



The Role of Cultural Values in Shaping Parenting Styles and Developing Social Competence in Youth

Masiur Rahaman

Research Scholar, Department of Education, RKDF University, Ranchi.

Abstract:

Researchers and practitioners equip adolescents to flourish socially and culturally in an increasingly varied and interconnected society by diving into this nuanced interaction and designing methods and interventions. A qualitative documentary method was used in this research. The researcher will utilise primary and secondary sources for this investigation. According to the research, parental engagement varies between cultures. Using a theme approach, researchers may examine how cultural beliefs impact parenting techniques and the development of social competence in young people. A more nuanced examination of the complicated interaction between cultural values, parenting approaches, and social competency in youth may be achieved using this method. Fostering good development in adolescents across varied cultural settings requires acknowledging and recognising the influence of culture in child-rearing methods. More effective and culturally sensitive methods of nurturing the next generation may be achieved by further exploring these complex interactions and gaining a better knowledge of how cultural values impact parenting and adolescent outcomes.

Keywords: Parenting Styles, Social Competence, Cultural Values, Youth.

1. Introduction:

Cultural values, which are firmly anchored in tradition and history, greatly influence the dynamics inside families, especially in regards to childrearing. Individuals' decision-making, interpersonal relationships, and worldview are shaped by these values within a specific cultural setting. It includes skills like being able to communicate, empathise, work together, resolve conflicts, and control one's own behaviour. To succeed in school, build strong relationships, and contribute to society, social competence is essential. Parenting styles are significantly impacted by the cultural milieu in which children are brought up. Different cultures may have different priorities when it comes to raising children, which may lead to different approaches to parenting. More authoritarian parenting methods may emerge, for example, in societies that place a premium on collectivism, interdependence, and reverence for authority. Cultural values have a substantial impact on parents' conceptions of their roles and duties within the home and on the ways they raise and educate their children. They include the methods and actions that parents use to bring up their children, such as communicating with them, disciplining them when necessary, and providing emotional support. But since there is a vast variety of cultural values and ideas around child-rearing, parenting methods may differ

substantially among cultures. Navigating the intersection of one's cultural history with the dominant culture of one's host society presents distinct problems for youth, especially those from culturally varied origins. Particularly pertinent in this setting is the question of how cultural beliefs impact parenting approaches. The first thing it does is shed light on the many ethnic groups' varied parenting styles and the results they produce. Second, it sheds light on the challenges that multiethnic kids have while trying to find their place in the world. Exploring this complex relationship allows academics and practitioners to create treatments that help young people succeed culturally and socially in a world that is becoming more varied and linked.

1.1. Background of the Study:

Psychologists, sociologists, anthropologists, and educationists have all taken an interest in the intricate and multidimensional topic of cultural values' impact on parenting techniques and the development of children's social competence. In our varied and interconnected world, it is of utmost importance to comprehend the ways in which cultural beliefs shape parenting styles, affect the social development of children and teenagers. The common ideas, conventions, practices, and behaviours of a certain cultural group or culture are what make up its cultural values. The way people think, act, and make decisions is typically shaped by their firmly held values. They impact many parts of human existence, such as socialisation methods and parenting approaches, and may differ greatly among cultures. When we talk about how parents bring up their children, we're talking about their parenting methods. A variety of warmth, responsiveness, and control are hallmarks of each style. Because of the profound effect that parenting styles may have on children's social development, it is critical to comprehend the ways in which cultural values affect these approaches. On the other side, children may struggle to acquire social competence if their parents use an authoritarian or inattentive approach.

1.2. Statement of the Problem:

Research into how cultural values influence parenting practices and the acquisition of social competence in young people seeks to resolve a complex and important issue in the domains of sociology, education, and psychology. Cultural values shape parenting practices, which in turn affect children's social competency, and this is an important issue to comprehend in today's multicultural and globalised society. Various nations and cultural groups have various parenting approaches because of their distinct cultural values and customs. Parenting styles have a substantial impact on children's and teenagers' social skills, according to empirical study. Cultural values shape parenting practices, which in turn affect children's social skills, yet this aspect of parenting has received little research attention. The study's overarching goal is to aid in the practical and intellectual pursuits of fostering the holistic development of young people in culturally varied communities by providing light on this issue. Thus the study entitled as **"The Role of Cultural Values in Shaping Parenting Styles and Developing Social Competence in Youth"**.

1.3. Need and Significance of the Study:

Greater cultural sensitivity in family interactions is fostered via the promotion of acknowledging and validating varied parenting practices. In conclusion, the study's implications for cultural values, parental approaches, and young people's social skills go beyond the realm of pure research. In our increasingly varied society, it has the ability to foster culturally sensitive parenting practices, improve youth social development, and promote cultural inclusion and understanding, all of which have beneficial real-world implications. Communities and individuals deal with cultural variety, which in turn will promote healthy relationships and holistic growth in all young people.

1.4. Objectives of the Study:

O1: To find out the different parenting styles that help in developing social competence with in youth.

O2: To identify the influence of cultural values on different parenting styles that develop social competence in youth.

O3: To assess the role of intergenerational influences in shaping parenting practices and youth out comes.

2. The Review of Related Literature:

Salavera, C., Usán, P., & Quilez-Robres, A. (2022). The results showed that affect mediates the relationship between parenting styles and social skills, which in turn improves social skills. Affect and social skills seem to have a strong correlation with parenting methods, according to these findings. They go on to say that affects mediate the connection between parenting philosophies and children's social competence.

Rizka, S. M., & Bacotang, J. B. (2019, May). This project aims to provide valuable insights that will advance scientific knowledge, assist parents in raising children with acceptable social skills, and, ideally, serve as a resource for others.

Darling, N., & Steinberg, L. (2017). An integrated concept of parenting style as context. Their main argument is that parents' styles should be seen as a contextual factor that limits the impact of individual parenting techniques on their children. Researchers can only answer questions about socialisation processes, according to the argument, if they keep parenting style and parenting practice separate.

S. Begeer, J. A. Malik, and P. Akhtar (2017). Impact of grandparents on parenting styles and social competency in joint-family children. J During the course of their psychosocial development, the results showed that children's emotional attachment to their grandparents protected them against harmful family dynamics.

2.1. Research Gap:

"The Role of Cultural Values in Shaping Parenting Styles and Developing Social Competence in Youth" is an area that has received little attention from researchers. Accordingly, researchers looked at matters connected to such a problem statement.

3. Methodology of the Study:

A qualitative documentary method was used in this research. The researcher will utilise primary and secondary sources for this investigation. According to the research, parental engagement varies between cultures. The intricate relationship among cultural values, parenting methods, and social competency in adolescents may be more thoroughly investigated using this method. Child and adolescent development academics, practitioners, and policymakers may benefit greatly from the insights provided by this analysis, which helps to understand the underlying patterns that impact these dynamics.

4. Analysis and Discussion:

4.1. Pertaining to Objective 1:

O1: To find out the different parenting styles that help in developing social competence with in youth.

Discipline, kindness, and communication methods are hallmarks of many parenting styles. Adolescent social

competency may be aided by the following four well-known parenting approaches:

The First Style of Parenting: Being responsive, authoritative parents are rather demanding. Providing their children with clear rules and expectations, they also show them love, support, and encourage open communication. Because it offers a balance between structure and emotional support, an authoritative parenting style is often linked to the best results when it comes to social competence. Parental authority figures may modify their approach to raising children in societies going through a period of fast social change or acculturation norms. As part of this change, it may be necessary to strike a balance between holding on to old beliefs and adopting modern practices.

Personal Growth in Social Competence: Parents who take an authoritative stance model good communication by encouraging their children to speak out and seek clarification when needed. They aid youngsters in learning to conform to societal standards by establishing appropriate limits and expectations. Their loving care and emotional support help kids feel safe and secure, which in turn helps them develop healthy social skills.

Authoritarian Parenting: Parents that choose this style are very strict and hardly show any emotion. Strict regulations and compliance are highly valued, and punishment is sometimes used to maintain control. The idea that children should show reverence to older generations may affect authoritarian parenting in societies that place a high importance on tradition and respect for elders. Rapid societal change or acculturation might cause a shift away from authoritarian parenting styles in certain societies. Balancing traditional beliefs with changing standards and expectations may require parents to adjust their approach.

Personal Growth in Social Competence: A style of parenting known as “permissiveness,” in which parents show a lot of empathy and aren’t too pushy. Their children typically get what they want from them, and they are easygoing when it comes to regulations and punishment. Cultures that place a premium on deference to parents and other authoritative individuals may see lax parenting with suspicion. Culture may not support parents who are too lenient since it portrays them as powerless. For societies that place a premium on tradition and conformity, a more relaxed approach to parenting might be seen as a break from the past. Traditional values and norms may be less strictly enforced by parents who are more lenient.

A Parenting Style Characterised by Disengagement: Parents who are careless tend to be less demanding and less responsive. Their emotional distance, lack of involvement, and disregard of their children’s needs are all symptoms of parental alienation. Parental neglect may be seen as an affront to cultural standards in societies that place a premium on reverence for the elderly. Ignoring a kid’s demands might be seen as a sign of disdain towards both the youngster and the older generation. Parental neglect may have a lower social tolerance in societies that place a premium on traditional values and cultural standards. Parental neglect runs counter to traditional ideals that place an emphasis on family duties and tasks.

Personal Growth in Social Competence: Children who grow up in homes where they are neglected may have trouble controlling their emotions and developing healthy bonds. A lack of direction and encouragement could make it hard for them to become socially competent. Children whose parents are absent or uncaring may struggle to develop positive connections and suffer from poor self-esteem.

4.2. Pertaining to Objective 2:

O2: To identify the influence of cultural values on different parenting styles that develop social competence in youth.

A society’s or group’s cultural values determine its beliefs, conventions, and expectations, and these values

have a major influence on parents' approaches to raising children. The following is an explanation of how cultural beliefs impact different parenting approaches and, by extension, children's social competence:

Cultural Values and Authoritative Parenting: Authoritative parenting is defined as a middle ground between micromanaging and providing a safe environment where children may thrive. Cultural beliefs may significantly impact authoritative parenting, which is defined by a balanced approach that blends firm norms and expectations with kindness and honest communication. How authoritative parenting is seen and executed may vary between cultures due to differences in values and conventions.

Cultural Influence: Filial respect and deference to parents are highly prized in many societies. Children brought up in these cultures may learn to respect adults in positions of power, become adept communicators, and adept at navigating social hierarchies. Essential components of social competency, they learn the value of working together in harmony as a group. Authoritarian parenting is characterised by a lack of flexibility, a focus on punishment rather than cooperation, and a heavy reliance on rules and regulations. Different cultural norms and values may influence the prevalence and legitimacy of authoritarian parenting styles.

Cultural Inspiration: Cultures that value obedience, conformity, and traditional norm adherence may be more compatible with authoritarian parenting styles. This approach of parenting may be highly esteemed in societies that adhere to rigid social hierarchies. Kids brought up in these cultures may naturally be quite good at fitting in and following rules when it comes to social behaviour. In more egalitarian and individualistic environments, however, they could find it harder to express themselves and be aggressive, which might affect their social skills.

Culture and the Practice of Permissive Parenting: In this style of parenting, parents are very receptive to their children's needs yet set few limits for them. The cultural beliefs of a particular culture may have an impact on parenting styles like permissive parenting, which is defined by an overly lax and permissive attitude with few regulations and limits. Permissive parenting styles and their approval could differ between cultures. Permissive parenting may find support in cultures that place a premium on independence, self-determination, and individual liberty. They may place a premium on individual autonomy and the right to express oneself freely.

Development of Social Competence: Children and teenagers brought up in these kinds of environments may grow up to be very articulate and good at building connections based on trust and autonomy. Situations requiring compliance with group standards or harmony, however, may sometimes provide difficulties for them.

Cultural Values and Neglectful Parenting: Cultural values contribute to neglectful parenting, which is characterised by parents' disengagement emotionally and lack of support. When parents are emotionally detached from their children and fail to respond to their needs and concerns, it is called neglectful parenting or uninvolved parenting. The extent to which cultural values and conventions impact this approach to parenting varies between cultural settings.

Cultural Factors: Parents may be less likely to be engaged in their children's life if they are subject to strong external constraints, such as financial difficulties, difficulties with immigration, or social expectations.

It is crucial to take cultural context into account when evaluating the efficacy of various parenting practices since cultural beliefs impact parenting styles and how children acquire social competence. By delving into these dynamics, we may create treatments and support systems that are considerate of different cultures and help young people thrive socially within their own unique settings.

4.3. Pertaining to Objective 3:

O3: To assess the role of inter-generational influences in shaping parenting practices and youth outcomes.

There is a complicated and substantial role for intergenerational factors in determining parenting styles and the results for kids. Inevitably talk about how different generations have an effect on how we parent our children, we're often referring to the ways in which our parents and grandparents raised us. The growth and happiness of kids and teens are greatly affected by these factors. Viewing the impact of intergenerational effects on parenting practices and juvenile outcomes in further detail:

The Passage of Parental Approaches:

Parental Styles: Authoritative, Authoritarian, and Permissive: Many parents take cues from the methods used by their own parents or primary carers. As an example, a person's tendency to follow a similar parenting style might be influenced by their upbringing with parents who were authoritarian but also loving and supportive. On the other side, children with more authoritarian or permissive parents are more likely to adopt those parenting patterns as adults.

Traditional Values and Practices within the Family:

The passing down of values and principles from one generation to the next is another area where intergenerational impacts manifest. Children typically pick up on their parents' decision-making and conduct patterns because of the values and ideas that parents teach them.

Parent-Child Relationships and Attachment:

Attachment Styles: The way in which children form attachments to their parents may be impacted by factors that occur across generations. One example is the correlation between a child's ability to develop a solid connection to their parents and their subsequent ability to do the same with their own children.

Being a sensitive parent: An individual's capacity to understand and meet the emotional needs of their own children is shaped by the quality of the connection they had with their parents when they were young.

Methods of Discipline and Parenting: Parents often resort to the same methods of punishment that were imposed on them while they were growing up. Methods like time-outs, spanking, and positive reinforcement are all part of this category.

Support Groups for Parents: Parents' approaches to discipline and child-rearing techniques might be influenced by the availability or lack thereof of support and direction from extended relatives.

Transforming Generations and Ending Cycles:

Choosing to Be a Better Parent: Some people actively work to change their own parenting styles in order to break bad habits and not repeat the mistakes they made as children. To improve their parenting skills and end generational cycles, parents who feel the need for change may seek professional guidance in the form of parenting courses, counselling, or therapy.

Socioeconomic and Cultural Considerations: Different backgrounds have differing opportunities for education and social support, which in turn might affect the strength of intergenerational impacts. It is possible for tribes and cultures to have vastly different cultural standards and expectations.

Promoting healthy parenting practices and improving juvenile outcomes requires an understanding of the impact of intergenerational effects. People and communities may do their part to end destructive patterns of parenting by understanding how these practices are handed down through the generations. This will allow them to create safer, more supportive homes for children and teens.

5. Conclusion:

In conclusion, there is a complex and multi-faceted interaction between cultural values and parenting techniques, which in turn influences juvenile social competence development. This relationship has a substantial effect on youth well-being and development. A number of important takeaways from this study's investigation of cultural values, parenting techniques, and juvenile outcomes are as follows:

A wide variety of authoritative, authoritarian, permissive, and negligent parenting styles are seen in different cultures. Cultural values, conventions, and traditions are intricately bound up with these approaches of parenting. Which parenting approaches are most popular and successful in any particular culture is heavily influenced by that culture's cultural values. Respect for authority and harmony are hallmarks of authoritative parenting, which may be more prevalent in collectivist societies, while individualism tends towards more liberal parenting styles that place a premium on personal freedom. Cultural values have an ever-evolving impact on parenting approaches. As a result of societal shifts, acculturation, and globalisation, many parents modify their approaches to raising children. Cultural patterns are perpetuated when parents model their own parenting techniques after those of their parents and carers.

Culturally influenced parenting techniques significantly affect children's ability to interact effectively with others. Positive social development is often linked to authoritative parenting styles, which are defined by warmth and clear expectations. Cultural environment and individual characteristics are two of many elements that impact the complex link between parenting techniques and social skills. Recognising the variety of cultural beliefs and parenting methods is vital, especially when it comes to cross-cultural variations. The impact of parenting techniques on the outcomes of adolescents have been the subject of both similarities and disparities in cross-cultural research. The significance of parental assistance and therapies that are culturally appropriate has been emphasised by this study. In order to improve the social competence and well-being of young people, it is crucial that professionals, educators, and legislators take cultural elements into account. Cultural values, parenting approaches, and the social skills of youths are complex interrelationships. Fostering good development in adolescents across varied cultural settings requires acknowledging and recognising the influence of culture in child-rearing methods. More effective and culturally sensitive methods of nurturing the next generation may be achieved by further exploring these complex interactions and gaining a better knowledge of how cultural values impact parenting and adolescent outcomes.

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