

GUIDING LIGHTS: NAVIGATING PARENTING STYLES IN CHILDREN'S MORAL DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract: *This paper will examine the role that parenting styles play in a child's moral development. Parenting styles give an impact on children's moral development in their daily life. Based on theory by Diana Baumrind's parenting style which are highlighted four types of parenting style, authoritative, authoritarian, permissive and neglectful have an impact on moral development. The concept paper discusses about the issues in parenting style that affect children's moral development, especially for young children who can already distinguish between right and wrong actions or choices in their life. The methodology used in this paper is content analysis and to get the data, researcher used document analysis. Issues in parenting styles in children's moral development found which are cultural influences, cross-cultural comparison of parenting styles, technology and family interaction, dual-earner family challenges, pressure and stress and equal roles and reversals. The recommendations which emphasize the importance of love, intimacy, support and encouragement have been put forth and thoroughly explored, strengthening the argument about the significance of parenting styles in growing children.*

Keywords: *Parenting Style, Children, Moral Development, Family*

Introduction

Parenting style is essential for young children's cognitive, emotional, moral and social development (Boediman & Desnawati, 2019). At this critical juncture, parental involvement becomes a primary effect in determining how a children's experiences schooling. Fargion (2023) found that scholarly discourse has increasingly focused on the importance of parenting styles in early childhood education, indicating a rising recognition of the complex relationships between parental practices and a child's formative years. It is critical for parents, educators and academics to comprehend the complexities of parenting styles as society increasingly views early life experiences as predictors of future success (Amalia Yunia Rahmawati, 2020). By offering a thorough analysis of parenting styles and their possible effects on a child's moral development, this research seeks to further the understanding to others about how parenting styles give impact to moral development.

Character development and ethical reasoning depend on an understanding of how parenting practises influence a child's moral development (Viswanath et al., 2020). Different parenting styles serve as guiding lights during a child's formative years, affecting the moral beliefs that the youngster carries into adulthood. The purpose of this concept paper is to examine the issues occur between various parenting styles and how they affect kids' moral development. By examining these issues, the research not only adds to the body of knowledge but also provides useful information for parents, teachers and academics to help create an atmosphere that supports the formation of moral frameworks in the next generation.

The way parenting styles are currently understood is a reflection of a vibrant and diverse field of research that explores the ways in which carers influence their children's development. A wealth of research highlights the impact of parenting styles on a child's development in a variety of domains, including behavioural, emotional, moral and cognitive (Kong & Yasmin, 2022). Numerous common parenting styles have been recognized by researchers, including permissive, authoritative, authoritarian, and neglectful. These styles are distinguished by their own methods of warmth, punishment, and communication (Baidoo-anu, 2019; Fadlillah & Fauziah, 2022; Zokaeifar & Mousazadeh, n.d.). Research has focused on how various methods affect children's outcomes, including moral, social skills, psychological health, and academic success (Candelanza et al., 2022; Prativa & Deeba, 2019)

Developmental psychologist, Diana Baumrind defined three main parenting philosophies in her groundbreaking research, which other researchers eventually extended to four. Warmth, empathy, and attentiveness to the child's needs are hallmarks of the authoritative parenting approach, which also entails setting limits and regulations (Kuppens & Ceulemans, 2019). Children raised in this manner are more independent, self-assured, and able to control their emotions. Authoritarian parenting, on the other hand, is characterized by rigidity, harsh punishment, and a rigid enforcement of rules. This approach may produce children who are obedient but not very independent, and they may also have weakened social skills (Samiullah, 2017). Conversely, a permissive parenting approach is characterized by a great degree of responsiveness to the child's needs but a laxity in establishing boundaries, which can result in impulsive behaviour, challenges with self-control, and a heavy reliance on parental guidance (Khanum et al., 2023).

In addition, a lack of emotional and physical interaction with the child as well as a lack of response to their needs are characteristics of an uninvolved or negligent parenting style. Children who struggle to build positive social ties and who feel neglected may be more likely

to adopt this behaviour (Bi et al., 2018). Compared to other styles, Baumrind proposed that the authoritative approach typically produces more favourable developmental results. But it is important to recognise that parenting techniques have a variety of effects on children, depending on the child's unique qualities, the social environment, and cultural quirks (Baumrind et al., 2010).

Authoritative parenting is a popular topic in the scholarly discourse on parenting styles since it is defined by a caring and well-balanced approach to childrearing. High levels of warmth and responsiveness, along with realistic expectations and specified boundaries, characterise this method (Gorostiaga et al., 2019). Unlike parents who adopt an authoritarian or permissive style, authoritative parents aim to create a communicative and supportive atmosphere that encourages their children's independence and uniqueness (Zhou et al., 2022). According to previous research, authoritative parenting has been linked to favourable results for children's moral, social competence, emotional control and cognitive development, higher academic achievement, self-esteem and prosocial behaviour in children have been associated with the authoritative style's emphasis on responsiveness and open communication (Arifiyanti, 2019; Peng et al., 2021; Wan et al., 2022).

In the scholarly conversation about parenting approaches, the authoritarian style is a unique and well-studied form of raising children. Authoritarian parenting is defined by high demands and low response, and it places a heavy focus on compliance with rules, regulations, and expectations from the family. The results of this parenting approach have been thoroughly studied by academics, who have found both benefits and drawback (Halushka, 1994; Pellerin, 2005). Positively, children raised by authoritarian parents have demonstrated greater levels of self-control and adherence to social norms. Nonetheless, the inflexible framework and restricted independence provided to kids in this manner may also be linked to negative outcomes, like reduced self-worth, low level of social abilities and increased anxiety (Bartholomeu et al., 2016; Boediman & Desnawati, 2019; Salavera et al., 2022).

Permissive parenting style is defined by a generous and indulgent attitude towards children, frequently placing a higher value on warmth and support than on rigid rules and structure. It is characterised by high responsiveness but minimal demands (Baumrind, 2012). Numerous studies have looked into how this parenting styles affects child's development and the results have shown both good and bad things. Positively, children who experience permissive parenting tend to have higher levels of creativity, self-expression, and emotional intelligence (Liu & Rahman, 2022; Uji et al., 2014). On the other hand, the absence of explicit guidelines and expectations could lead to negative outcomes including trouble controlling oneself, poorer academic performance and trouble fitting in with society standards. To fully comprehend the effects of permissive parenting on child development, it is imperative to identify the contextual aspects that impact this parenting style's effectiveness.

Next, neglectful parenting is defined as not being demanding or responsive. This type of parenting is characterised by a general contempt for the moral, emotional and physical requirements of the child, which is frequently the outcome of parental problems, indifference or obsession (Baumrind, 2012). The serious effects that negligent parenting may have on a child's development are highlighted by scholarly research on the subject. Lack of basic care, emotional support and guidance can have negative effects like impaired cognitive development, emotional problems, moral and trouble making safe bonds (Bi et al., 2018; Garcia et al., 2020). Additionally, there is a link between negligent parenting and a higher chance of behavioural

problems, difficulties in school and harmful long-term impacts on mental health (Greene et al., 2020; Piquart & Gerke, 2019). Contextualising the influence of negligent parenting on child outcomes requires an understanding of the intricate interactions between various factors, such as parental well-being and socioeconomic conditions. This scholarly analysis highlights the critical need to address negligent parenting for children's wellbeing and healthy development, contributing insightful new information to the current conversation about parenting approaches. The objectives for this paper to discuss the role that parenting styles play in a child's moral development and its impact based on theory by Diana Baumrind's parenting style. Parenting styles give an impact on children's moral development in their daily life.

Methodology

The method use in this paper is content analysis. According to Haggarty (1996) and Gheyle & Jacobs (2017), content analysis used to interpret text, image, symbol or audio data that can make generalisations about the categories by methodically and accurately. To collect data, a document analysis which is a methodical and thorough way to draw insightful conclusions from written resources already in existence that are relevant to the issues in parenting style which affect children's moral development.

Findings

Based on past studies, there were six issues that found in parenting styles and its impact to children's moral development.

i Cultural Influences

Fadlillah & Fauziah (2022) critically found that the cultural values that parent uphold have a big impact on their parenting techniques or the way they raise their children. These values, which are the customs and beliefs of a specific group or community, greatly influence the choices parents make on parenting their children. Parents may pick a parenting style that fosters understanding and collaboration in societies where people respect teamwork and mutual reliance (Muir & Bohr, 2020). On the other side, parents may concentrate on allowing their kids make their own decisions in cultures that value independence and self-expression. Garcia et al. (2020) stated that cultural norms have an impact on how parents interact with and punish their children. While some cultures value rigid obedience (authoritarian), others may choose to explain and negotiate with children (authoritative). Another significant factor is the transmission of cultural customs. In order to assist their children, maintain their cultural identity, parents frequently utilize their parenting style to impart to them their language, rituals, and social expectations (Riany et al., 2017). Anybody studying or dealing with family's needs to have an understanding of how cultural beliefs affect parenting practises in order to grasp the many ways that parents raise their children around the world (Vazsonyi, 2003).

ii Cross-Cultural Comparison of Parenting Styles

Parenting styles, or the ways in which parents raise their children, can vary and overlap among cultures. Every culture has its own set of values and standards for what is best for kids. For instance, parents may encourage their children to make their own decisions because independence is prized in various societies. Cooperation and observing the law may be more valued in different cultures. Different cultures have different ways of talking to and disciplining their kids (Javadikasgari et al., 2018) While some cultures value absolute obedience, others prefer to explain things to children and negotiate with them. Cultural norms can also have an impact on the expectations placed on families and the roles that parents should play. There are similarities in addition to these variances. Regardless of their cultural background, all parents

want the best for their kids (Stufflebeam, 1971). Everywhere parents strive to ensure their children grow up to be successful and healthy while also adjusting to their own cultural norms (Amalia Yunia Rahmawati, 2020). Researchers and others working with families can better comprehend the variety of parenting styles found throughout the world by having a better understanding of these distinctions and commonalities (Maszlyana et al., 2020).

iii Technology and Family Interaction

Technology has transformed the way parents raise their children and how families connect. While social media, computers, and cellphones make communication easier, they may also cause people to spend less time in person conversations. Although parents may now find more internet resources to assist them, monitoring children's screen time and online safety is a new difficulty (Hardiyana et al., 2022; Purnama et al., 2022). Social media can have an impact on interpersonal relationships and family privacy. Screen usage can occasionally interfere with spending meaningful time with one another. Parents need to strike a balance between allowing their children to use technology for learning and preventing it from taking up too much of their time (Yardi & Bruckman, 2011). Technology also affects how parents keep an eye on their children. Although it can aid in their safety, it also raises concerns over their freedom and privacy (Dias et al., 2016; Ghosh et al., 2018). It is important for parents to monitor what their children view online and how much time they spend on devices. Online platforms have also changed the way parents receive guidance and assistance, so it's critical to find trustworthy sources. Put simply, families have more choices because to technology, but there are drawbacks as well. Parents must strike a balance between ensuring that technology is used constructively and preventing it from adversely affecting family dynamics (Susan K. Walker, 2021; Third et al., 2017). It is crucial for scholars and anybody assisting families in adjusting to the digital age to comprehend these shifts.

iv Dual-Earner Family Challenges

Parenting styles, or the methods used to raise children in households where both parents work, are significant (Yang & Kim, 2021). Some parents strike a healthy balance between being friendly and setting firm expectations for their children. There may be difficulties if someone is very rigorous or overly tolerant. It's critical to have effective communication and collaborate while making parenting decisions when both parents work (Pek & Mee, 2020). Parents' relationships with their children and with each other are impacted by how they manage work and family obligations. The parenting style that is employed can affect a child's academic performance, social skills, and ability to overcome obstacles (Chung et al., 2022; Masud et al., 2019; Pek & Mee, 2020). Positive outcomes for children in households where both parents work are frequently associated with providing clear expectations while yet being supportive. Researchers and others working with families can better give support that meets the challenges of contemporary family life by having an understanding of the ways parenting styles manifest in families headed by working parents.

v Pressure and Stress

Parenting styles have an impact on the mental health and stress levels of their children (Nikolaev et al., 2016). Positive mental health is typically the result of kind, assertive parents who also establish clear expectations. On the other hand, stress might result from adopting an overly tolerant or authoritarian stance (Sochos, 2021). The way parents engage with their children is really important. Parents can feel less stressed and more productive when they engage in positive relationships, such as having an open conversation and treating others with respect (Đurišić & Bunijevac, 2017; Mak et al., 2020). However, uneven or overbearing

parenting can sour the bond between parents and children and add to stress (Esmaeili et al., 2021). The relationship is reciprocal; anxious parents may find it difficult to be dependable and encouraging, which can lead to a stressful cycle within the family. It's critical to comprehend this link in order to create stress-reduction and good parenting techniques for parents. In the end, fostering a supportive atmosphere through positive parenting will lessen stress and improve parents' mental health, which will improve the dynamics within the family.

vi Equal Roles and Reversals

Parents' approaches to raising their children are impacted by shifts in our perception of conventional roles and the movement for gender equity. Put simply, this indicates that parents are taking a more equal share of the responsibilities, collaborating to make decisions, and participating in the childrearing process (Blossfeld, 2019; Đurišić & Bunijevac, 2017). This change is most noticeable in households with two working parents. Fathers are becoming more involved in child care than just being the provider. These shifts have an impact on specific families as well as how society perceives and appreciates the many roles that families play (Li & Qiu, 2018; Shahzad et al., 2023). In an environment where roles and expectations are shifting, it is critical for academics and those working with families to recognise and adjust to these changes in order to improve family well-being.

Discussion

Parenting styles have significant impacts on parents that touch on many aspects of family relations and parental well-being. It is crucial for educators, therapists, and policymakers to have a thorough understanding of these implications in order to assist families in managing the difficulties that come with utilising a variety of parenting styles (Morris et al., 2015; R et al., 201 C.E.). The psychological well-being of parents is significantly impacted by the parenting styles used. Warm and straightforward expectations are characteristics of authoritative parenting, which is frequently linked to greater parental satisfaction and decreased stress levels, both of which support psychological resilience in general. On the other hand, parents who used authoritarian or permissive methods may experience increased stress, which could result in poor mental health results (Chen, 2023). The quality of parent-child connections is significantly influenced by the parenting style that is selected. Positive parent-child relationships, marked by open communication and respect for one another, are fostered by authoritative parenting. Conversely, less adaptive parenting approaches, including those that are authoritarian or careless, can cause relationship stress and lead to emotional distance, decreased trust, and communication problems (Azman et al., 2021).

The perceived effectiveness of a parent's style is closely linked to parenting efficacy and confidence. Parents who are authoritative tend to have a more balanced approach and are more confident in their ability to parent (Marciano, 2022). On the other hand, parents who follow less successful approaches could feel frustrated and doubtful of themselves, which could affect their confidence in their ability to parent. Parenting approaches have a big impact on the larger family dynamic by affecting how siblings interact with one another and the general environment in the home. Parenting methods can have a consistent or inconsistent effect on sibling interactions, which can lead to cooperative or competitive dynamics (Krejčová et al., 2023; Shi & Campione-Barr, 2021).

The entire family ecosystem is then impacted by this practises have long-term effects that affect children's outcomes in the future. It is imperative for parents to acknowledge that the technique they select has an impact on their children's behaviour patterns, emotional control, academic

performance, and moral growth (Makwana et al., 2023; Shahid & Akhter, 2023). It is essential for parents to recognise these long-term effects as they negotiate the changing terrain of parenthood. How parents raise their children has a significant influence on their moral and ethical development. Parents who adopt an authoritative style, becoming kind yet firm in their expectation, create a situation that encourages moral education (Batool & Shehzad, 2019). This involves teaching kids about morals and ethics in a straightforward, compassionate way. Conversely, some parenting approaches, such as being excessively strict or indulgent, might cause confusing messages and prevent the formation of a solid moral basis.

For moral development, the nature of the bond between parents and children is essential. Respect and open communication are characteristics of authoritative parenting, which creates an atmosphere that allows kids to grow ethically. Less effective methods, on the other hand, might damage connections and hinder moral development (Delvecchio et al., 2020; Khanum et al., 2023). In addition to being moral role models, parents influence their children's moral thinking and feelings through their interactions with them. Having a thorough understanding of these dynamics enables parents to make morally sound judgements that foster their kids' moral development and, over time, help them acquire the ability to make moral decisions. On top of these, it helps parents make informed decisions to support their children's moral growth. It's also important for researchers, educators, and policymakers to explore how parenting styles influence children's moral development.

In order to effectively guide interventions and support structures, it is essential to comprehend the complex implications that parenting styles have on parents. Since parenting is a dynamic and ever-evolving process, having a thorough understanding of these consequences helps parents make educated decisions, use adaptive parenting techniques, and create supportive environments that help families achieve their goals.

Conclusion

Using an authoritative parenting style is beneficial for kids' moral development. Important elements of this approach include being kind, setting clear expectations, and encouraging open discussion. When such an approach is used, an environment that is favourable to the modelling and strengthening of moral ideals is created. Engaging children in conversations about ethical issues develops their feeling of accountability, which in turn improves their ability to reason and make moral decisions on their own.

Recognise and integrate cultural differences that impact moral standards in your interactions by being mindful of them. This approach guarantees a comprehensive and contextually appropriate method of moral education. Encourage compassion and understanding in parenting styles. Approaches that emphasise empathy and a thoughtful attitude towards others have a big impact on helping kids develop moral qualities. Empathic parents are powerful role models that reinforce moral values in their children by modelling empathy in their relationships.

To summarise, establishing a framework for fostering moral autonomy, ethical reasoning, and virtue in children can be achieved through the implementation of an authoritative, culturally relevant, and compassionate parenting style.

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