



# Role of Parenting in Values Development of Adolescents

Malvika Gupta  
Research Scholar  
Radha Govind University  
Ramgarh, Jharkhand

## Abstract

An important component of some psychological therapies is the use of clients' values to motivate behaviour change. Values are understood to be developed during childhood and adolescence but there has been limited exploration of how young people experience values and their function across contexts. Parenting played an important role in a child life in learning value from their parents. Different parenting styles impacts differently on adolescence in learning value. In this paper investigator aimed to explore the role of parenting in values development of adolescents.

## Introduction

Parenting or child rearing promotes and supports the physical, emotional, social, spiritual and cognitive development of a child from infancy to adulthood. Parenting refers to the intricacies of raising a child and not exclusively for a biological relationship. The most common caretakers in parenting are the biological parents of the child in question. However, a surrogate parent may be an older sibling, a step-parent, a grandparent, a legal guardian, aunt, uncle, other family members, or a family friend. Governments and society may also have a role in child-rearing or upbringing. In many cases, orphaned or abandoned children receive parental care from non-parent or non-blood relations. Others may be adopted, raised in foster care, or placed in an orphanage. Parenting skills vary, and a parent or surrogate with good parenting skills may be referred to as a good parent.

Parenting styles vary by historical period, race/ethnicity, social class, preference, and a few other social features. Additionally, research supports that parental history, both in terms of attachments of varying quality and parental psychopathology, particularly in the wake of adverse experiences, can strongly influence parental sensitivity and child outcomes.

Parents around the world want what they believe is best for their children. However, parents in different cultures have different ideas of what is best. For example, parents in hunter–gatherer societies or those who survive through subsistence agriculture are likely to promote practical survival skills from a young age. Many such cultures begin teaching children to use sharp tools, including knives, before their first birthdays. In some Indigenous American communities, child work provides children the opportunity to absorb cultural values of collaborative participation and prosocial behavior through observation and activity alongside adults. These communities value respect, participation, and non-interference, the Cherokee principle of respecting autonomy by withholding unsolicited advice. Indigenous American parents also try to encourage curiosity in their children via a permissive parenting style that enables them to explore and learn through observation of the world.

Differences in cultural values cause parents to interpret the same behaviors in different ways. For instance, European Americans prize intellectual understanding, especially in a narrow "book learning" sense, and believe that asking questions is a sign of intelligence. Italian parents value social and emotional competence and believe that curiosity demonstrates good interpersonal skills. Dutch parents, however, value independence, long attention spans, and predictability; in their eyes, asking questions is a negative behavior, signifying a lack of independence.

Even so, parents around the world share specific prosocial behavioral goals for their children. Hispanic parents value respect and emphasize putting family above the individual. Parents in East Asia prize order in the household above all else. In some cases, this gives rise to high levels of psychological control and even manipulation on the part of the head of the household. The Kipsigis people of Kenya value children who are innovative and wield that intelligence responsibly and helpfully—a behavior they call ng/om. Other cultures, such as Sweden and Spain, value sociable and happiness as well.

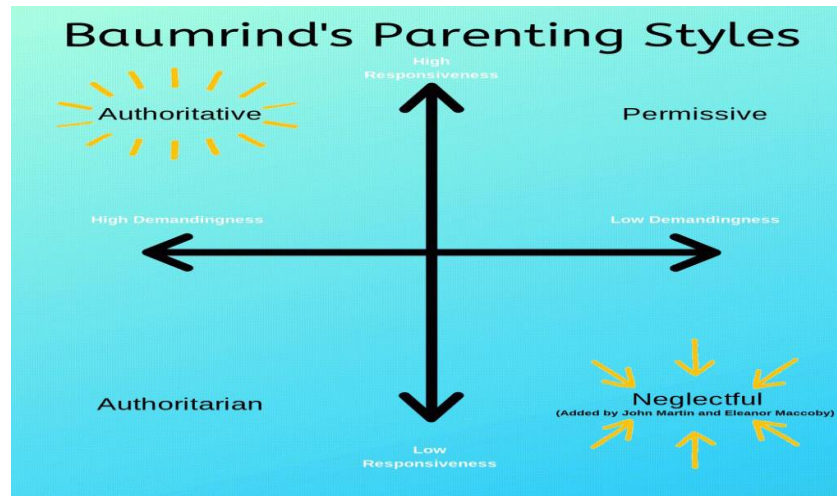
## Elements of Parenting

- The process of raising a child from birth to independent adulthood
- Facilitating the upbringing of a child through all stages of development
- Caring for and nurturing a child
- Fulfilling the parental responsibilities that accompany child-raising
- The act of caring for a child rather than the biological connection to a child
- Establishing a healthy environment as the child grows—taking actions to ensure social development and education that aligns with your values
- Providing a financially stable home life (note: this is not the same as being wealthy)
- Adjusting to the changing needs of a child as they grow and develop

## Types of Parenting Style

A parenting style is a way of bringing up your child with a specific approach. The parenting style you adopt may differ based on your personality and preferences, or maybe it could depend on your child. A parenting style is a

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**Authoritative parenting** can have a profoundly positive effect on children. Children who were brought up with this style of parenting feel nurtured, loved, and guided in the right direction. They will often become more successful in terms of educational achievements and careers.

**Authoritarian parenting** can have a somewhat negative impact on children. Children are more likely to become resentful towards their parents, as they're constantly being punished instead of guided to make better decisions. Children with authoritarian parents may feel unloved and unheard as the parents usually spend little time bonding with their children.

**Permissive parents** can make their kids feel like they have no proper guidance or support. Children of permissive parents may struggle in terms of education and careers as a direct consequence of no real parental support. Bad habits may be formed relating to eating habits and hygiene, meaning the child is at higher risk of becoming unwell.

**Neglectful parenting** can leave children feeling completely unguided, unheard, and unloved. The long-term effect of this parenting style can be devastating. Children with neglectful parents may have huge confidence issues, become unhappy or even depressed, and may perform poorly in terms of their education and career.

## Meaning of Values

A value can be defined as "an enduring belief upon which a person acts." Values are similar to attitudes and beliefs in that they have cognitive, emotional, and behavioral parts. But researchers suggest that values are more enduring and long-lasting than either beliefs or attitudes.

Values can be defined as broad preferences concerning appropriate courses of actions or outcomes. As such, values reflect a person's sense of right and wrong or what "ought" to be. "Equal rights for all", "Excellence deserves admiration", and "People should be treated with respect and dignity" are representatives of values. Values tend to influence attitudes and behavior and these types include ethical/moral values, doctrinal/ideological (religious, political) values, social values, and aesthetic values. It is debated whether some values that are not clearly physiologically determined, such as altruism, are intrinsic, and whether some, such as acquisitiveness, should be classified as vices or virtues.

## **Impact of Parenting Styles on Values Development**

Our family values are a reflection of who we are and how we parent. When we articulate and live those values, our children learn life lessons. They learn to express themselves, solve problems, grow from mistakes, and develop other skills and abilities that lead to fulfilling lives. Parents learn too. Some parents have been led to believe that grades are the most important measure of their child's learning. While no one would disagree that academic learning is vital to success in 21st century careers, parents have the ability to teach children so much more through their family values.

Family values that positively impact child and adolescent development. They are habits of thinking and behaving that honor our full range of human behavior—our strengths, weaknesses, vulnerabilities, and imperfections. When parents put these values into everyday action, they help create a healthy learning environment for their children and themselves. Different parents emphasize different values. For some, honesty and a sense of responsibility are especially important. For others, it is achievement and success. Other parents may have as a primary goal that their children value independence or curiosity or creativity.

The quality of parenting children receive during childhood and adolescence plays a major role in influencing their developmental competence and ultimately their life course trajectories. The parent-child relationship has a pervasive impact on children, and affects many different areas of development including language and communication, executive function and self-regulation, sibling and peer relationships, academic attainment, and mental and physical health.

## **Conclusion**

In the end it can be said any characteristic deemed important because of psychological, social, moral, or aesthetic considerations called values. It means anything or any thought or speculation that is considered worthy of making life and living useful and satisfactory. Values are the principles or standards of behavior. It is the core beliefs that guide and motivate attitudes and actions. Values help us to decide whether something is good or bad, right or wrong. Parenting is the process of raising a child from birth to independent adulthood. It is caring for and

nurturing a child. Parenting influence child's learning of values. Good parenting taught good values. Child learns lesson of life from his/her parent in a form of values. Parents should follow Authoritative Parenting style for teaching values to their children.

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