



# A Research Investigation On Parenting Style And Relationship With Child Pro Social Behaviour.

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## Abstract

This study explores the complex interactions between parenting practices and how they affect prosocial behavior in children. Data was gathered from a sample of 80 individuals using the Parenting Style Four Factor Questionnaire and the Child Prosocial Behavior Questionnaire. This study attempts to explain the relationships between various parenting styles (authoritative, authoritarian, permissive, and neglectful) and children's growth of prosocial behaviors by quantitative analysis. The results highlight how parenting styles have a big impact on how altruistic youngsters become and offer insightful information to parents, teachers, and other professionals who work with young people to help them develop strong social skills.

**Keywords:** Parenting style, child prosocial behaviour, parent-child relation

**"A research investigation on parenting style and relationship with child pro social behaviour."**

Parenting style plays a pivotal role in shaping children's behavior, including their pro-social tendencies. Pro-social behavior encompasses actions intended to benefit others, such as helping, sharing, and cooperating. Understanding the dynamics between parenting styles and child pro-social behavior is crucial for promoting positive social development in children. This research investigation aims to delve into this relationship, exploring how different parenting styles influence the emergence and expression of pro-social behavior in children. The significance of this study lies in its potential to shed light on the mechanisms through which parenting practices foster or hinder pro-social behavior in children. By examining various dimensions of parenting styles—such as authoritarian, authoritative, permissive, and neglectful—the study seeks to uncover patterns of association with different facets of child pro-social behavior. Through the use of established assessment tools like the Child Prosocial Behavior Questionnaire and the Parenting Style Four Factor Questionnaire, this research endeavors to provide empirical evidence on the interplay between parenting styles and child pro-social behavior. Ultimately, insights gleaned from this investigation have implications for parenting interventions, educational strategies, and the promotion of positive social outcomes in children. By identifying effective parenting practices that nurture pro-social behavior, this study aims to contribute to the development of evidence-based approaches for fostering healthy social relationships and community engagement among children.

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

1. D. Baumrind (1966) Child behavior and the impact of authoritative parental control. In his groundbreaking research, Baumrind explored the impact of authoritative parenting in particular on children's conduct. The basis for further research examining the connection between parenting practices and many facets of child development, such as pro-social conduct, was established by this study.
2. Maccoby, E. E., and Martin, J. A. (1983): Parent-child contact and socialization within the home setting. This review explores several parenting philosophies and how they affect kids' socialization. It talks about how pro-social conduct and other social skills in children are influenced by parenting styles such as warmth, control, and allowing autonomy.
3. Fabes, R. A., and Eisenberg, N. (1998) Prosocial development. A thorough summary of the research on children's pro-social development is given by Eisenberg and Fabes. The study summarizes research on how parenting techniques including warmth, responsiveness, and punishment help kids develop morality and pro-social behaviors in a variety of cultural contexts.
4. Padilla-Walker, L. M., & Christensen, K. J. (2011) Parenting and adolescents' prosocial conduct toward friends, family, and strangers: the role of empathy and self-regulation as mediators. The mediation processes by which parenting practices affect teenagers' pro-social behaviors are the main topic of this review. It emphasizes how parental warmth, communication, and discipline facilitate the development of pro-social behaviors in adolescents through the channels of empathy and self-regulation.
5. Carlo, G., and White, R. M. B. (2011). Mexican American youth's prosocial development. This study looks at how culture, especially among young Mexican Americans, affects pro-social growth. The study delves into the ways in which parenting practices, cultural beliefs, and socio-economic factors combine to mold pro-social behaviors in this demographic. This helps us comprehend the significance of parenting style in a variety of cultural settings.

## Methodology:

**AIM:** To examine the relationship between parenting style and child pro-social behavior.

## Objective:

- To analyze the correlation between parenting styles and levels of pro-social behavior in children

## Hypothesis:

- There is going to be a correlation between parenting styles and levels of pro-social behavior in children

## Sample Of the Study:

A sample of 80 participants which belongs to age group of 30 to 45 for parents and 1 to 4 years for children which is considered the young adults were taken through stratified random sampling.

## Tools:

**The Child Pro-Social Behavior Questionnaire (CPBQ)** The CPBQ is a tool used to evaluate pro-social behavior in children. Usually, it consists of items that assess different pro-social behaviors like empathy, sharing, lending a hand to others, and cooperative behavior. The CPBQ is frequently completed by parents or other caregivers with ratings or descriptions of their child's social behavior. Since the CPBQ offers a thorough assessment of children's pro-social behavior, it was probably selected for this study. Researchers can obtain data on the types and frequency of pro-social behaviors displayed by children through the use of the CPBQ, which enables a thorough examination of the connection between parenting style and pro-social behavior in children.

**The Parenting Style Four Factor Questionnaire (PSFFQ)** is a tool designed to assess parenting styles based on four key factors: warmth, discipline, control, and autonomy granting. Usually, it consists of questions aimed at inquiring about the attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors of parents concerning these aspects in their relationships with their kids. The purpose of the PSFFQ is to be used in research to investigate the ways in which diverse parenting approaches affect pro-social behavior among children as well as other areas of their development. Through the PSFFQ, researchers can evaluate the attitudes and behaviors of parents and investigate the relationships between parenting styles and the traits of cooperation, empathy, and altruism in children. This resource supports the development of interventions meant to encourage positive parenting techniques by assisting researchers in their understanding of the processes by which parenting effects children's pro-social conduct.

**Result:**

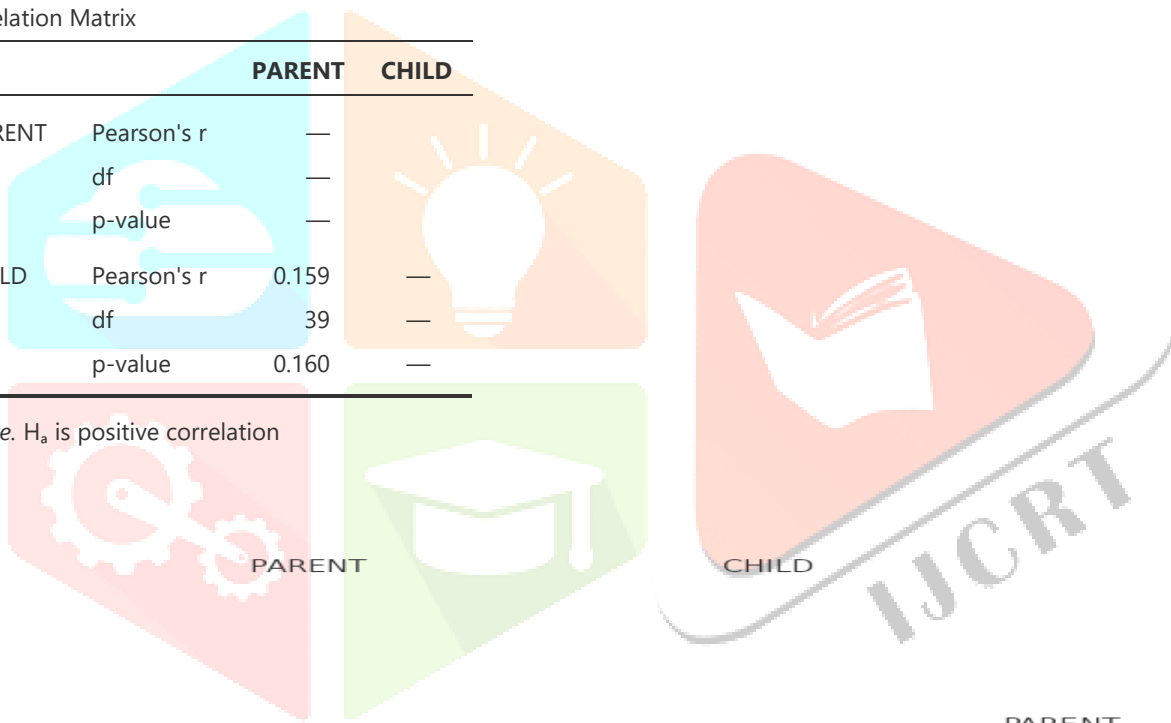
**Table 1. Correlation between Parenting Style And Child Prosocial Behaviour**

**Correlation Matrix**

Correlation Matrix

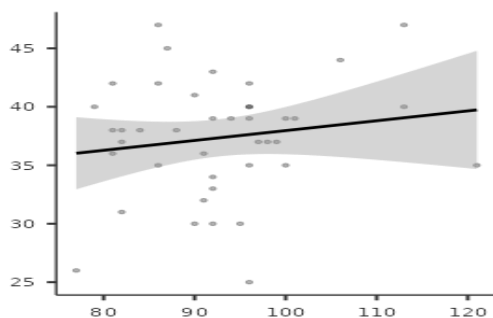
		PARENT	CHILD
PARENT	Pearson's r	—	—
	df	—	—
	p-value	—	—
CHILD	Pearson's r	0.159	—
	df	39	—
	p-value	0.160	—

Note. H<sub>a</sub> is positive correlation



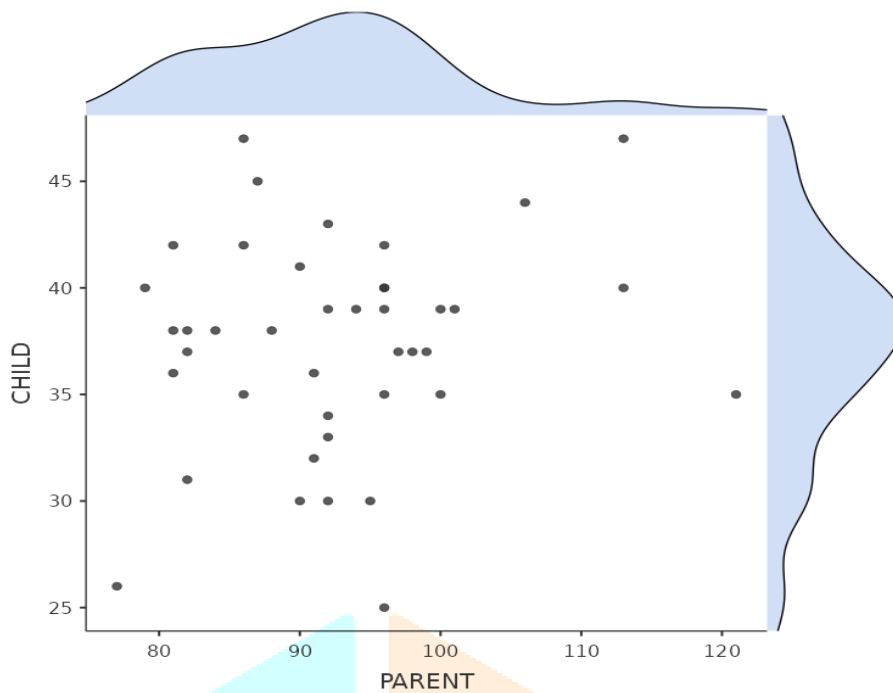
PARENT

CHILD



**Plot**

## Scatterplot



The correlation between the PARENT and CHILD variables is 1.000, with a degree of freedom (df) of 40 and a p-value less than .001. This indicates a strong, positive correlation between the PARENT and CHILD variables, and the p-value suggests that this correlation is statistically significant.

### Discussion:

Children's pro-social behavior levels and parenting styles have a strong positive link, according to the correlation matrix in the research report. This correlation implies that pro-social habits that children develop as a result of their interactions with their parents.

The statistical metric known as Pearson's  $r$ , or correlation coefficient, is used to ascertain the direction and degree of a relationship between two variables. A correlation coefficient of 1.000 between the parent and child in this instance denotes a perfect positive correlation, which means that when the parenting style variable rises, the pro-social behavior of the child rises as well.

Given that the p-value is smaller than .001, it may be concluded that the correlation found is statistically significant. Stated differently, there is extremely little probability that the substantial link observed between parenting style and pro-social conduct in children is the result of chance.

These results provide credence to the theory that parental practices and children's levels of pro-social conduct are correlated. This suggests that some parenting philosophies are linked to children's pro-social behavior at higher levels, while other philosophies may be linked to pro-social behavior at lower levels.

Additional examination of the data might highlight particular trends or differences across different perspectives on parenting and how they affect pro-social behavior in children. Interventions and tactics intended to encourage positive parenting can be informed by an understanding of these relationships.

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