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PARENTING STYLE AND SELF ESTEEM ON ADOLESCENCE: RELATIONSHIP BASED ON REVIEW STUDIES

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ABSTRACT
This paper is related to find out the relationship between Parenting Style and Self-Esteem on Adolescence. The study aims to analyse and review different Parenting Styles on Adolescence and to find out the relationship between Parenting Style and Self-Esteem on Adolescence. Researchers have collected all the secondary data from different research papers. Then Researchers analysed and interpreted all the collected data. After reviewing all previous studies, Researchers have concluded that Authoritative Parenting Style is the better choice to the majority of Parents and maximum number of studies show no significant relation between Self Esteem and Parenting Style.
KEY WORDS: *Parenting Style, Self Esteem.*

1. INTRODUCTION

The study laid emphasis on the different styles; the individual learns. It has been believed that most of the learners favour some particular method of learning, interacting, retaining, processing stimuli and finally retrieving. Hence, the learning styles have been considered as a psychological process. As the individual selects the appropriate learning styles, it ultimately influences the learners, problem solving skills, personality, cognitive, emotional and psychological characteristics. It has become very difficult for an individual to choose apt learning styles. The learning environment which includes both teachers and parents has to play a predominant role in shaping the learning styles of an individual. It has been found that parental interaction with their children and school can promote academic process. Hence the parents have to participate in every facet of children's education and development from birth to adulthood, recognizing that parents are the prime factors in children's lives. Parental involvement may enrich the academic progress of the students. If the learning styles of the student are exactly followed, with the rapid parental involvement, the educational attainment of an individual can be progressed. Hence the study provides an opportunity to the educationists and parents to know about the importance of selecting apt learning styles for the betterment of the students in academic process.

Parenting is a task which one has to enter with no formal training. Additionally, there is no established formula of parenting which works for and with everyone. Hence, it is an important and necessary area to be researched upon. There are studies of Baumrind (1997), Maccoby, Muller and Kerbow (1993) on parenting which talk about its impact on children in different ways. A parenting style is a psychological concept representing standard strategies that parents use in their child rearing. Baumrind (1997) focused on the classification of parenting styles. Baumrind (1997) found four basic elements that could help to shape successful parenting: Authoritative-parenting, Authoritarian-parenting, Permissive-parenting and Neglectful-parenting. In the authoritarian-parenting children are expected to follow the strict rules established by the parents. Failure to follow such rules usually results in punishment. Authoritarian parents fail to explain the reasoning behind these rules. Like authoritarian parents, those with an authoritative parenting style establish rules and guidelines that their children are expected to follow. However, this parenting style is much more democratic. Authoritative parents are responsive to their children and willing to listen to questions. When children fail to meet the expectations, these parents are more nurturing and forgiving rather than punishing. Permissive parents, sometimes referred to as indulgent parents, have very few demands to make of their children. These parents rarely discipline their children because they have relatively low expectations of maturity and self-control. An uninvolved parenting style is characterized by few demands, low responsiveness and little communication. While these parents fulfil the child's basic needs, they are generally detached from their child's life. In extreme cases, these parents may even reject or neglect the needs of their children.

The idea of Self-esteem is so much old. It is one of the most important topics of social sciences. The history of self-esteem can be dated back to earliest Greeks philosophies. In this regard James "identify thyself" is also of wide concern. However, the theory of James is mostly dominated on Cooley and Mead as James has distinguished the between the two sides of self, the "I" and the "Me". Sometimes the self as subject and sometimes the self as object. For James, I was the knower whereas me covers the individual's

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self-esteem which is the main part of psychology. However, both these words originated from our self-existence. Self is referred to the attributions or the perceptions which are belonged by individual self-perceptions. So, this development of self is more important because it distinguishes the individual from the animals. A high self-esteem act both as a source and a product for healthy living. Just as you can learn to change unhealthy habits. From a wellness perspective, positive or healthy self-esteem is desirable. If a person generally feels good about himself, your moods will be balanced, your energy will incline to be positive, you will be open to collaboration with others and capable to take on challenges.

Different parenting styles have been examined in different societies and all these are concluded that parenting styles and their relationship with self-esteem. There exists a give-and-take relationship between parenting style and its impact on attaining self-esteem. Thus, families and the parenting styles are the key ingredients inculcating the characteristics which are essentials for the development of individual's self-esteem. Authoritative parents produce highly socially developed child with higher self-esteem. Therefore, authoritative parents influence the child in enhancing self-esteem furthermore; authoritative parenting style enhances self-respect, self-awareness and positive suggestion. Authoritarian socialization has a different meaning and consequences if it is applied in the west conversely, authoritative parenting style has a different meaning when it is applied in Arab or Muslim countries. Based on researches done on studying the impact of parenting style and self-esteem, studies revealed that children and youth of Muslim countries are contented with authoritarian style whereas concluded that according to adolescents applying authoritarian style of parenting, teaching and punishment is supposed to be the normal function of parents within their culture. Not all the studies showed a positive relationship between authoritarian parenting style and self-esteem in Asian countries.

2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The Researcher has reviwed the related literature on the selected topic.

Sharma and Pandey (2015) have been conducted a study entitled "Parenting Styles and Its Effect on Self-Esteem of Adolescents". The purpose of the study is to study the parenting styles and its effect on self-esteem of adolescents, to assess the effect of inter-parental consistency on the self-esteem of adolescents and to assess the effect of parenting style on self-esteem influenced by the gender of the adolescents. Descriptive Survey method was followed for conducting this study. The findings showed that there is no significant difference between permissive and authoritative parenting both in case of mothers' and fathers' parenting on the self-esteem of adolescents and both these styles of parenting mostly results in higher self-esteem among adolescents as compared to authoritarian style of parenting which is found to have a significant negative correlation with the self-esteem of adolescents. Also, not much difference is found between the self-esteem levels of male and female adolescents in present times in urban Indian context.

Pham and Ng (2017) opined that "Self-Esteem as the Mediating Factor between Parenting Styles and Creativity". The purpose of the study is to explore the links between parenting styles, self-esteem, and creativity. It is proposed that parenting styles' influence on creativity may be mediated by the child's self-esteem. The proposed model has implications for parents, educators, and employers in fostering creativity in their children, students, and employees. It also suggests that lack of creativity might be a deep-rooted issue that needs a long-term and consistent effort to improve, and that it is beyond equipping individuals with creative problem-solving techniques.

Zakeri, H. and Karimpour, M. (2011) have conducted a study on Parenting Styles and Self-Esteem. The objective of the study was to examine the effect of parenting styles on self-esteem. Participants of this study were 546 Shiraz university students (240 girls and 306 boys) that selected by multi-stages cluster random sampling; from different colleges of Shiraz university. Simultaneous multiple regression of CSEI total score on the parenting styles subscales, revealed that the "acceptance-involvement" and "psychological autonomy-granting" styles were significant positive predictors of the self-esteem. The study found that the general research pertaining to relationships between parenting style and self-esteem among adolescents. Acceptance involvement and psychological autonomy-granting styles were significant positive predictors of the self-esteem. On the other hand, self-esteem is described as a personal evaluation that an individual makes of her or himself, their sense of their own worth, value, importance, or capabilities. Thus, the positive effects acceptance-involvement and psychology autonomy-granting styles on self-esteem are conformed. In relation to gender differences, the results showed there was a significant difference between means scores of girls and boys in behavioural strictness-supervision, so that the means scores of girls are higher than boys in this style.

Yousaf (2015) has been studied on The Relation between Self-esteem, Parenting Style and Social Anxiety in Girls. The objective of the study is to explore the relationship between self-esteem, parenting style and social anxiety in girls. Descriptive Survey method was followed for conducting this study. The results indicated that social anxiety has negative correlation with self-esteem but not significant. Further, it indicates that low self-esteem would cause social anxiety and authoritative style of parenting would leads towards social anxiety in girls. Social anxiety negatively correlated permissive type of parenting style. However, Pessimistic and Authoritative parenting styles both predict social anxiety among adolescents.

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Driscoll (2013) has been conducted a study on Parenting Styles and Self-Esteem. The focus of the study was to look at the relationship between the four different parenting styles and a child's self-esteem at four different age points. Descriptive Survey method was followed for conducting this study. The findings of this study are both consistent and inconsistent with past research. Such findings as parenting styles being found not to have a significant effect on a child's self-esteem at any of the ages tested is inconsistent with the research as well as some of the self-esteem levels for certain parenting styles. These inconsistencies are the reason that more research must be done on the topic of parenting styles and self-esteem.

Malik and Zamir (2016) studied on Relationship between Parenting styles and Self Esteem among Secondary School Students. The focus of the study is to explore the relationship between three different parenting styles (authoritative, authoritarian and permissive) with self-esteem in the context of secondary school students. Survey method was followed for this study. Findings of the study revealed that there is a strong positive relationship exist between each parenting styles and self-esteem.

Wolff (2000) opined on Self-esteem: The influence of parenting styles. The purpose of the study is to examine the parent/child relationships and their possible influence on self-esteem. The results found significantly higher global, scholastic and physical self-esteem in children of parents practicing authoritative parenting style in comparison to authoritarian parenting styles. No significant results were found for permissive and unmatched parenting styles.

Anto and Fathima (2015) have been opined on Perceived Maternal Parenting Style and Self- Esteem among Adolescents. The purposes of the study are to explore the relation between perceived maternal parenting styles and self-esteem among adolescents and to understand whether there exists any difference between adolescent males and females, in influence of perceived maternal parenting style on self-esteem. 87 adolescent school students (42 males & 45 females between 13- 17 years) were given 'Parental Authority Questionnaire (PAQ)' and 'Rosenberg self-esteem scale'. Results showed that Authoritative parenting style was mostly perceived maternal parenting style by majority of the adolescents. There exists a significant positive correlation between Authoritative Parenting Style and self-esteem. High self-esteem is associated with authoritative type of parenting style in mothers in the current sample. Authoritative parenting style and self-esteem shows significant positive correlation in Adolescent girls. But in adolescent boys, even though the correlation was positive, it was not significant. The study focuses on to the important role of parenting in the adolescent's self-perception and self-esteem.

Theresya, Latifah, and Hernawati (2018) have been conducted a study on the Effect of Parenting Style, Self-Efficacy, and Self-Regulated Learning on Adolescents' Academic Achievement. The objective is to analyse the effect of child characteristics, family characteristics, parenting style perceived by adolescents, self-efficacy and self-regulated learning on adolescents' academic achievement. The study used self-report method which involved 91 eighth grade students from two junior high schools in Bogor. Data analysis included descriptive analysis and inference analysis. Result showed that majority of samples perceived their parent as authoritative (86.8%) followed by authoritarian (11.0%) and permissive (2.2%). The result also showed that majority of samples had medium level in self-efficacy and self-regulated learning. More than a half of samples had under average level in academic achievement.

Patil, S. and Vaishnav, R. (2021) studies on Literature Review on Parenting Styles and Development of Children with Special Needs. The main objective of the study is to show the impact of parenting styles on the children with special needs. As it is a review paper so, the Researchers review the previous papers and finally conclude that the parenting style and development of normal children is general and children with special needs is particular.

Boediman, L. M. and Desnawati, S. (2019) have been opined on The Relationship between Parenting Style and Children's Emotional Development among Indonesian Population. The objective of the study is to investigate the relationship of parenting style and emotional regulation in children, and to identify which parenting style best support the development of positive emotional regulation among Indonesian population: authoritarian, authoritative, or permissive parenting. A total of 126 parents of children aged between 3 and 6 years old participated in this study. The Parenting Styles and Dimensions Questionnaire Short Version (Robinson, Mandleco, Olsen, & Hart, 2001) was used to measure parents' parenting style, and the Emotion Regulation Checklist (Shields & Cicchetti, 1997) was used to measure parents' perceptions of children's emotional regulation. The results revealed that there was a positive significant relationship between authoritative parenting style and the development of children's emotional regulation, and there were negative significant relationships between authoritarian and permissive parenting styles and children's emotional regulation in this population.

Bhavani, P. and Amuthavally, T. G. (2017) studied on Literature Review of Parenting Styles and Emotional Intelligence of X Class Students. The objectives of the study are to present findings from the collected related literature on parenting styles and emotional intelligence of adolescents, to review of related literature from 1990 to till date and to summarize the findings of the studies on Emotional Intelligence and Parenting Styles giving a direction for future research. For conducting this study, a systematic

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review of all the available literature, was undertaken for the acquaintance of knowledge on the subject matter and to identify the parenting styles and emotional intelligence of X class students. The paper summarized that finding of the studies on Emotional Intelligence and Parenting Styles giving a different direction in different perspectives.

Khurana, R. and Singla, S. (2021) studies on Studying the Impact of Indian Urban Parenting on Emotion Regulation in female children and adolescents during COVID-19: A Cultural Analysis. The objectives of the study are to find a deeper connection between a parent's ability to rear a female child / adolescent and the latter's regulation of their emotions, to evaluate the information obtained from the semi-structured interviews conducted on the participants and assimilate it with the study and to evaluate the implications, present in parenting children during the pandemic and make effective strategies to further improve the parent-child relationship for future well-being. Multiple baseline design was followed and the measures employed were the Parenting style questionnaire and Difficulties in emotion regulation scale where the parents, ages between 30 and 55 years, were supposed to fill the PSQ and their children completed the DERS through an online test form. This was followed by a semi-structured interview to complete the analysis and get a better idea about the family dynamic. The study concluded that the Indian family functions in a complicated manner and studying it required creating novel constructs to accommodate the cultural diversity. Conveying a real lack of present work done by Indian researchers to effectively come to any conclusion and it was discovered that young children are bound to face novel challenges, caused by a new style of parenting which comprises of mixed parenting style with a focus towards maintaining cultural values and social norms.

Lee, H. E., Kim, J. Y. and Kim, C. (2021) experiments on The Influence of Parent Media Use, Parent Attitude on Media, and Parenting Style on Children's Media Use. The objective of the study is to examine the link between the media use of younger children and the media use, attitude toward media, and parenting styles of parents. Multigroup structural equation modelling is used to analyse the data. The results shows that there was a significant positive relation between the parent's media time and the child's daytime and night-time media use, the parent's positive attitude toward media use was positively related to the child's daytime media use, but not the child's night-time media use, while the parent's negative attitude toward media was not associated with the child's daytime and night-time media use.

Sarwar, S. (2016) opined a study on the Influence of Parenting Style on Children's Behaviour. The objective of the examined the different parenting styles to understand which style leads the children to be juvenile delinquent that ultimately makes the children low academic achievers. Qualitative research design using a case study approach was used where the primary data were collected through in-depth interviews from the mothers who had experienced juvenile delinquency in term of their own children. The study revealed that the authoritarian parenting style causes the adolescents to be delinquent, as the extraordinary strictness displayed by their parents makes them rebellious. From this perspective, good parenting is authoritative in which parents keep eyes on their children and try to understand the mindset of their children.

Bi, X, Yang, Y, Li, H, Wang, M, Zhang, W. and Deckard, K. D. (2018) have been conducted a study on Parenting Styles and Parent-Adolescent Relationship: The Mediating Roles of Behavioural Autonomy and Parental Authority. The objectives of the study are to explore the links between four parenting styles and parent-adolescent relationship conflict and cohesion, including testing the hypothesis that conflict would be highest and cohesion lowest for authoritarian parents, conflict lowest and cohesion highest for authoritative parents; to test the hypothesis that the links between parenting style and parent–adolescent relationship features would be statistically mediated by adolescents' autonomy expectations and beliefs regarding parental authority; and to test the hypothesis that the links between parenting style and relationship features would be stronger for girls than for boys-and to also explore gender differences in the mediating effects. Surveys were completed in class through group administration; students were asked not to communicate with each other while completing the survey. Results showed that from a sample of 633 Chinese adolescents suggested similar levels of parent–adolescent conflict frequency for all parenting styles. The highest levels of cohesion with both parents were reported by adolescents with authoritative parents, followed by indulgent, authoritarian and neglect parenting styles. Cohesion with mothers for youth with authoritative or indulgent mothers was higher for girls than boys. Adolescents' expectation for behavioural autonomy mediated the links between parenting style and conflict, whereas adolescents' beliefs on the legitimacy of parental authority mediated the links between parenting style and cohesion; some of these mediating effects differed by gender. Findings highlight the importance of studying potential effects of adolescents' values and attitudes within the family system in specific cultural contexts.

Farzand, M. Cerkez, Y and Cavusoglu, C. (2018) have been studied on Empirical Studies on Parenting Styles: A Trend Analysis. The primary goal of this study is to summarize the recent trends in research on parenting styles and their impact on the development and well-being of adolescents. Content analysis was used to investigate scientific articles related to PS. There was a total of 530 articles found to be relevant to the purpose of this study. A total of 530 documents related to parenting styles were included in the study (Table 2). There were 491 (92.6 %) journal articles, 15 (2.8%) conference papers, 12 (2.3%) articles in press and 12 (2.3%) reviews published between the years 2008 to present. In order to identify the overarching trends in the recent literature on parenting

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styles, content analysis was performed. The results of the analysis showed that the articles related to parenting styles have remained considerably high because of the importance and seriousness of its role in an adolescent's character and personality building.

Dutta, I. (2016) has been conducted research on A Study of Parenting Style in relation to Emotional Intelligence, Value Orientation and Social Adjustment among Secondary School Students of Delhi. The objectives of the study are to identify the parenting style of parents of secondary students, to find out the level of emotional intelligence among secondary students, to find out value orientation among secondary students, to find out the level of social adjustment among secondary students and so on. The study was carried out on a sample of 246 students of tenth standard and their parents selected through random sampling technique. The tools used were Parenting Style Dimension Questionnaire (PSDQ) and the Emotional Intelligence Test (EIT) to find out the level of emotional intelligence among students, Value Orientation Scale (VOS) to determine the value orientation among students and Social Adjustment Scale (SAS) developed and standardized by the researcher. The study concluded that Majority of parents had authoritative parenting, majority of students have average emotional intelligence and social adjustment.

Hemandez, J.A.R, Zafra, E.M, Esteban, B. L. and Barbero, J.A.J. (2018) have been opined a study on Influence of Parental Styles and Other Psychosocial Variables on the Development of Externalizing Behaviours in Adolescents: A Systematic Review. The main objective of this systematic review is to synthesize the available evidence on the influence of parental styles and dimensions on the development of adolescents' externalizing behaviours. The methodology used consisted of a systematic search of articles. The results suggest that the parenting style most closely associated with externalizing problems is the authoritarian style. In contrast, the authoritative parental style and the dimensions of affection, communication, and autonomy promotion guarantee positive results.

Merlin, C, Okerson, J. R. and Hess, P. (2013) conducted a study on How Parenting Style Influences Children: A Review of Controlling, Guiding, and Permitting Parenting Styles on Children's Behaviour, Risk-Taking, Mental Health, and Academic Achievement. This literature review examines three categories of parenting styles and their influence on children's behaviour, risk-taking, mental health, and academic achievement. Based on positive and negative effects of each parenting style, this review concludes that the guiding parenting style is the most effective for children. Implications for parents include recognizing the need to provide both support and structure for children.

Hasanah, E, Zamroni, Dardiri, A, Indartono, S. and Supardi (2018) have been studied on Literature Review of Parenting Style to Support the Development of Adolescent Identity. The purpose of this study is to identify the pattern of family care to support the development of adolescent identity. As it is the review paper, the Researcher has not been followed any methodology. The results reported that the pattern of parenting that is able to optimize the identity of adolescents is authoritative parenting pattern. Parents are believed to be more democratic in communicating, giving adolescent independence to think and act about something that concerns their life, and put the youth as the centre of family education.

Nikken, P. (2019) has been conducted a study on Parents' Instrumental use of Media in Childrearing: Relationships with Confidence in Parenting, and Health and Conduct Problems in Children. The objective of the study is explored whether parents see media devices as useful tools in childrearing, and how parent-family characteristics and parental perceptions on parenting, media effects and child development predict the acceptance of instrumental media use. As it is a review paper, the Researcher reviewed the previous papers and revealed that parents saw media as a distractor providing the parent relief in childrearing, a babysitter when the parent is unavailable, and a tool to modify children's behaviour. Whereas 20 to 30 percent found media useful as a modifier or babysitter, only about 10 percent perceived media helpful as a distractor.

Joseph, O. C, Hasbullah, M. and Arshat, Z. (2021) studies on A Review of Literature on Parenting Styles, Parental Competence and Emotional Intelligence among College Students. The purpose of the study is to conceptualize the relationships of parenting style and parental competence on emotional intelligence of college students in urban area of Anambra state, Nigeria. The study concluded that parenting competence is a learned ability geared towards effectively nurturing children by performing the required tasks through demonstrable skills, knowledge or abilities, behaviours or practices, attitudes, attributes, and clusters of these elements associated with the positive outcomes in children.

Gupta, M. and Mehtani, D. (2015) have been conducted a study on Parenting style and psychological well-being among adolescents: theoretical perspective. In this article, previous researches have also been reviewed in this area and significant associations bet parenting style and psychological well-being were found. Research findings demonstrated that an authoritative parenting style produces a number of positive developmental outcomes in adolescents. It is necessary that the parents, who play the role of parenting and socially supporting their children especially the roles of developing their psychological and social positions, should show their concern to their children and adopt authoritative approach to bring up their child. Schools should also focus on

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most successful parenting style for the development of child's well-being through parent nights, community events, educational programme and other school counselling activities and events etc.

Oden, M. S. (2019) studies on Parenting Styles and Children's Usage of the Internet in the Digital Age. The purpose of the study is to examine the differences between mothers and fathers on traditional and Internet parenting styles and to examine the number and nature of multivariate canonical dimensions of a set of traditional parenting style scales and key demographic predictors, with a set of Internet parenting style scales and time per week a child spends on the Internet. This is a quantitative cross-sectional design study employing a non-experimental design. The findings from this study indicate children were stopped by mothers from visiting unsuitable websites statistically more often than fathers. The development of evidence-based parenting programs can be geared towards fathers to improve and promote active parental involvement of authoritative parenting in their child's online activities.

3. OBJECTIVES

The researchers have framed the following objectives for the present study:

1) To review and analyse different Parenting Styles on Adolescence: based on review studies.
2) To find out the relationship between Parenting Style and Self-Esteem on Adolescence: based on review studies.

4. METHODOLOGY

As it is a review paper, Researchers have collected all informations from different review papers related to the topic. Then Researchers analysed and interpreted the collected data.

5. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Researchers have analyzed the previous studies according to the objectives-

5.1. To review and analyse different Parenting Styles on Adolescence: based on review studies

To analyse and review different parenting style, Pessimistic and Authoritative parenting styles both predict social anxiety among adolescents **(Yousaf,** 2015). Another result showed that majority of samples perceived their parent as authoritative followed by authoritarian and permissive (**Theresya, Latifah, and Hernawati,** 2018). Another Researchers review the previous papers and finally conclude that the parenting style and development of normal children is general and children with special needs is particular (**Patil, S. and Vaishnav, R.** 2021). One study revealed that there was a positive significant relationship between authoritative parenting style and the development of children's emotional regulation, and there were negative significant relationships between authoritarian and permissive parenting styles and children's emotional regulation in this population (**Boediman, L. M. and Desnawati, S.** 2019). Another study shows that there was a significant positive relation between the parent's media time and the child's daytime and night-time media use, the parent's positive attitude toward media use was positively related to the child's daytime media use, but not the child's night-time media use, while the parent's negative attitude toward media was not associated with the child's daytime and night-time media use (**Lee, H. E., Kim, J. Y. and Kim, C.** 2021) The study revealed that the authoritarian parenting style causes the adolescents to be delinquent, as the extraordinary strictness displayed by their parents makes them rebellious (**Sarwar, S.** 2016) Another study showed that the articles related to parenting styles have remained considerably high because of the importance and seriousness of its role in an adolescent's character and personality building (**Farzand, M. Cerkez, Y and Cavusoglu, C.** 2018) The results suggest that the parenting style most closely associated with externalizing problems is the authoritarian style (**Hemandez, J.A.R, Zafra, E.M, Esteban, B. L. and Barbero, J.A.J.** 2018) Based on positive and negative effects of each parenting style, this review concludes that the authoritative parenting style is the most effective for children (**Merlin, C, Okerson, J. R. and Hess, P.** 2013) The results reported that the pattern of parenting style that is able to optimize the identity of adolescents is authoritative parenting pattern (**Hasanah, E, Zamroni, Dardiri, A, Indartono, S. and Supardi**, 2018). The findings from this study indicate children were stopped by mothers from visiting unsuitable websites statistically more often than fathers. The development of evidence-based parenting programs can be geared towards fathers to improve and promote active parental involvement of authoritative parenting in their child's online activities (**Oden, M. S.** 2019)

From the studies, it could be concluded that 70% studies found **positive impact on Authoritative Parenting Style** where parents solve problems together with children, they set clear rules and expectations and they have open communication power and natural consequences. And 30% studies found positive impact on Authoritarian Parenting Style which is parent-driven, where parents set strict rules and punishment, this is one way communication with little consideration of child's social-emotional and behavioural needs. So, **Authoritative Parenting Style is the best way which majority of parents follow.**

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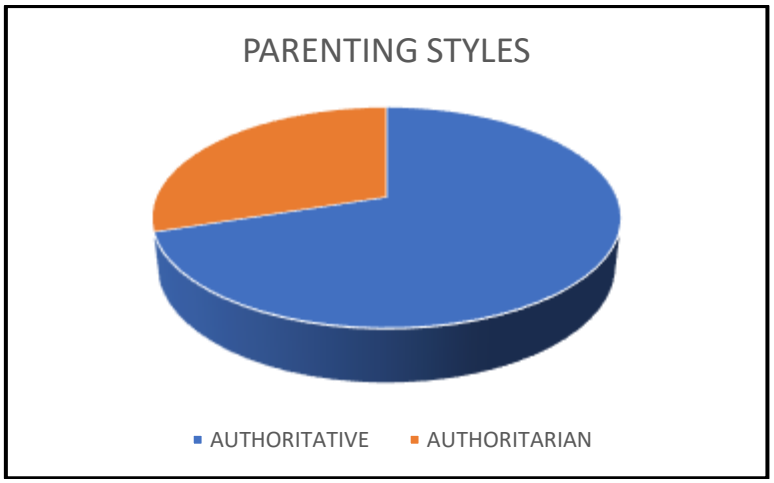


Fig.1: DIFFERENT PARENTING STYLES

5.2. To find out the relationship between Parenting Style and Self-Esteem on Adolescence: based on review studies

To find out the relationship between Parenting Style and Self-Esteem the study showed that there is no significant difference between permissive and authoritative parenting style both in case of mothers' and fathers' parenting on the self-esteem of adolescents and both these styles of parenting mostly results in higher self-esteem among adolescents as compared to authoritarian style of parenting which is found to have a significant negative correlation with the self-esteem of adolescents (**Sharma and Pandey,** 2015). Another study suggests that lack of creativity might be a deep-rooted issue that needs a long-term and consistent effort to improve, and that it is beyond equipping individuals with creative problem-solving techniques (**Pham and Ng,** 2017) The study found that the general research pertaining to relationships between parenting style and self-esteem among adolescents - acceptance involvement and psychological autonomy-granting styles (Authoritative) were significant positive predictors of the self-esteem (**Zakeri, H. and Karimpour, M.** 2011) Another results indicated that social anxiety has negative correlation with self-esteem but not significant. Further, it indicates that low self-esteem would cause social anxiety and Authoritative style of parenting would leads towards social anxiety in girls. Social anxiety negatively correlated permissive type of parenting style. However, Pessimistic and Authoritative parenting styles both predict social anxiety among adolescents (**Yousaf,** 2015). The other study found not to have a significant effect on a child's self-esteem at any of the ages tested is inconsistent with the research as well as some of the self-esteem levels for certain parenting styles. These inconsistencies are the reason that more research must be done on the topic of parenting styles and self-esteem (**Driscoll,** 2013). Another finding of the study revealed that there is a strong positive relationship exist between each parenting styles and self-esteem (**Malik and Zamir,** 2016). The results found significantly higher global, scholastic and physical self-esteem in children of parents practicing authoritative parenting style in comparison to authoritarian parenting styles. No significant results were found for permissive and unmatched parenting styles (**Wolff,** 2000)

Other results showed that Authoritative parenting style was mostly perceived maternal parenting style by majority of the adolescents. There exists a significant positive correlation between Authoritative Parenting Style and self-esteem. High self-esteem is associated with authoritative type of parenting style in mothers in the current sample. Authoritative parenting style and self-esteem shows significant positive correlation in Adolescent girls. But in adolescent boys, even though the correlation was positive, it was not significant. The study focuses on to the important role of parenting in the adolescent's self-perception and self-esteem (**Anto and Fathima,** 2015).

From the above studies, the Researchers can say that 60% studies found **negative correlation between Self Esteem and Parenting Styles** because there exist not significant between the two variables. On the other hand, 40% studies found strongly positive correlation between Self Esteem and Parenting Style. **Majority of studies show that there exist no significant relation between Self Esteem and Parenting Style.**

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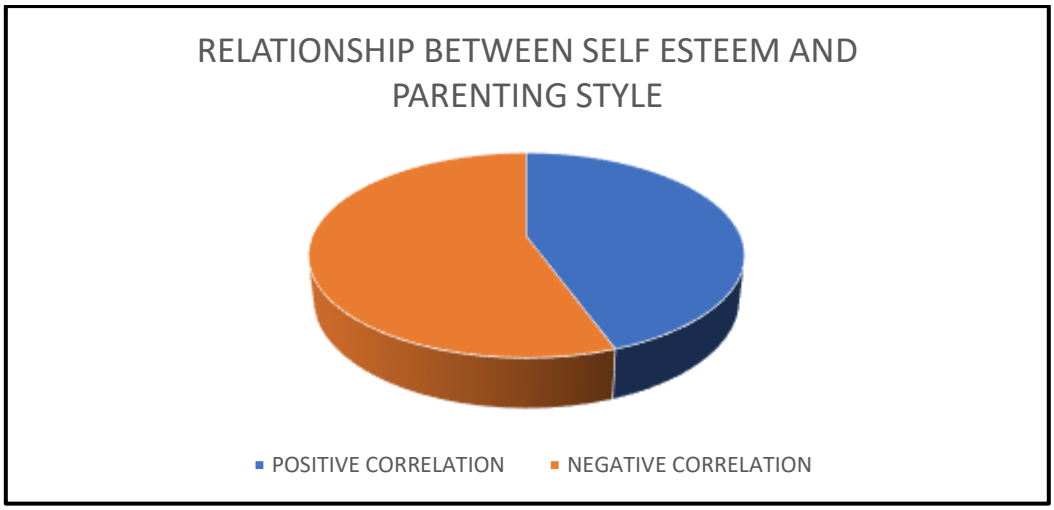


Fig.2: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SELF ESTEEM AND PARENTING STYLE

6. DISCUSSION

According to the research objectives, the findings are, i.e., there was a positive significant relationship between authoritative parenting style and the development of children's emotional regulation, and there were negative significant relationships between authoritarian and permissive parenting styles and children's emotional regulation in this population. Maximum number of studies found positive impact on Authoritative Parenting Style where parents solve problems together with children and few studies found positive impact on Authoritarian Parenting Style which is parent-driven, where parents set strict rules and punishment. From the above studies, the Researcher can say that majority of studies found negative correlation between Self Esteem and Parenting Styles because there exist not significant between the two variables. On the other hand, a few studies found strongly positive correlation between Self Esteem and Parenting Style. Last but not the least, the above studies show more emphasises on Authoritative Parenting Style than the others.

Hence, it could be concluded that Authoritative Parenting Style is the better choice to the majority of Parents and maximum number of studies show no significant relation between Self Esteem and Parenting Style.

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