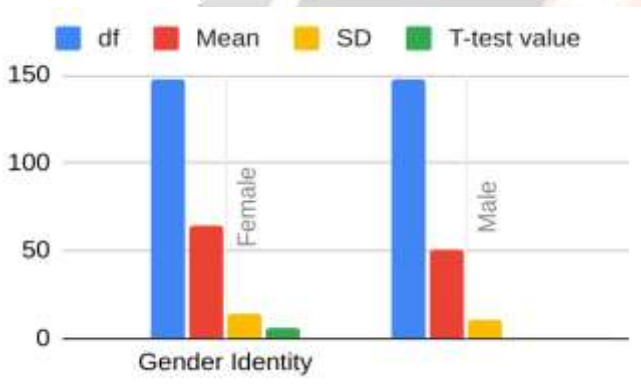


Table -2 & 3 shows that the mean and SD of female and male is different and female 's mean is higher than the male's mean value. The obtained t-test for parenting styles is higher than the gender identity and showing a significant difference between female and male students. So, H2 is accepted that **there is a positive difference between female and male adolescence students in Kolkata city.**



Major findings can be summarized as:

- There is a positive effect of Parenting Styles on Gender Identity was observed between the adolescence students of Kolkata city.
- There is a positive difference observed between female and male adolescence students of Kolkata city.
- The findings show a relationship between psychological well-being with parenting styles and gender identity. Also observed the outcomes of both variables and how they are going to be worked.

CONCLUSION:

The present study has revealed many important factors of parenting styles and effects of different parenting styles which are going to lead to gender identity development. Concerning parents and their method of parenting, society, peers and all their acceptance helps to create a healthy environment and build a better place for students.

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