



## SOCIAL COMPETENCE OF SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN RELATION TO THEIR GENDER AND PARENTING BEHAVIOUR STYLE

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This study investigated whether Parenting behaviour style were associated with adolescent's social competence and whether such associations varied across gender.. Sample was collected from 300 adolescents from Jalandhar district. The tools used for collecting data related to Parenting behaviour style and social competence. Parents were administered Parenting Style Questionnaire developed by Dr.Deepa Sikand Kauts, (2010) and students were administered Social competence scale developed by Dr. Latika Sharma and Dr. Punita Rani. Parenting styles were characterized as, Authoritative Parenting Style Authoritarian Parenting Style, Permissive Parenting Style and Mixed parenting Style. Results revealed that there exists significant difference in social competence among adolescent students in relation to Gender (Boys and Girls) ,there exists significant difference in social competence among adolescent students in relation to their parenting Behaviour styles viz.a.viz (Authoritative, Authoritarian, Permissive & Mixed parenting style group belonging to gender and there exists no significant interaction effect between Gender & parenting Behaviour style among adolescent students on the score of social competence.

Key words-Social Competence, Senior Secondary School Students, Parenting Behaviour Styles, Gender,

### INTRODUCTION

Social competence refers to the social, emotional, and cognitive skills and behaviors that children need for successful social adaptation. **Drielsma (2000)** defined that Social Competence as the personal capacity for trust, tolerance, value of life and pro-activity<sup>[5]</sup>. **Sonntag & Schaper (1992)** defined that Social Competence means acting communicatively and co-operatively in a self-organized manner towards successfully realizing or developing objectives and plans in structure of social interaction<sup>[8]</sup>. A child's social competence depends upon a number of factors including the child's social skills, social awareness, and self-confidence as well as parenting styles' Parenting or childrearing is the process of promoting and supporting the physical, emotional, social, financial, and intellectual development of a child from infancy to adulthood. Parenting refers to the aspects of raising a child aside from the biological relationship. **Pong Hao& Gardner (2005)** defined Parenting styles as standards and demands set by parents for their children and the responses to and communication with their children<sup>[7]</sup>. **Altay, Güre (2012)** / found that in terms of both mother and teacher ratings of prosocial behaviors, girls tend to show more prosocial behaviors than boys. The children whose mothers showing authoritative parenting style demonstrate more prosocial behaviors as rated by mothers than the children whose parents showing permissive parenting styles<sup>[1]</sup>.

**Taylor, Z. E., Conger, R. D., Robins, R. W., Widaman, K. F. (2015)** also analyzed the relationship between social support and parental educational behaviors perceived by the parents with children's social competence in a longitudinal design until adolescence in Mexican families. Results showed that fathers and mothers tend to contribute in different ways to children's social development, indicating that, for fathers, parental proximity and positive monitoring were good predictors for the development of social competence in children, whereas social support was for mothers<sup>[10]</sup>. **Bornstein & Bornstein, 2007; Marsiglia, Walczyk, Buboltz, & Griffith-Ross, (2007)**. To promote proper growth and development of a child, the most critical factor is the child nurturing from their families because it is the environment of the children. Thus, parenting plays a huge part in developing social competence<sup>[3]</sup>. **Suat KOL (2016)** in research the Effects of The Parenting Styles on Social Skills of Children determine the effects of the parenting styles on social skills of children aged 5-6. As a result of the research it is revealed that the democratic parental styles affects the social skills of the child positively and significantly, whereas the over protective parental styles affects negatively and significantly<sup>[9]</sup>. Even though the over protective and oppressive-authoritarian parental styles affect in a negative manner, no significant difference was found. Hence; the present study was carried out to investigate with the social competence among adolescents in relation to their parenting styles and Gender.

### METHODOLOGY

#### OBJECTIVES

The present study was designed to attain the following objectives

- To study the social competence among adolescent students in relation to Gender and Parenting Style.

## HYPOTHESES

The following hypothesis was prepared to achieve the set objectives.

- H1:** There exists no significant difference in social competence among adolescent students in relation to Gender (Boys and Girls)
- H2:** There exists no significant difference in social competence among adolescent students in relation to their parenting styles viz.a.viz (Authoritative, Authoritarian, Permissive & Mixed parenting style.)
- H3:** There exists no significant interaction effect between Gender& parenting style among adolescent students on the score of social competence.

## SAMPLE OF THE STUDY

Keeping in view the limited time available, 200 adolescents have been randomly selected from 4 schools of Jalandhar District the sample consist of 80 boys and 120 girls from various schools of Jalandhar District.

## DESIGN OF THE STUDY

The design of the study was as follows:

Two way analysis of variance was employed on the score of social competence and studied as a dependent variable .Gender was studied as independent variable and used for the purpose of classification viz. a viz. Boys and Girls and students were segregated according to gender. Again Parenting style was studied as independent variable and used for the purpose of classification viz a viz authoritative, authoritarian permissive and mixed parenting styles and students were again segregated according to different parenting styles

## INSTRUMENTATION:

●**Social competence Scale by Dr. Latika Sharma & Dr. Punita Rani(2013)** Social competence Scale has been designed for 16 plus years of age school and college students for the measurement of Social competence The final scale of 47 items was administered on a sample of 500 students. The reliability for Social competence scale was calculated by using the Test-Retest method The split-half method yielded  $r=0.76$  which is also significant at .01 level.it has Content validity:

●**Parenting Styles Scales Prepared By Dr. (Mrs) Deepa Sikand Kauts and The Investigator:** Scale of parenting style is the type of questionnaire with multiple type questions. This scale consists of 30 items, all having four options. Each option depicts a different parenting style viz, Authoritative Parenting Style Authoritarian Parenting Style, Permissive Parenting Style and Mixed parenting Style". The scale of parenting style has only construct validity. The scale consists of 30 items. Each item has four options depicting four parenting style. One mark is given for each option marked by the Students. Then the scores under various parenting styles are counted. THE PARENTING STYLE which gets the maximum marks is the main dominant parenting style

## STATISTICAL TECHNIQUE

Mean and standard deviation of various subgroups was found to understand the nature of data. Two ways analysis of variance was employed on the score of social competence as Statistical Techniques.

The Data Obtained had been analyzed under the following headings:

### 2×2 Analysis of Variance on the Scores of Social Competence In Relation to Gender and Parenting Behaviour Style

The Means of Sub Groups Of 2×2 Factorial Design on the Scores of Social Competence have been Calculated and Presented Below in table 1

**Table 1:**

#### Means and SDs of Sub Groups of Anova for 2×2 Factorial Design On the Scores Of Social competence

		PS I	PS II	PS III	PS IV	Total
<b>BOYS</b>	<b>N</b>	19	29	24	8	80
	<b>Mean</b>	132.0	118.79	132.08	144.12	128.45
	<b>Std. Deviation</b>	22.01	23.28	30.01	17.09	25.66
<b>GIRLS</b>	<b>N</b>	43	46	20	11	120
	<b>Mean</b>	129.60	132.89	127.95	130.45	130.66
	<b>Std. Deviation</b>	218	24.1	29.45	24.29	214

In order to analyze the Variables, the obtained scores were subjected to Anova. The results have been presented in Table 2

**Table 2:**

**2×2 Analysis Of Variance On the Score Of Social Competence in Relation to GENDER and Parenting Behaviour Style.**

Source	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F
Gender (A)	255.85	1	255.85	4.02*
Parenting Style (B)	1223.64	3	407.88	6.41**
Interaction (A×B)	426.95	3	142.31	2.23
Within	12214.88	192	63.61	
Total	14121.32	199		

\* Significant at 0.05 Level of Confidence

\*\* Significant at 0.01 Level of Confidence

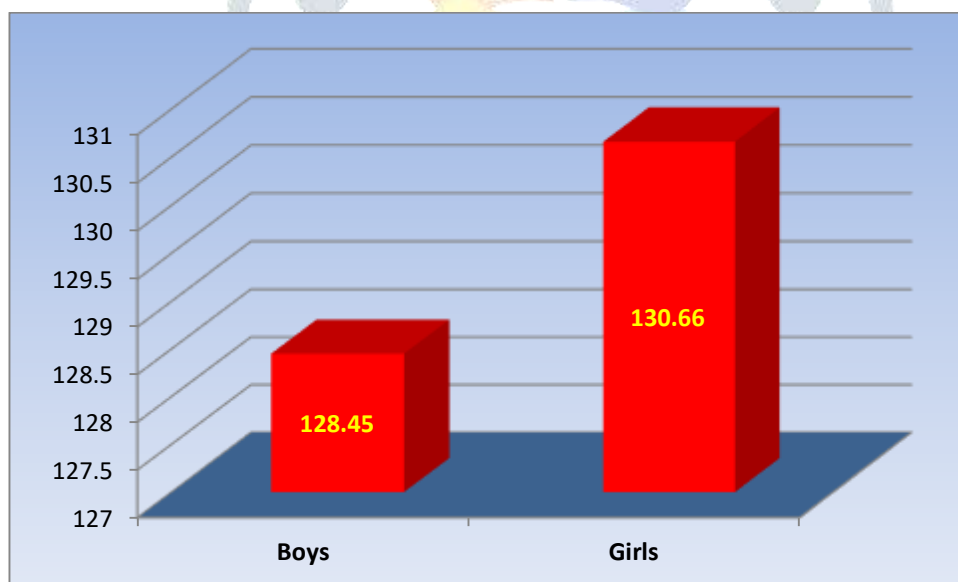
### MAIN EFFECTS

#### GENDER (A)

From the results inserted in the table 2 revealed that the variance ratio or F is 4.02 & the degree of freedom between means is 1 and among groups is 192. Entering table F with these degree of freedoms it may be observed that the F of magnitude 4.02 > 3.89 at .05 level of confidence. So F-ratio for the difference between the means of social competence with two groups of Gender (Boys and Girls) was found to be significant at 0.05 level of confidence. Hence, the data provides sufficient evidence to reject the hypothesis  $H_1$  viz., "There exists no significant difference in social competence among adolescent students in relation to Gender (Boys and Girls)

Further the mean table 1 reveals that the mean score of girls are higher than the mean score of boys so girls have high social competence than boys.

The same has been depicted through graph in Fig. 1



**Fig. 1: Graphical Representation of Social Competence in Relation To Gender**

The results are in tune with the findings of

**Yonggang Ren & Shirley Wyver (2016)** in his research Social competence, cultural orientations and gender differences: a study of Mandarin-English bilingual preschoolers When analysed by gender, host cultural orientation was found to be positively associated with Adaptive Skills for boys and girls and negatively associated with Externalising and Behavioural Symptoms only in girls. Heritage cultural orientation was not associated with the BASC-2 composites either in the overall sample or by gender. The results indicate that host culture has a stronger relationship with social competence than heritage culture, particularly for girls<sup>[11]</sup>.

**Beheshteh Abdi,(2010)** conducted research on Gender differences in social skills, problem behaviours and academic competence of Iranian kindergarten children based on their parent and teacher ratings. Results showed that girls scored higher than boys on social skills.

Conversely, teachers and parents scored boys higher than girls on the externalizing and hyperactivity problem behaviors with no gender differences on internalizing. Also, girls scored higher than boys on academic competences<sup>[2]</sup>.

## PARENTING BEHAVIOUR STYLE (B)

From the results inserted in the table 2 revealed that the variance ratio or F is 6.41, the df between means is 3 and among groups is 192. Entering table F with these df's it may be observed that the F of magnitude 6.41 > 3.88 at 0.01 level of confidence. So that F ratio for the difference between the means of social competence with four types of parenting styles i.e. Authoritative, Authoritarian, Permissive, Mixed are found to be significant at .01 level of confidence. Hence, the data provide sufficient evidence to reject the hypothesis H<sub>2</sub> viz., "There exists no significant difference in social competence among adolescent students in relation to their parenting Behaviour styles viz.a.viz (Authoritative, Authoritarian, Permissive & Mixed parenting style group belonging to gender

Further the mean table 1 reveals that students having Parenting style (iv) i.e. mixed parenting style has high social competence and parenting style (iii) i.e. permissive parenting style has low social competence. After that the mean score of Authoritative parenting style is high. It means mixed parenting style is essential to develop capability to solve problems of social life and managing the life task.

The same has been depicted through graph in Fig. 2

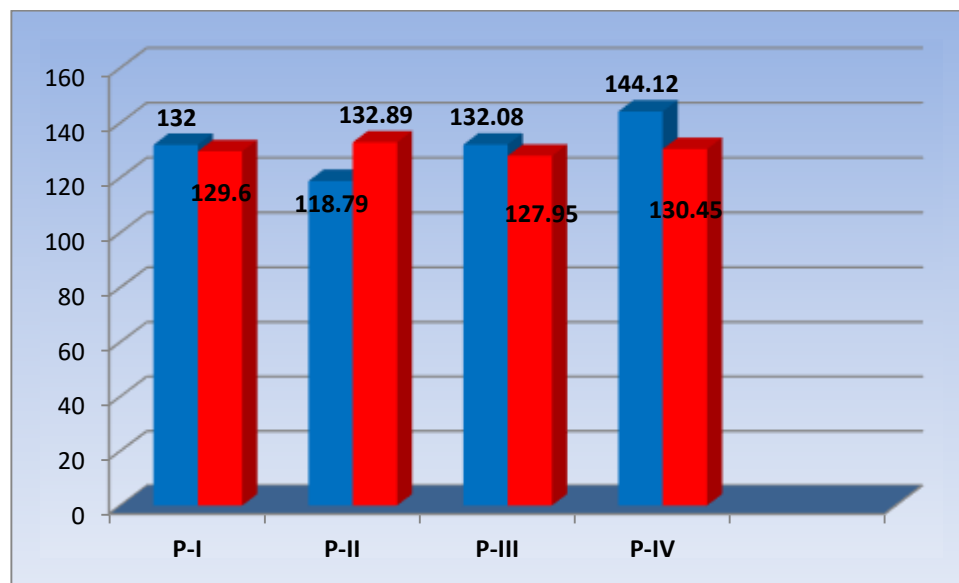


Fig. 2: Graphical Representation of Social Competence In Relation to Parenting Style of Group Belonging To Gender

The results are in tune with the findings of

**Dornbusch, Ritter, Liederman, Roberts, & Fraleigh (1987)** studies Parents affect a child's cognitive and social competence and, in turn, academic achievement, through their behaviors involved in parenting<sup>[4]</sup>.

**Mc Neal Jr (1999)** studies shows that students' truancy and drop-out rates are lower if parents are involved in parent-teacher associations (PTAs), discuss educational matters with their child, or monitor their child's behavior<sup>[6]</sup>.

## TWO ORDER INTERACTION

### GENDER AND PARENTING BEHAVIOUR STYLE (A×B)

From the results inserted in the table 2 revealed that the variance ratio or F is 2.23 the df between means is 3 and among groups is 192. Entering table F with these df's it may be observed that the F of magnitude.573 < 2.65 at .05 level of confidence. So the F- ratio for the interaction between Gender and parenting style on the score of social competence are not found to be significant at 0.05 level of confidence. Thus the data does not provide sufficient evidence to reject the hypothesis H<sub>3</sub> viz., "There exists no significant interaction effect between Gender & parenting Behaviour style among adolescent students on the score of social competence.

## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In conclusion, the research aims to expand the understanding how the authoritarian parenting style leads the children to be juvenile delinquent. From this perspective, the findings of this study reveal 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 mind-set of their children. Authoritarian parents tend to control and exercise more than enough power for the future development of their children, but juveniles perceive it negatively perceive as their actions are restricted. The following recommendations are put forward in accordance with the results of the study:

1. Parents should opt for authoritative rather than authoritarian parenting style.
2. Parents should spend time with their children because it can reduce the probability of developing Social Competence.



3. Parents should be continuously involved with children so that adolescents may be prevented from committing crimes and associating themselves with law breaking actions.

### Suggestions

Following are the suggestions recommended based on the findings:

It is essential for the parents to get informed regarding different types of parenting styles and its effect on children's social competence. The parents should assess their child's behavior and social competence with help of experts and should take appropriate actions in the initial phases of child's development. The parents should take the child to a psychiatrist who can help them out if their child displays any problems in their emotion regulation or pro social behavior. The parents shouldn't give more preference to authoritarian or permissive parenting style rather giving more preference to authoritative parenting style and having a balance in-between other parenting styles.

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### WEB RESOURCES:

- <https://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/EJ1161470.pdf>
- <https://www.parentingforbrain.com/4-baumrind-parenting-styles/>
- <https://www.blunt-therapy.com/bad-parenting-creates-juvenile-delinquents/>
- <https://www.verywellmind.com/what-is-authoritative-parenting-2794956>
- <https://findmykids.org/blog/en/parenting-styles>
- [https://www.momjunction.com/articles/what-is-authoritarian-parenting\\_00379619/](https://www.momjunction.com/articles/what-is-authoritarian-parenting_00379619/)
- <https://www.verywellfamily.com/types-of-parenting-styles-1095045>
- <https://www.child-psych.org/parenting-styles-and-delinquency/>