

**INFLUENCE OF AUTHORITARIAN PARENTING  
STYLES ON BEHAVIOR OF ADOLESCENTS: AN  
ANALYSIS OF THEIR FAMILY LIFE**



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## **Abstract**

*The influence of parents and their parenting styles on children's behavior had far reaching effects for their behavioral development. The present study was organized to examine different parenting styles to understand which style leads the children to be delinquent. A quantitative paradigm was preferred by using questionnaire survey for collecting data. The findings revealed that authoritarian parenting style leads the children to become delinquent and adopt problematic behavior due to unnecessary power exercised on children by parents. In contrast, authoritative parenting style is effective for children, as it encourages moderate parenting style. The findings of the study suggested that parents who spend maximum time with their children reduce the probability of developing delinquent behavior among their children. Spending more time together with the adolescents reciprocate through reducing their problematic behaviors. On the other hand, it has given a new light on how a key aspect of parental care and family functioning matters become an important domain of children's wellbeing. Specifically, how lack of supportiveness in parents' relationship is linked to children's externalizing and internalizing behavioral problems is explained here. This research paper attempts to bring an original contribution through the identification of what is missing in the literature thus offering recommendations for future research on the role of parents in shaping the future of their children. Much research has been done on the role of parents in shaping the future of their children; however, more comprehensive research needs to be conducted on the role of parents and different parenting styles on their adolescent's behavior. However, both parents and adolescents should recognize their responsibilities regarding their role. Educational programs should be created for parents to know how large a role they have in their children's life.*

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## **Chapter No. 1**

### **INTRODUCTION**

Parenting styles have been a popular subject of inquiry for social scientists for the past half century (Parker and Benson 2004) and research has consistently found that the family is among the most important agent of socialization for children and adolescents (Henricson and Roker 2000; Brand et al. 2009). This interpretation creates emotional environment through which all interaction occurs (Vandeleur et al. 2007). Parenting style, therefore, becomes mediator for family environment (Darling and Steinberg 1993).

Family is considered as the primary institution of adolescent development and socialization. Parents play an important role in the development of their children within family. It is a normal phenomenon that children learn the norms, values, customs, moralities and any other capabilities approved by the society from their parents. This research work finds some evidence that parents' relationship quality and children's behavioral problems are reciprocally related. The parent's relationship is considered as the core of family system, influencing all aspects of family functioning. Therefore, children's wellbeing and development is highly dependent on parents.

Parenting style has been defined as "the parents' perceivable attitudes towards the child" (Darling and Stienberg 1992). Through these attitudes an emotional environment is created in which the parents' expectations and behaviors to the child are expressed, and child in turn interprets these behaviors and expectations.

Parenting style has been studied for years. Some scholars reported that parenting styles have deep effects on children's emotions and behaviors development (Lee and Kissinger 2006). Recently scholars reported that four parenting styles identified by Baumrind affect children's social competence (Green and Frantuzzo 2008). As by Baumrind these four parenting styles are; authoritative, authoritarian, permissive, and neglectful (Baumrind 1971). Baumrind's typology is frequently used because it covers different style of parent parenting styles; from authoritative to neglectful.

The research is clear when it comes to effective parenting styles: first-physical discipline is the least effective approach and second the relationship between the parent and child is important when implementing effective discipline. Although a child can choose how to behave regardless of what style of parenting the parent chooses to use, research clearly shows what is more effective for positive outcomes. Parenting practices are one of the best predictors of adolescent delinquency. Two factors have been identified as being important for a child to develop morality (pro-social behavior): parental warmth and demandingness. Parental warmth is described as the degree of support offered to a child. Demandingness is defined as the degree of control that parent exerts over child. Authoritarian parenting styles involves harsh punishment, power-assertive parenting, careless parenting, rejecting or neglectful parenting methods that can cause antisocial, aggressive and violent behavior in adolescents. Harsh treatment may lead adolescent to disengage from appropriate societal behavior. This is especially true if the early experiences from the home involve parents who are harsh or rejecting caregivers.

According to the reported data there are numbers of parents who share low level of attachment with their children's. There lies communication gap, less understanding and very weak relationship between them. Therefore, adolescents who are brought up by such parents in all these circumstances showed high level of delinquency. This delinquent behavior sometimes creates very dangerous results because delinquent behavior of adolescents may cause violation of legal rules. Hence it threatens lives of both parents and adolescents and break the security of society. Numbers of young adolescents are getting involved in unethical and illegal activities in Pakistan even every month. And this ratio is increasing day by day because adolescents get depressed by authoritarian parenting styles.

One dimension of children's wellbeing that may be particularly affected by the quality of their parents' relationship is their behavior. Children may learn



certain patterns of behavior by observing their parents. Understanding the extent to which parental relationship quality is linked to behavioral problems may provide a key aspect of how stable families contribute to children's long-term success.

Strohschein and Matthew (2015) states that adolescents who receive parental support and encouragement are less likely to be rebel against their parents. This type or interaction between parents and their children creates an attachment that allows children to feel that their parents really care about them. This attachment keeps children from participating in actions that they feel or know would disappoint their parents. Mahoney (2010) acknowledge that when parental attachment decreases, the probability of adolescents committing delinquent acts increases. Studies confirmed that the more attachment children have to their parents, the less likely they are to commit delinquent acts, specifically violent acts. Some notable factors affecting parent-children relationships were parental support, encouragement, presence, and monitoring.

An extensive literature has shown that parenting is important for children's outcomes, there has been given much attention to how positive parenting and family dynamics within families may be salient for child development and wellbeing. This study, solely, investigated the relations between the parents and children. Besides it reveals that the children who receive a little care and attention from their parents are more inclined to commit deviant behavior and activities. Findings suggest some significant initiatives to increase parent-child relations.

## **1.1 Statement of the problem**

The different ways in which parents choose to groom their children have deep and far reaching impacts on both their physical and mental health. Parents do have huge influence over their children right from their birth till mature age. They basically try to mold their children into different ways they suppose right

for their future. It is often seen that authoritarian parenting ultimately leads a child towards immorality. Harsh treatment of parents causes depression to children, and due to this overwhelming depression, they deviate from those family values created by their parents and get involved in violation and delinquency.

## **1.2 Research Question**

How authoritarian parenting styles influence the behavior of adolescents?

## **1.3 Objectives of the study**

- To examine association between authoritarian parenting styles and adolescent's behavioral delinquency.
- To understand prevalence of different authoritarian parenting styles.
- To explore influence of authoritarian parenting styles on adolescent's behavior
- To analyze the ways by which adolescents adopt delinquent behavior.

## **1.4 Significance of Study**

The significance of study revolves around the importance of parents' role in behavioral development of adolescents. It shows the influence of parents behind decision making and social functioning process of adolescents is not resulting in effective outcome. From the 20th century the structure of society tends to change so roles of parents also shifted to more moral and behavioral concerns. Although there is a significant amount of information regarding parenting styles, but I found lack of research and studies on influence of authoritarian parenting styles on adolescent behavior. Understanding association between parenting styles and adolescent's behavioral delinquency will help us to know about different authoritarian parenting styles because parents are basic element of family and children used to adopt behavior from them.

## **Chapter No. 2**

### **REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE**

Literature review is explanation of knowledge on specific topic area. Literature review basically studied to know the gap of research project and for comparison in highlight the nature of already existing knowledge about our research. In this chapter literature shows the influence of Authoritarian parenting styles on behavior of adolescents. The first variable was authoritarian parenting styles that could be different and second was behavior of adolescents effected by parents. literature review helped to find out nature of these variables.

## **2.1 Parenting Styles**

The styles of parenting could be different depending on these factors; moral connection, relationship, support and share experiences of parents for the behavioral development of children.

There is a great deal of research on different parenting styles that parents use to grow up their children. *Parenting styles and dispositions facilitate behavior in adolescents and consequently influence the development of their teens' personality and temperament* (Kazdin 2008). Hence, it becomes more mystic that parenting styles are important factor for the children behavioral development.

Earliest research on parenting styles was conducted by Diana Baumrind (1967, 1991) in US, who associate four parenting concepts as: demanding vs. undemanding and responsiveness vs. unresponsiveness. Baumrind's also identified original parenting styles as authoritative, authoritarian, and permissive. The main focus of this research study was authoritarian parenting styles.

### **2.1.1 Authoritarian**

Authoritarian parents are defined as;

*Authoritarian parenting is marked by being demanding but not responsive* (Baumrind 1967). *This particular style is characterized by an approach that is*

*restrictive, demanding, and highly punishing. Children are required to follow directions with little to no collaboration. (Baumrind 1991).*

*Parents who use this parenting style believe that children should be prepared to live in this harsh society (Spera 2005).*

The children of authoritarian parents have lack of ability to share their opinions with others. So, most of time these parents lose control over their children.

Strassen Berger (2011) reported these *authoritarian children to be introverted, rule abiding, conformist, and often struggle with depression, anxiety, and self-blame.*

Additionally, the consequences of being delinquent increase in such adolescents.

This literature provides research on the following extent of Authoritarian parental styles warmth, attachment, and communication.

### **2.1.2 Attachment of authoritarian parents**

Kostecky (2005) worked on the relationship between substance use in adolescents and their attachment with their parents. He found that high levels of alcohol and drug users adolescent's belief that they don't have good quality relationship with their parents and they were treated strictly by them.

By Demuth and Brown (2004) used data from the 1995 National Longitudinal Survey of Adolescent Health for the investigation related to effect of family structure in delinquent behavior. After examining 16,304 adolescents they come to know that both direct (e.g., guidance, involvement and monitoring) and indirect (e.g., parent closeness) parental controls can create delinquency.

Several studies (e.g., Agnew 1985; Alarid, Burton and Cullen, 2000; Demuth & Brown, 2004; Kostecky, 2005; Peiser & Heaven, 1996) indicate that

attachment and parental warmth can Separate a child from delinquency.

## **2. Communication**

Huebner and Howell (2003) examined relationship between adolescent risk taking and perceptions of parental monitoring, parent-adolescent communication.

In study of 838 predominately low to middle income junior students O'Byrne, Haddock, Poston and the Mid America Heart Institute (2002) explored the relationship between parenting style and adolescent substance abuse and they found that parenting style was a risk factor for smoking initiation.

In a new study of 82,918 seventh to twelfth graders adolescents, Kelly, Comello and Hunn

(2002) found that parent and child communication regarding substance use can insulated adolescents from being involved in drugs such as alcohol, marijuana and cigarettes.

The studies on parent-child communication explain that there seems a significant relationship between communication and delinquency.

## **3. Demanding behavior of Authoritarian Parents**

According to Baumrind (1996) *Demandingness refers to direct confrontations and involves parental monitoring and consistent discipline.*

Gerald R. Patterson with the Oregon Social Learning Center (OSLC) studied preadolescent boys who exhibit antisocial behavior through a process called parent training. This process focuses on improving disciplinary techniques used by parents (Bank, Patterson and Reid 1987).

According to Kazdin (1987), *antisocial behavior in children includes acts which criminologists consider delinquent (e.g., fighting, vandalism, theft,*

*truancy, arson*).

Patterson and Stouthamer-Loeber (1984) argued that main cause of antisocial behavior adolescents was due to disruptions of skills possessed by the parent(s). So, it's very necessary to teach parents how to effectively use discipline when an adolescent misbehaves, parents should monitor them with good positive behavior.

#### **4. Authoritarian Parents and their Monitoring styles**

Richards, Miller, O'Donnell, Wasserman and Colder (2004) conduct a study to examine the link between parental monitoring and delinquency outcomes in adolescents. The study show that boys reported more aggression, delinquency and substance use than girls. Because girls were monitored more by their parents which decreased their opportunity for participating in delinquent behaviors.

#### **5. Disciplining Children**

Vandell and Posner (1998) perceive that low incomes families, less educated parents, and single parent reported harsher parenting strategies.

Peiser and Heaven (1996) observe the link between delinquency and parental discipline style, parental-love and control. This study explore that negative family relations were related to high levels of delinquency.

Patterson and Stouthamer-Loeber (1984), in their study on adolescents of age 9-16, observe that parents who were unskilled in monitoring their child's behavior were unable to solve their behavioral problems. Additionally, their findings show that "both tracking and discipline skills were related to antisocial behavior in adolescents" (1305).

## **2.2 Behavior of Adolescents**

Adolescent behavior is one of major point of concern for development of children. In this study due to authoritarian parents' behavior of adolescent is shifting towards delinquency. Adolescent are getting involved in many criminal and antisocial activities.

### **Behavioral Delinquency**

Elliott and Harwin (1974) published *Delinquency and Dropout*, explained the definition of delinquency by stating that, "*delinquent behavior is learned and positively reinforced as an alternative means to achieve cultural goals*"

(Elliott and Harwin 1974). *Delinquency further creates failure in future. It also addresses that these goals lead to alienation from society, which permits deviation from the rules of society.*

The effect of parents on the development of delinquency is strongly associated with study and cannot be ignored as a powerful influential factor.

Elliott and Harwin (1974) *postulates that the social skills taught to adolescents by their parents have a direct effect on adolescents' behavior development into delinquency.*

Delinquent behavior is one of the most distressful problems during the period when people are considered adolescents, that is, between the age of 13 and 18. According to Griffin et al (2000), Authoritarian parental style particularly plays an influential role in developing the delinquent behavior among adolescents that eventually results in negative outcomes (Kerr, Stattin and Ozdemir 2012).

### **Examples**

Following are the examples of behavior delinquency among adolescents due to their authoritarian parents;



- I. Elliott, Huizinga and Menard (2012), the list of delinquent activities include refusal to the parental demands, alcohol use and drug addiction, stealing, property destruction, theft and rape. Furthermore, these crimes range from violent crimes, such as murder, to simple assault, vandalism, and disorderly conduct.
- II. An adolescent required to attend 5 days a week, 180 days of the years in school. If he is weakly attached to authoritarian parents, then he is more likely to deviate from norms and engage in norm-violating acts. When adolescent never learn to conform to the norms of society/school they are free to be deviant (Vazsonyi and Pickering 2003).
- III. Individuals who engage in such behaviors do so because it provides an immediate way to receive gratification to them (i.e. stealing). These results are appealing to adolescent with low self-control because they lack self-regulation. Self-regulation is the ability to set and attain goals, refrain from problematic behaviors, and focus on long term goals. (Crosswhite and Kerpeleman 2008). An adolescent will never be able to maintain goals and restrain one's behaviors.
- IV. Another example, Brock Turner, the 17-year-old white male a swimmer name Stanford was just a sex offender or rapist. He was intoxicated at the time he raped the victim.
- V. External factors land drug abuse problems have huge effect due to parenting style. Drug addict's adolescent, on average, spend less time with their parents (Bauman & Levine 1986).
- VI. Walker-Barnes and Mason (2004) observe parental attachment and delinquency. The researchers investigated the level of parental attachment and parental control leads from minor delinquency (skipping school, fighting, stealing items worth less than 50 dollars), and

substance use (marijuana and alcohol) to major delinquency (carrying a weapon, using a weapon in a fight, and stealing an item worth more than 50 dollars).

- VII. In a recent study on adolescent delinquent behavior, 13-year-old students, Fergusson et al. (2007) was engage delinquency of friends and peer networks due to high level of mental stress.

### **2.3 Analysis of Literature review**

The literature review discussed above explain various aspects of parental influence in behavioral development among adolescents. Most of parents don't care about the future and development of their children's. Moreover, psychology and physically of parents also influences behaviors of adolescents due to harsh treatment and low understanding in their relationship. Authoritarian parent's children are more likely to deviate from their instructions and teachings and try to seek peace in antisocial activities. Harsh parents always try to bring up their children as per their own standards and cultural norms while supportive parents helped children in positive and constructive way to meet their goals. Hence, adolescent's behavior has direct relationship with parental influence.

### **2.4 Assumptions**

There are following assumptions about the influence of authoritarian parents on the behavioral development of adolescents derived from literature review;

1. Behavioral development of adolescents depends upon the different parenting styles.
2. Parental unsupportive and highly demanding attitude toward adolescent's growth and behavioral development increase chances of behavioral delinquency.

3. Strict and unkind rules set by authoritarian parents both mentally and physically disturb adolescent.
4. Adolescents should be encouraging and provoke by parents for the formation of positive behavior.
5. Communication gap between parents and adolescents leads to low understanding and depression among adolescent that further push them8 to be alien from family.
6. Most of authoritarian parents are not much tolerating towards financial requirements of their children so, adolescents engage in unlawful activity in order to fulfill their needs.

## **Chapter No. 3**

### **THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

In this chapter a relationship between two variables is drawn with the help of existing theories. Basically, a theory is a concept of different interconnected ideas about particular social phenomenon. Theoretical framework gives us a systematic view and way for further progress.

### **3.1 Theories**

Most important theories for this work are social learning theory, Social bond theory (attachment), Parenting style theory.

#### **1. Social Learning Theory**

This theory is purposed by Albert Bandura (1977) according to this theory act of any individual is learned through specific settings. It furthermore explains that there are types of behavioral learning.

Firstly, with direct observation; an adolescent has direct experience with surroundings. Accordingly, adolescents learn new information and behaviors through observational learning. Moreover, any individual gain behavior, norms and values from other people in the society. The first person whom a child observe are one's parents. In this type social learning individual alter one's behavioral patterns according to actions of other people.

Secondly, behavior is also learned through classical conditioning and operant conditioning techniques. Social learning theory mention that there lies a mediating process that happens between stimuli and response. When both are responsive social behavior is learned. In this adolescent are punished and rewarder by their parents in order to learn difference of bad and good one behavior.

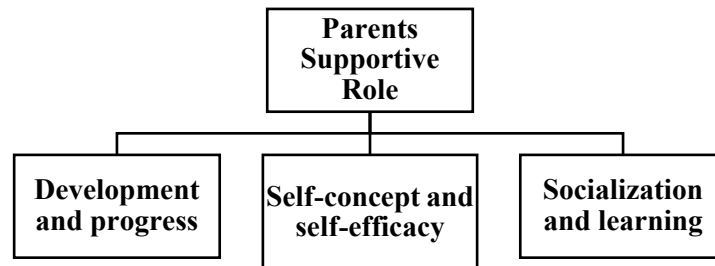
### **3.2 Application of Theory**

#### **Social Learning Theory**

Family is our primary social institution and socialization is major process for behavior learning of an adolescent. At the first stage adolescent are reward and

punishment parents. Relationship between parents and children play important role in this process. By playing a significant role parents modify self-concept of their children. Hence, parents should have supportive attitude with their children for positive behavioral development. As per social learning theory children encounter learning opportunities in their environment either by observing parents. This behavior is imitated. Many times, behavior is socially encouraged by gender roles in adolescents.

**Figure**



## **2. Social Bond Theory**

The concept of attachment has evolved over time. It was initially used to describe the bond between children and mother. Buist, Dekovic, Meeus and Aken (2002), With passage of time definition has broadened and now its incudes developmental periods and attachment to others besides parents (e.g., siblings, peers).

According to Kenny and Gallagher (2002)

*” Attachment involves an emotional connection to another person or sensitivity to the opinions of other”.*

Parental attachments provide security and support to adolescents which is very important for the changes of life they are experiencing.

Hirschi (1969), *Causes of Delinquency*,

*“If a person is insensitive to the opinions of others - then he is to that extent not bound by the norms...he is free to deviate”*. Attachment relies on whether an individual is sensitive to the opinion of others such as one’s parents (Simons, Simons & Wallace, 2004).

Hirschi also suggested that behavior vary depending on whether attachment is to conventional or non-conventional parents. Moreover, this attachment act as a bridge between parents and their children’s.

Hirschi (1969) highlighted that children who are attached to their parents are less likely to find themselves in situations where delinquency is possible.

### **Social Bond theory**

According to Hirschi’s social bond theory adolescents are attached to their parents with specific type of bond that could be close attachment or less attached. When adolescents are closely attached to their parents, they are free to discuss their everyday problems and experience. Hence, they hardly can get chances towards delinquent behavior under the guidance and mentoring of their children. While on the other hand when this bond between parents and children become weak, they can be easily trap towards delinquent behavior. Because they get uncontrollable and act according their own choices.

### **3. Parenting Methods Theory**

In addition to Bandura’s (1977) social learning theory, she also proposed parenting style theory. Although many studies were existed about various methods of parenting, Baumrind developed typology of four parenting styles. Her research identified four parent-child interactions:

1. Parental control (utilize power to enforce rules)
2. Maturity demands (expectations parents have for children to behave in appreciate way)

3. Clarity of communication (parents communication with their children, while considering differing opinions and rationalization for behavioral development)

4. Nurturance (parents showing warmth, approval, and protection)

Baumrind (1967) to define four parenting styles, including authoritative, authoritarian, permissive-indulgent, and uninvolved.

Baumrind (1977) reported that each parenting style effects child and adolescent behavior in different way.

### **Parenting methods theory**

These all parenting style and interactions influence the behavioral development of adolescents at large scale. Adolescent learn behavior according to the different styles of upbringing by their parents. Authoritative or authoritarian parents often deal harshly to adolescents and try to show power relationship. While permissive parents try to mold their children in luxurious way.

### **3.4 Proposition**

1. Behavioral development of adolescent depend upon the parenting styles.
2. Authoritarian parenting styles leads toward behavioral delinquency in adolescent.

### **3.5 Hypothesis**

**H<sub>0</sub>** = Authoritarian parenting styles during development process does not influence adolescent behavior.

**H<sub>1</sub>** = Authoritarian parenting styles during development process influence adolescent behavior.



## **Chapter No. 4**

# **CONCEPTUALIZATION AND OPERATIONALIZATION**

## **4.1 Conceptualization**

Conceptualization is one of the main parts of quantitative and qualitative social research. It is a systematic process in which researcher shape the important concept and variable research with the help of authentic and research-based literature. In this research the researcher has opted two variables one is authoritarian parenting and second one is adolescent delinquency. These concepts are conceptualized here.

### **4.1.1 Authoritarian Parenting**

Authoritarian parenting is marked as being demanding but not responsive.

Baumrind, (1967). This style is characterized as restrictive, demanding, and highly punishing. In this manner children are required to follow directions with little to no collaboration.

According to Baumrind (1991), *Parents who use this parenting style may believe that children must be prepared to handle a harsh society. Attempts by the child to seek feedback or collaboration often leads to arguments and even corporal punishment. The result is typically highly stressful circumstances.*

### **4.1.2 Adolescent Delinquency**

The concept adolescent delinquency emerged during the early 1800's and referred to characteristics that a child possessed. The first characteristic was that adolescents did not obey their parents and the second characteristic includes the possibility that adolescent could change their ways and could become a functional member of society. Delinquency can be defined through two types of behaviors by adolescents; status offenses and violation of criminal law. Status offenses are those behaviors considered delinquent because of the age of the offender. Status offenses include behavior such as running away, curfew violation and children who need supervision because their parents can no longer control the child's behavior.

Delinquent adolescents are likely to experience poor adjustment in multiple domains—home, school, and community. These criminal offenses include the eight index crimes (e.g., murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor-vehicle theft and arson) as well as all other offenses, which include crimes such as simple assault, sex and drug offenses (Shelden & Brown, 2003).

## **4.2 Operationalization**

The process of defining by which the researcher gives their own observation-based perceptions about the variables. The researcher clearly justifies and identifies the concepts of the existing situation which used in present study.

### **4.2.1 Authoritarian Parenting**

The above definition describes authoritarian parenting styles. Most of parents are restrictive and demanding they used to treat their children regarding their own requirements and demands. They punish their children that eventually leads to depression and aggressiveness in children.

Parents are the role model for children so, their treatment has great effect on children's life and especially for their behavior modification. Therefore, children mold their personality as per their parent's styles of upbringing.

### **4.2.2 Adolescent Delinquency**

Above definition describes origin and types of delinquent behavior. It's a condition in which a young child perform wrong or immoral acts that are socially unacceptable. Multiple influences contribute to delinquent behavior in adolescence, including genetic and biological factors, mental and personality attributes, and socioeconomic and cultural environments Some of them are status offender who violate according to their age and other are criminal law offender. They commit crimes like murder, robbery etc.

**Chapter No. 5**

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

## **5. Research Method**

There are different methods for data collection. Reacher applied quantitative methodology and survey research method for conducting the study. Because the nature survey method is easy to gather data from required respondents.

### **5.1 Universe of Study**

This research study was conducted in District Mandi-Bahu-Din to know relationship of parents with their children's. The data collected from the children who have some knowledge regarding the parenting style.

### **5.2 Unit of analysis**

The unit of analysis were adolescents living in different parts of the city Mandi-Bahu-Din. The target population of the research was respondents of different parts of the city Mandi-Bahu-Din, Especially the people from the age of 09 to 30. The targeted population were students,

### **5.3 Sampling Techniques**

Sample represents set of population, so a systematic sample was chosen. It helps to divide respondents according to their age

### **5.4 Sample Size**

For sample about 120 respondent(students) were chosen from different schools of Mandi.Bhaudin that were enough to get required statistics about the parental influence on adolescent behavior.

### **5.5 Tool for data collection**

Quantitative questionnaires were used as tool of data collection among target population. The questions were written in English language and 5 scales was used in questionnaires. The data was collected on the basis of those questions.

## **5.6 Techniques for Data collection**

Questionnaires were distributed among the adolescents. Researcher also helped students in reading and understanding questions.

## **5.7 Pre-Testing**

Researcher tested the questionnaires before data collection to check its workability for this pre-testing 10 questionnaires were filled by other respondents.

## **5.8 Tools and techniques for Data Analysis**

Data was analyzed on the basis of quantitative data and statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) was used for data analysis. The researcher used descriptive and inferential statistics. Percentages, frequencies, and chi-square tests checked the relativity and relation of the data.

## **5.9 Limitations and Opportunities of study**

There were no specific limitations for this research study because researcher was already prepared for conducted data. Due to better access to respondents it was easy for researcher to collect data. Having literate respondents make data collection more effective and quicker.

## **5.10 Ethical Concerns**

This research study was based on ethical concerns. First respondents were asked to fill questionnaires by their will and then trust was built with them. Researcher treat respondents honestly. The main purpose of this research study was for adamic gain so, identity and privacy of respondents was being protracted.

## **Chapter No. 6**

### **RESULTS**

## Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive statistics describe the data in the forms of words. In the following research, descriptive statistics is used to describe the data and derive the contingency among them.

**Table 6.1.1 Gender**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Male	76	63.3
Female	44	36.7
Total	120	100.0

Table 6.1.1 shows the respondents in data collection. Population was divided into two strata by random sampling technique. 120 was total respondents in this research. 76 were male respondents of overall population and 44 were female respondents. Majority of the respondents were male adolescents. Percentage of male respondents was high because most of the delinquent activities are found against male. That's why male respondents regarded as essential

**Table 6.1.2 Age**

Category	Frequency	Percent
9-15	15	12.5
16-25	85	70.8
More then 25	20	16.7
Total	120	100.0

The above table shows that overall research data is about respondent age. From the above data, 70.8% respondents were majority in age from 16-25. 12.5% respondents were from the age of 9-15. Remaining 16.7% were more than 25 years of age. The frequency of respondents between the age group of 16-25 was



higher than other age groups because the young youth between this age span get more stressed by authoritarian parenting and have high Chance's to adopt a deviant attitude.

**Table 6.1.3 Educational level of respondents**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Under Matric	18	15.0
Intermediate	40	33.3
Undergraduate	40	33.3
Graduate	22	18.3
Total	120	100.0

The above table explain the respondent level of education as it is necessary for the researcher to be acquainted about their education. The percentage of each level of education were as follows: Under matric 15%, Intermediate 33.3%, Undergraduate 33.3% and Graduate 18.3%. The ratio of education among intermediate and undergraduate respondents was higher because it provides us the base of delinquent activities and explains the level of understanding between respondents and their parents depending upon their educational level.

**Table 6.1.4 Family Type of respondents**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Joint Family	53	44.2
Nuclear Family	40	33.3
Extended Family	27	22.5
Total	120	100.0

The above table shows that overall research data is about respondent family type. From the above data, 44.2% respondents were majority in joint family

system. 33.3% respondents were lies in nuclear family system and remaining 22.5% were belonging to extended family system. Family patterns matters because large family have highr problems. The percentage of respondents who belong to joint family system is higher. Because most of the behavioral deviance problems are found in joint families.

**Table 6.1.5 Father’s Profession of respondents**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Professor or Teacher	29	24.2
Farmer	16	13.7
Doctor	7	5.8
Shopkeeper	20	16.7
Plumber	3	2.5
Electrician	4	3.3
Labor	19	15.8
Driver	17	14.2
Tailor	5	4.2
Total	120	100.0

Table 6.1.5 explain the respondent father’s profession level. The percentage of each level of father’s profession were as follows: teacher or professor 24.2%, farmer 13.7%, doctor 5.8%, shopkeeper 16.7%, plumber 2.5%, electrician 3.3%, labor 15.8%, driver 14.2% and tailor 4.2%. Majority of the respondent’s father belonging to the professor or teacher profession. To know about professional status is necessary to explore the linkage between parents behavior and profession. The ratio or father profession as a teacher is higher because most of the parents who have authoritarian behavior were teachers or professors.

**Table 6.1.6 Mother's Profession of respondents**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Teacher	31	25.8
Housewife	39	32.5
Tailor	19	15.8
Doctor	3	2.5
Nurse	7	5.8
Accountant	2	1.7
Beauty Parlor	9	7.5
Social Worker	10	8.3
Total	120	100.0

Table 6.1.6 explain the respondent mother's profession level. The percentage of each level of mother's profession were as follows: teacher 25.8%, housewife 32.5%, tailor 15.8%, doctor 2.5%, nurse 5.8%, accountant 1.7%, beauty parlor 7.5% and social worker 8.3%. Results shows that majority of the mother's profession belonging to the housewife. Mother's professional status is essentials to know about the role their educational level in upbringing of adolescents. The frequency of mother professional status is higher as housewife because most of the women are bounded to house for domestic work.

**Table 6.1.7 Marital status of respondent's parent**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Married	102	85.0
Divorced	18	15.0
Total	120	100.0

The above table presents the marital status of respondent parents. Majority of parents were married. The percentage of married parents were 85.0% and

divorced parents is 15.0%. Martial status was investigated to know about the support of both parents to adolescent. The percentage of married parents is higher than divorced because most of the respondents have support of father and mother in their behavioral development.

**Table 6.1.8 To whom respondents are close**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Father	38	31.7
Mother	82	68.3
Total	120	100.0

Table 6.1.8 presents level of closeness of respondents to their parents. Data shows that majority of adolescent were closely attached to their mother. Percentages of closeness were follows: 31.0% attached with father and 68% were closed to mother. Attachment with parents plays very effective role in process of socialization. The ratio of attachment of respondents with mother was higher than father because most of the mothers were housewives that's why they share more time and closeness with the adolescents.

**Table 6.1.9 Respondent's Friend**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Yes	96	80.0
No	24	20.0
Total	120	100.0

The above table shows that 80.0% respondents have friends while only 20.0% respondents have no friends. Having a company of good friend is a blessing. The frequency of respondents who have friends was higher from those who don't have friends because such respondents feel good to share time with friends.

**Table 6.1.10 Respondent's siblings**

Category	Frequency	Percent
1	6	5.0
2	29	24.2
3	40	33.3
More than 3	45	37.5
Total	120	100.0

Table 6.1.10 presents the number of siblings of respondents. Majority of the respondents have more than 3 siblings with the ratio of 37.5%. while 33.3% respondents have 3 siblings, 24.2% have 2 and only 5.0% respondents have 1 sibling. Numbers of siblings indicated the responsibility of socializing adolescents. The ratio of siblings of respondents was higher with account of having more than 5 siblings because they have more family members.

**Table 6.1.11 Respondent's family practices**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Religion	45	37.5
Culture	40	33.3
Modernity	11	9.2
Moderate	24	20.0
Total	120	100.0

Table 6.1.11 is about family practices of respondents. From overall result, majority of family practices were religious. Percentage of family practices were follows: Religion 37.5%, Culture 33.3%, Modernity 9.2% and Moderate 20.0%. Family practices are closely linked with development process. The frequency of religious practice were higher than other because most of the families practice according to the rules and regulations of their religion.

**Table 6.1.12 Parents allow respondents to do most of the things for themselves without any directions from parents**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	17	14.2
Disagree	44	36.7
Neutral	26	21.7
Strongly Agree	15	12.5
Agree	18	15.0
Total	120	100.0

The above table describe that how much respondents could do most of the things for themselves without any direction from their parents. 14.2% were strongly disagree, 36.7% replied they are disagreed, 21.7% were neutral about it, 12.5% were strongly agree and 15.0% were agree. Majority of the respondents were Disagree about the statement. The percentage of parents who don't allow respondents to do most of the things for their selves without any directions from them were higher then the other side because most of parents mistrust their children in taking right decisions.

**Table 6.1.13 Parents often used to punish respondents for wrong deeds or even if respondents didn't meet their expectations**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	18	15.0
Disagree	15	12.5
Neutral	28	23.3
Strongly Agree	15	12.5
Agree	44	36.7
Total	120	100.0

Table 6.1.13 shows that how many respondents' parents used to punish them if they commit wrong deeds. Majority of respondents were Agree about it. 15.0% were strongly disagreed with the frequency of 18, 12.5% respondents were disagreed with the frequency of 15, while 23.3% were neutral with the frequency of 28, 12.5% respondents were strongly agree with the frequency of 15 and remaining 36.7% respondents were agree with the frequency of 44 regarding this statement. The frequency of parents who often used to punish respondents for their wrong deeds or even if they didn't meet their parents expectations were higher because most of the parents think that they could control their childrens with strong punishments and by being aggressive towards them.

**Table 6.1.14 Parents don't direct respondent's behavior, activities and desire**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	22	18.3
Disagree	43	35.8
Neutral	35	29.2
Strongly Agree	9	7.5
Agree	11	9.2
Total	120	100.0

Table 6.1.14 presents how much parents don't direct their children behavior, activities and desire. Majority of respondents were Disagree about it. Percentage of above data were follows: Strongly Disagree 18.3%, Disagree 35.8% Neutral 29.2%, Strongly Agree 7.5% and Agree 9.2%. The ratio of parents who don't direct respondents behavior, activities and desire was higher then other sides because most of the parents don't feel it compulsory to brought up their childrens by giving them attention and guidance.

**Table 6.1.15 Parents help out their child whenever they have problem**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	14	11.7
Disagree	44	36.7
Neutral	29	24.2
Strongly Agree	10	8.3
Agree	23	19.2
Total	120	100.0

Above table shows that how much respondents are helped by their parents whenever they have problem. 11.7% were strongly disagree, 36.7% replied they are disagreed, 24.2% were neutral about it, 8.3% were strongly agree and 19.2% were agree. Majority of the respondents were Disagree about the statement. The percentage of parents who never help out respondents whenever they have problem is higher than those who help the respondents in problems because they don't have enough time to deal with the problems of their children and never give them strong support in hard time.

**Table 6.1.16 Parents believe that more force should be used in order to get their children to act the same way they suppose them to act**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	12	10.0
Disagree	17	14.2
Neutral	26	21.7
Strongly Agree	31	25.8
Agree	34	28.3
Total	120	100.0



Table 6.1.16 presents that how much parents treat their children forcefully. Majority of respondents were Agree about it. 10.0% were strongly disagreed with the frequency of 12, 14.2% respondents were disagreed with the frequency of 17, while 21.7% were neutral with the frequency of 26, 25.8% respondents were strongly agree with the frequency of 31 and remaining 28.3% respondents were agree with the frequency of 34 regarding this statement.

**Table 6.1.17 Respondent’s parents get angry if they try to disagree with them**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	14	11.7
Disagree	14	11.7
Neutral	15	12.5
Strongly Agree	34	28.3
Agree	43	35.8
Total	120	100.0

Table 6.1.17 shows that how much parents get angry if their children were disagreed with them. Majority of respondents were Agree about it. Percentage of above data were follows: Strongly Disagree 11.7%, Disagree 11.7% Neutral 12.5%, Strongly Agree 28.3% and Agree 35.8%. The frequency of parents who get angry if respondents try to disagree with them was higher then other respondents because most of the parents believe that they are right and big member of family so they have power to take decision. They never listen to the ideas of respondents and got angry when they disagreed with their parents.

**Table 6.1.18 When family policy is established, parents discuss the reasons behind that policy with me**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	23	19.2
Disagree	46	38.3
Neutral	22	18.3
Strongly Agree	9	7.5
Agree	20	16.7
Total	120	100.0

Table 6.1.18 presents how much parents used to share reasons of any family policy with children. 19.2% were strongly disagree, 38.3% replied they are disagreed, 18.3% were neutral about it, 7.5% were strongly agree and 16.7% were agree. Majority of the respondents were Disagree about the statement. The ratio of those parents was higher who never discuss the reasons behind the policy with respondents when family policy is established because they make more importance to their own decisions and never want to share secrets to their children's.

**Table 6.1.19 Parents constantly and strictly guide their children for behavioral development**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	6	5.0
Disagree	16	13.3
Neutral	22	18.3
Strongly Agree	34	28.3
Agree	42	35.0
Total	120	100.0

Above table shows that how much parents constantly and strictly guide their adolescents for their behavioral development. Majority of respondents were Agree about it. 5.0% were strongly disagreed with the frequency of 6, 13.3% respondents were disagreed with the frequency of 16, while 18.3% were neutral with the frequency of 22, 28.3% respondents were strongly agree with the frequency of 34 and remaining 35.0% respondents were agree with the frequency of 42 regarding this statement. The percentage of parents who used to constantly and strictly guide respondents for their behavioral development was higher then other because most of such parents think that they should strictly guide and control their childrens so they overly develop children's behavior.

**Table 6.1.20 Parents permit their children to go out on a picnic with friends**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	30	25.0
Disagree	41	34.2
Neutral	20	16.7
Strongly Agree	14	11.7
Agree	15	12.5
Total	120	100.0

Table 6.1.20 shows that how much parents allow their children to go out on a picnic with their friends. Majority of respondents were Disagree about it. Percentage of above data were follows: Strongly Disagree 25.0%, Disagree 34.2% Neutral 16.7%, Strongly Agree 11.7% and Agree 12.5%. The frequency of parents who don't permit respondents to go out on a picnic with friends was higher then other one because most of the parents feel uncomfortable and never trust their children. They feel that children get out of control if they make their own decision.

**Table 6.1.21 Parents allow their children to have their own point of view in those matters of their life which they decide for me; what should I do.**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	25	20.8
Disagree	19	15.8
Neutral	44	36.7
Strongly Agree	16	13.3
Agree	16	13.3
Total	120	100.0

Table 6.1.21 shows how much parents allow their children to have their own point of view in those matters of life which parents decide for themselves, what should children do. Majority of respondents were Neutral about it. 20.8% were strongly disagree, 15.8% replied they are disagreed, 36.7% were neutral about it, 13.3% were strongly agree and 13.3% were agree. The frequency of those parents who never allow respondents to have their own point of view in those matters of their life which they decide for them; what should they do was higher than other because most of parents believe that children should never take part in elders matters. they know what is wrong and right for their childrens.

**Table 6.1.22 Parents are closely attached with their children**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	21	17.5
Disagree	48	40.0
Neutral	21	17.5
Strongly Agree	13	10.8
Agree	17	14.2
Total	120	100.0

Table 6.1.22 shows the closeness of parents to their children. Majority of respondents were Disagree about it. 17.5% were strongly disagreed with the frequency of 21, 40.0% respondents were disagreed with the frequency of 48, while 17.5% were neutral with the frequency of 21, 10.8% respondents were strongly agree with the frequency of 13 and remaining 14.2% respondents were agree with the frequency of 17 regarding this statement. The ratio of parents who are not closely attached with respondents was higher than other because they remain busy in their own daily affairs, never use to communicate and never give free time to their children. There exist very weak bond between such parents and adolescents.

**Table 6.1.23 Parents communicate with their children friendly**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	15	12.5
Disagree	42	35.0
Neutral	30	25.0
Strongly Agree	18	15.0
Agree	15	12.5
Total	120	100.0

Above table presents the communication of parents with their children. Majority of respondents were Disagree about it. Percentage of above data were follows: Strongly Disagree 12.5%, Disagree 35.0% Neutral 25.0%, Strongly Agree 15.0% and Agree 12.5%. The percentage of Parents who never communicate with respondents friendly was higher than others because the most of parents thought that children should be dealt with stricter manner to make them in limited so they avoid their children's.

**Table 6.1.24 Parents allow their child to share their daily routine problems with them**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	23	19.2
Disagree	37	30.8
Neutral	33	27.5
Strongly Agree	8	6.7
Agree	19	15.8
Total	120	100.0

Table 6.1.24 indicates the respondents daily routine problems share with their parents. 19.2% were strongly disagree, 30.8% replied they are disagreed, 27.5% were neutral about it, 6.7% were strongly agree and 15.8% were agree. Majority of the respondents were Disagree about the statement. The frequency of the parents who never allow respondents to share their daily routine problems with them was then other respondents because most of the parents don't have enough time for their childrens so it's become difficult for respondents to share their daily routine problems with their parents.

**Table 6.1.25 Parents use to spend their free time sitting with their children**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	21	17.5
Disagree	35	29.2
Neutral	27	22.5
Strongly Agree	19	15.8
Agree	18	15.0
Total	120	100.0

Table 6.1.25 shows the spending time of parents with their children. Majority of respondents were Disagree about it. 17.5% were strongly disagreed with the frequency of 21, 29.2% respondents were disagreed with the frequency of 35, while 22.5% were neutral with the frequency of 27, 15.8% respondents were strongly agree with the frequency of 19 and remaining 15.0% respondents were agree with the frequency of 18 regarding this statement. The percentage of Parents who never use to spend their free time sitting with respondents was higher then other ones because most of the parents preferred to invest their time in other activities instead of giving time to their children's. So such parents have communication gap with their children's.

**Table 6.1.26 Parents fully trust their children’s decisions when they are going to do something**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	30	25.0
Disagree	41	34.2
Neutral	24	20.0
Strongly Agree	11	9.2
Agree	14	11.7
Total	120	100.0

Table 6.1.26 indicates the parents trust their children decisions to do something. Majority of respondents were Disagree about it. Percentage of above data were follows: Strongly Disagree 25.0%, Disagree 34.2% Neutral 20.0%, Strongly Agree 9.2% and Agree 11.7%. The ratio of Parents who fully trust respondents decisions when respondents are going to do something was lower then other because most of the patents don't trust the decisions and activities of their children's. They think that theri decision is batter then that of respondents.

**Table 6.1.27 Parents give their children pocket money on routine basis for their basic needs**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	22	18.3
Disagree	35	29.2
Neutral	25	20.8
Strongly Agree	13	10.8
Agree	25	20.8
Total	120	100.0

Table 6.1.27 shows the respondents pocket money given by their parents on routine basis for basic needs. Majority of respondents were Disagree about it. 18.3% were strongly disagree, 29.2% replied they are disagreed, 20.8% were neutral about it, 10.8% were strongly agree and 20.8% were agree. Majority of the respondents were Disagree about the statement. The frequency of parents who never give pocket money to respondents on routine basis for their needs basic needs was higher because they believed that children use money on useless things and wasted money.

**Table 6.1.28 Parents have check on their children behavior and activities**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	5	4.2
Disagree	40	33.3
Neutral	42	35.0
Strongly Agree	12	10.0
Agree	21	17.5
Total	120	100.0



Table 6.1.28 shows the parents check behavior and activities of their children. Majority of respondents were Neutral about it. 4.2% were strongly disagreed with the frequency of 5, 33.3% respondents were disagreed with the frequency of 40, while 35.0% were neutral with the frequency of 42, 10.2% respondents were strongly agree with the frequency of 12 and remaining 17.5% respondents were agree with the frequency of 21 regarding this statement. The percentage of parents who have no check on behavior and activities of respondents was higher because their parents never gave time or attention to children's life.

**Table 6.1.29 Parents make their children feel ashamed in front of other family members whenever they commit any mistake**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	15	12.5
Disagree	15	12.5
Neutral	16	13.3
Strongly Agree	48	40.0
Agree	26	21.7
Total	120	100.0

Table 6.1.29 indicates the parents feel ashamed to their children in front of other family members. Majority of respondents were Disagree about it. Percentage of above data were follows: Strongly Disagree 12.5%, Disagree 12.5% Neutral 13.3%, Strongly Agree 40.0% and Agree 21.7%. The ratio of respondents parents who make them feel ashamed of their selves in front of other family members whenever they commit any mistake was higher because their parents thought that its a best way to make children away from mistakes.

**Table 6.1.30 Parents always try to discipline their children according to their own harsh rules and regulations**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	10	8.3
Disagree	10	8.3
Neutral	29	24.2
Strongly Agree	25	20.8
Agree	46	38.3
Total	120	100.0

Above table shows how much parents treat their children according to their own rules and regulations. Majority of respondents were Agree about it. 8.3% were strongly disagree, 8.3% replied they are disagreed, 24.2% were neutral about it, 20.8% were strongly agree and 38.3% were agree. The frequency of parents who always try to discipline respondents according to their own harsh rules and regulations was higher because most of parents believe that their own rules and regulations are better for behavioral development.

**Table 6.1.31 Parents encourage their children to pursue activities of their interest**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	28	23.3
Disagree	32	26.7
Neutral	24	20.0
Strongly Agree	18	15.0
Agree	18	15.0
Total	120	100.0

Above table shows how much parents encourage their children according to pursue activities of their interest. Majority of respondents were Disagree about it. 23.3% were strongly disagreed with the frequency of 28, 26.7% respondents were disagreed with the frequency of 32, while 20.0% were neutral with the frequency of 24, 15.0% respondents were strongly agree with the frequency of 18 and remaining 15.0% respondents were agree with the frequency of 18 regarding this statement. The percentage of parents who never encourage respondents to pursue activities of their interest was higher because most of parents believe childrens waste time if they are allowed to pursue activities of their interest.

**Table 6.1.32 Parents often investigate their children about the pocket money they spent**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	8	6.7
Disagree	17	14.2
Neutral	23	19.2
Strongly Agree	34	28.3
Agree	38	31.7
Total	120	100.0

Above table shows how much parents investigate from their children about the pocket money they spent. Majority of respondents were Agree about it. Percentage of above data were follows: Strongly Disagree 6.7%, Disagree 14.2%, Neutral 19.2%, Strongly Agree 28.3% and Agree 31.7%. The ratio of parents who often investigate respondents about the pocket money they spent was higher because their parents thought thay children wasted money on useless things and activities.

**Table 6.1.33 Parents also monitor their children behavior regarding their gender roles and responsibilities**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	16	13.3
Disagree	20	16.7
Neutral	25	20.8
Strongly Agree	20	16.7
Agree	39	32.5
Total	120	100.0

Table 6.1.33 shows how much parents monitor their children behavior according to their gender role and responsibilities. Majority of respondents were Agree about it. 13.3% were strongly disagree, 16.7% replied they are disagreed, 20.8% were neutral about it, 16.7% were strongly agree and 32.5% were agree. Majority of the respondents were agreed about the statement. The frequency of parents who monitor respondents behavior regarding their gender roles and responsibilities was higher because they might believe that there lies huge gender difference.

**Table 6.1.34 Parents encourage verbal give and take whenever they feel that their rules and restrictions are unreasonable**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	26	21.7
Disagree	35	29.2
Neutral	25	20.8
Strongly Agree	11	9.2
Agree	23	19.2
Total	120	100.0

Above table shows how much parents encourage verbal and take whenever their children seem their parent's rules and restrictions are unreasonable. Majority of respondents were Disagree about it. 21.7% were strongly disagreed with the frequency of 26, 29.2% respondents were disagreed with the frequency of 35, while 20.8% were neutral with the frequency of 25, 9.2% respondents were strongly agree with the frequency of 11 and remaining 19.2% respondents were agree with the frequency of 23 regarding this statement. The percentage of parents who never encourage verbal give and take whenever respondents feel that their rules and restrictions are unreasonable was because most of parents gave priority and importance to their own rules and regulations to control childrens.

**Table 6.1.35 Parents feel that in a well-run home the children should have their way in the family as often parents do**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	19	15.8
Disagree	42	35.0
Neutral	18	15.0
Strongly Agree	16	13.3
Agree	25	20.8
Total	120	100.0

Table 6.1.35 shows how much parents feel that in a well-run home respondent should have their own way in the family as often parents do. treat their children according to their own rules and regulations. Majority of respondents were Disagree about it. Percentage of above data were follows: Strongly Disagree 15.8%, Disagree 35.0%, Neutral 15.0%, Strongly Agree 13.3% and Agree 20.8%. The ratio of parents who never feel that in a well-run home the respondents should have their way in the family as often parents do was higher

because most of parents believe that their are authority of family and childrens should live as their parents do.

**Table 6.1.36 When children show poor performance in educational achievements, parents get angry and make their life miserable**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Disagree	12	10.0
Neutral	32	26.7
Strongly Agree	30	25.0
Agree	46	38.3
Total	120	100.0

Table shows how much parents get angry when respondents show poor performance in educational achievements. Majority of respondents were Agree about it. There were no respondents with strongly disagree about this statement. 10.0% replied they are disagreed, 26.7% were neutral about it, 25.0% were strongly agree and 38.3% were agree. Majority of the respondents were Disagree about the statement. The frequency of parents who got angry and make respondents life miserable whenever they show poor performance in educational achievement was higher because most of parents take it as insult in society. So, punish their childrens for good result.

**Table 6.1.37 Parents have significance influence on respondent's behavioral development**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Disagree	13	10.8
Neutral	26	21.7
Strongly Agree	30	25.0
Agree	51	42.5
Total	120	100.0

Table 6.1.37 shows how much parents have significance influence on their children behavioral development. Majority of respondents were Agree about it. There were no respondents with strongly disagree about this statement. 10.8% were disagreed with the frequency of 13, 21.7% respondents were neutral with the frequency of 26, while 25.0% were strongly agree with the frequency of 30 and remaining 42.5% respondents were agreed with the frequency of 51 regarding this statement. Parents have significance influence on respondents behavioral development he frequent of respondents who thought that their parents have significant influence on their behavior was higher because most of respondents understand that their parents influence their behavior.

**Table 6.1.38 When parents harshly treat their children, they get worried and depressed**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	3	2.5
Disagree	20	16.7
Neutral	16	13.3
Strongly Agree	37	30.8
Agree	44	36.7
Total	120	100.0

Table 6.1.38 shows how much parents treat their children harshly and they get worried. Majority of respondents were Agree about it. Percentage of above data were follows: Strongly Disagree 2.5%, Disagree 16.7%, Neutral 13.3%, Strongly Agree 30.8% and Agree 36.7%. The percentage of respondents who got worried when their parents harshly treat them was higher because they couldn't bear rude behavior of their parents.

**Table 6.1.39 Respondents motivated towards heaving a positive attitude by their parents**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	1	.8
Disagree	44	36.7
Neutral	44	36.7
Strongly Agree	4	3.3
Agree	27	22.5
Total	120	100.0

Table 6.1.39 indicates that respondents were motivated towards having a positive attitude by their parents. Majority of respondents were Disagree and Neutral about it. Percentage of above data were follows: Strongly Disagree 0.8%, Disagree 36.7%, Neutral 36.7%, Strongly Agree 3.3% and Agree 22.5%. The ratio of respondents who were never motivated towards heaving positive attitude by their parents was higher because their parents asked them for wrong deeds to others.

**Table 6.1.40 Respondents satisfied with their parental style of upbringing**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	27	22.5
Disagree	52	43.3
Neutral	21	17.5
Strongly Agree	12	10.0
Agree	8	6.7
Total	120	100.0



Table 6.1.40 shows how much respondents satisfied with their parental style of upbringing. Majority of respondents were Disagree about it. Percentage of above data were follows: Strongly Disagree 22.5%, Disagree 43.3%, Neutral 17.5%, Strongly Agree 10.0% and Agree 6.7%. The frequency of respondents who were not satisfied with their parental style of upbringing was higher because most of the respondents were brought up with authoritarian parents with strict manner.

**Table 6.1.41 Parents are happy with respondent’s behavior**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	24	20.0
Disagree	53	44.2
Neutral	15	12.5
Strongly Agree	9	7.5
Agree	19	15.8
Total	120	100.0

Table 6.1.41 indicates how much parents are happy with their children behavior. 20.0% were strongly disagree, 44.2% replied they are disagreed, 12.5% were neutral about it, 7.5% were strongly agree and 15.8% were agree. Majority of the respondents were Disagree about the statement. The ratio of parents who were not happy with respondents behavior was higher then others because most of the parents believe their childrend couldn't be able to perform pisitive and better attitude in life. So they don't have Internet on their childrens.

**Table 6.1.42 Respondent’s feel there is a communication gap between me and my parents**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	20	16.7
Disagree	14	11.7
Neutral	8	6.7
Strongly Agree	49	40.8
Agree	29	24.2
Total	120	100.0

Table 6.1.42 presents how much respondents feel there is a communication gap between me and my parents. 16.7% were strongly disagreed with the frequency of 20, 11.7% respondents were disagreed with the frequency of 14, while 6.7% were neutral with the frequency of 8, 40.8% respondents were strongly agree with the frequency of 49 and remaining 24.2% respondents were agree with the frequency of 29 regarding this statement. The percentage of respondents who feel there is a communication gap between me and my parents was higher then other because most of the parents don't have time to share things or to communicate with their childrens.

**Table 6.1.43 Respondents used to share all their problems with parents**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	15	12.5
Disagree	51	42.5
Neutral	39	32.5
Agree	15	12.5
Total	120	100.0

Table 6.1.43 shows how much respondents share all their problems to their parents. Majority of respondents were Disagree about it. There were no respondents with strongly agree about this statement. Percentage of above data were follows: Strongly Disagree 12.5%, Disagree 42.5%, Neutral 32.5% and Agree 12.5%. The ratio of respondents who don't use to share all of their problems with their parents was higher than others because their parents never allowed them to communicate with them friendly.

**Table 6.1.44 Children prefer to spend their free time with friends rather than parents in a stressful situation**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	2	1.7
Disagree	16	13.3
Neutral	38	31.7
Strongly Agree	36	30.0
Agree	28	23.3
Total	120	100.0

Table 6.1.44 indicates how much respondents prefer to spend free time with their friends rather than parents in a stressful situation. 1.7% were strongly disagree, 13.3% replied they are disagreed, 31.7% were neutral about it, 30.0% were strongly agree and 23.3% were agree. Majority of the respondents were neutral about the statement. The frequency of respondents who prefer to spend their free time with their friends rather than their parents in a stressful situation was high because most of the parents never pay attention to the problems of their childrens

**Table 6.1.45 Respondents fully try to obey parents' rules and regulations**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	9	7.5
Disagree	28	23.3
Neutral	22	18.3
Strongly Agree	25	20.8
Agree	36	30.0
Total	120	100.0

Table 6.1.45 presents how much respondents try to obey their parent's rules and regulations. 7.5% were strongly disagreed with the frequency of 9, 23.3% respondents were disagreed with the frequency of 28, while 18.3% were neutral with the frequency of 22, 20.8% respondents were strongly agree with the frequency of 25 and remaining 30.0% respondents were agree with the frequency of 36 regarding this statement. The percentage of respondents who fully try to obey their parents' rules and regulations was higher because most of the respondents afraid from their parents.

**Table 6.1.46 Parent's unkind behavior often urges their children to be a bad person**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	16	13.3
Disagree	17	14.2
Neutral	19	15.8
Strongly Agree	21	17.5
Agree	47	39.2
Total	120	100.0

Table 6.1.46 shows how much parents unkind behavior often urges their children to be a bad person. Majority of respondents were Disagree about it.

Percentage of above data were follows: Strongly Disagree 13.3%, Disagree 14.2%, Neutral 15.8%, Strongly Agree 17.5% and Agree 39.2%. The ratio of respondents whose parents' unkind behavior often urges them to be a bad person was higher then other sides because most of the respondents were brought up with harsh treatment. So the get depressed and feel bad.

**Table 6.1.47 Respondents get disturbed from their daily routine work when parents rebuke on them**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	6	5.0
Disagree	8	6.7
Neutral	32	26.7
Strongly Agree	33	27.5
Agree	41	34.2
Total	120	100.0

Table 6.1.47 presents how much respondents get disturbed from their daily routine work when their parents rebuke on them. 5.0% were strongly disagree, 6.7% replied they are disagreed, 26.7% were neutral about it, 27.5% were strongly agree and 34.2% were agree. Majority of the respondents were Agree about the statement. The percentage of respondents who get disturb from their daily routine work when their parents rebuked on them was higher because most of the parents tried to treat their children harshly. So children got disturb.

**Table 6.1.48 Whenever children get punished by parents, they try to share it with friends**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	14	11.7
Disagree	19	15.8
Neutral	32	26.7
Strongly Agree	32	26.7
Agree	23	19.2
Total	120	100.0

Table 6.1.48 indicates how much respondents try to share with their friends whenever they get punished by their parents. 11.7% were strongly disagreed with the frequency of 14, 15.8% respondents were disagreed with the frequency of 19, while 26.7% were neutral with the frequency of 32, 26.7% respondents were strongly agree with the frequency of 32 and remaining 19.2% respondents were agree with the frequency of 23 regarding this statement. The frequency of respondents who whenever get punished by their parents, they try to share it with their friends was higher because most of the children in such situation felt it easy to share their problems with friends instead of their parents.

**Table 6.1.49 Respondents hardly accept cultural norms of their family**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	2	1.7
Disagree	9	7.5
Neutral	42	35.0
Strongly Agree	35	29.2
Agree	32	26.7
Total	120	100.0

Table 6.1.49 shows how much respondents hardly accept cultural norms of their family. Majority of respondents were Neutral about it. Percentage of above data were follows: Strongly Disagree 1.7%, Disagree 7.5%, Neutral 35.0%, Strongly Agree 29.2% and Agree 26.7%. The ratio of respondents who hardly accept cultural norms of their family was higher because the old family cultural norms don't met with the changes of modern culture so, it become difficult for children to met their parents expectations.

**Table 6.1.50 Children show interest and efforts in their studies**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	2	1.7
Disagree	8	6.7
Neutral	31	25.8
Strongly Agree	20	16.7
Agree	59	49.2
Total	120	100.0

Table 6.1.50 presents how much respondents shows interest and efforts in their studies. 1.7% were strongly disagree, 6.7% replied they are disagreed, 25.8% were neutral about it, 16.7% were strongly agree and 49.2% were agree. Majority of the respondents were agreed about the statement. The percentage of respondents who show interest and efforts in their studies was higher because they wanted to secure good grades in order to make their parents happy and proud.

**Table 6.1.51 Parents are aware of their children likes and dislikes**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	18	15.0
Disagree	46	38.3
Neutral	28	23.3
Strongly Agree	16	13.3
Agree	12	10.0
Total	120	100.0

Table 6.1.51 indicates how much parents are aware of their children likes and dislikes. 15.0% were strongly disagreed with the frequency of 18, 38.3% respondents were disagreed with the frequency of 46, while 23.3% were neutral with the frequency of 28, 13.3% respondents were strongly agree with the frequency of 16 and remaining 10.0% respondents were agree with the frequency of 12 regarding this statement. The frequency of parents who were not aware of respondents likes and dislikes was higher because most of the parents never come close to their children and their lied a huge communication gap between them.

**Table 6.1.52 Children often feel bounded in their own home**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	4	3.3
Disagree	16	13.3
Neutral	25	20.8
Strongly Agree	26	21.7
Agree	49	40.8
Total	120	100.0

Table 6.1.52 shows how much respondents feel bounded in their own home. Majority of respondents were Agree about it. Percentage of above data were



follows: Strongly Disagree 3.3%, Disagree 13.3%, Neutral 20.8%, Strongly Agree 21.7% and Agree 40.8%. The ratio of respondents who often feel bounded in their own home was higher because their family environment was to stricter than other.

**Table 6.1.53 Children feel ashamed whenever they disobey their parents**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	14	11.7
Disagree	13	10.8
Neutral	25	20.8
Strongly Agree	23	19.2
Agree	45	37.5
Total	120	100.0

Table 6.1.53 presents how much respondents feel ashamed whenever they disobey their parents. 11.7% were strongly disagree, 10.8% replied they are disagreed, 20.8% were neutral about it, 19.2% were strongly agree and 37.5% were agree. Majority of the respondents were Neutral about the statement. The percentage of respondents who feel ashamed of their selves whenever they disobey their parents was higher because they never wanted to disobey or insult their parents.

**Table 6.1.54 Respondents totally want to have their own rules for their life**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	4	3.3
Disagree	15	12.5
Neutral	32	26.7
Strongly Agree	31	25.8
Agree	38	31.7
Total	120	100.0

Table 6.1.54 indicates how much respondents totally want to have their own rules for their life. 3.3% were strongly disagreed with the frequency of 4, 12.5% respondents were disagreed with the frequency of 15, while 26.7% were neutral with the frequency of 32, 25.8% respondents were strongly agree with the frequency of 31 and remaining 31.7% respondents were agree with the frequency of 38 regarding this statement. The frequency of respondents who totally want to have their own rules for their life was higher because they felt uneasy with the old and strict rules set by their authoritarian parents.

**Table 6.1.55 Respondents use to introduce their friends to their parents**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	11	9.2
Disagree	49	40.8
Neutral	31	25.8
Strongly Agree	4	3.3
Agree	25	20.8
Total	120	100.0

Table 6.1.55 shows how much respondents use to introduce their friends to their parents. Majority of respondents were Disagree about it. Percentage of above data were follows: Strongly Disagree 9.2%, Disagree 40.8%, Neutral 25.8%, Strongly Agree 3.3% and Agree 20.8%. The ratio of respondents never use to introduce their friends to their parents was higher because they afraid from their parents.

**Table 6.1.56 Respondents are conscious about their gender-based responsibilities and duties**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	2	1.7
Disagree	24	20.0
Neutral	30	25.0
Strongly Agree	24	20.0
Agree	40	33.3
Total	120	100.0

Table 6.1.56 presents how much respondents conscious about their gender-based responsibilities and duties. 1.7% were strongly disagree, 20.0% replied they are disagreed, 25.0% were neutral about it, 20.0% were strongly agree and 33.3% were agree. Majority of the respondents were agreed about the statement. The percentage of respondents who were conscious about their gender-based responsibilities and duties was higher because they were responsible for their deeds.

**Table 6.1.57 Respondents are ran away from house**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Never	83	69.2
1-3 times	30	25.0
3-5 times	7	5.8
Total	120	100.0

Table 6.1.57 indicates how much respondents ran away from house. 69.2% were never run away from house with the frequency of 83, 25.0% respondents were running away from house 1-3 times with the frequency of 30, while 5.8% were ran away from house 3-5 times with the frequency of 7. Respondents ran away from house because they get disturb by the rude behavior of their parents.

**Table 6.1.58 Respondents beaten up anyone for some purpose**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Never	40	33.3
1-3 times	52	43.3
3-5 times	22	18.3
More than 5 times	6	5.0
Total	120	100.0

Table 6.1.58 shows how much respondents beaten up anyone for some purpose. Majority of respondents were 1-3 times beaten up anybody. Percentage of above data were follows: Never 33.3%, 1-3 times 43.3%, 3-5 times 18.3% and more than 5 times 5.0%. Respondents tried to beaten up someone purpose because they get frustrated by the stricter attitude of their parents.

**Table 6.1.59 Respondents tried to use weapons to kill someone**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Never	85	70.8
1-3 times	26	21.7
3-5 times	7	5.8
More than 5 times	2	1.7
Total	120	100.0

Table 6.1.59 presents how much respondents tried to use weapons to kill someone. 70.8% were never used weapon, 21.7% used weapon 1-3 times, 5.8% replied 3-5 times, 1.7% were used weapon more than 5 times. Majority of the respondents were never used weapons to kill someone. Respondents tried to use weapons to kill someone because they got angry due to their authoritarian parents.

**Table 6.1.60 Respondents arrested by police**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Never	104	86.7
1-3 times	14	11.7
3-5 times	2	1.7
Total	120	100.0

Table 6.1.60 indicates how much respondents been arrested by police. 86.7% were never arrested by police with the frequency of 104, 11.7% respondents were arrested by police 1-3 times with the frequency of 14, while 1.7% were arrested by police 3-5 times with the frequency of 2. Respondents get attested by police due tou their deviant activities.

**Table 6.1.61 Respondents consumed alcohol under the age of 21**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Never	101	84.2
1-3 times	17	14.2
3-5 times	1	.8
More than 5 times	1	.8
Total	120	100.0

Table 6.1.61 shows how much respondents consumed alcohol under the age of 21. Majority of respondents were never consumed alcohol. Percentage of above data were follows: Never 84.2%, 1-3 times 14.2%, 3-5 times 0.8% and more than 5 times 0.8%. Respondents consumed alcohol under age of 21 because they get involved in bad company.

**Table 6.1.62 Respondents ran away from school**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Never	68	56.7
1-3 times	24	20.0
3-5 times	21	17.5
More than 5 times	7	5.8
Total	120	100.0

Table 6.1.62 presents how much respondents ran away from school. 56.7% were never run away from school, 20.0% ran 1-3 times, 17.5% replied 3-5 times, 5.8% were ran away from school more than 5 times. Majority of the respondents were never running away from school. Respondents ran away from school because they get disturb when they feel that their parents threatened them for having good behavior.

**Table 6.1.63 Respondents gone out with friends without parent's permission**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Never	50	41.7
1-3 times	24	20.0
3-5 times	20	16.7
More than 5 times	26	21.6
Total	120	100.0

Table 6.1.63 indicates how much respondents gone out with their friends without their parent's permission. 41.7% were never gone out with friends without parents' permission with the frequency of 50, 20.0% respondents were gone out with friends without parents' permission 1-3 times with the frequency of 24, while 16.7% were gone out with friends without parents' permission 3-5

times with the frequency of 20 and remaining 21.6% were gone out with friend without parent's permission more than 5 times with the frequency of 26. Respondents gone out with friends without your parents' permission because their parents never trusted them to go out on picnic.

**Table 6.1.64 Respondents tried to commit suicide**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Never	53	44.2
1-3 times	46	38.3
3-5 times	12	10.0
More than 5 times	9	7.5
Total	120	100.0

Table 6.1.64 shows how much respondents tried to commit suicide. Majority of respondents were never tried to commit suicide. Percentage of above data were follows: Never 44.2%, 1-3 times 38.3%, 3-5 times 10.0% and more than 5 times 7.5%. Respondents tried to commit suicide when ever they were overruled by authoritarian patents.

**Table 6.1.65 Respondents smoked**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Never	48	40.0
1-3 times	33	27.5
3-5 times	10	8.3
More than 5 times	29	24.2
Total	120	100.0

Table 6.1.65 presents how much respondents smoked. 40.0% were never used smoked, 27.5% used weapon 1-3 times, 8.3% replied 3-5 times, 24.2% were smoked more than 5 times. Majority of the respondents were never smoked.

Respondents smoked because they get frustrated from strict environment of house and used to live with friends and sometimes alone.

**Table 6.1.66 Respondents stolen something like money**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Never	53	44.2
1-3 times	54	45.0
3-5 times	12	10.0
More than 5 times	1	.8
Total	120	100.0

Table 6.1.66 indicates how much respondents stolen something like money. 44.2% were never stolen something with the frequency of 53, 45.0% respondents were stolen something 1-3 times with the frequency of 54, while 10.0% were stolen something 3-5 times with the frequency of 12 and remaining 0.8% were stolen something more than 5 times with the frequency of 1. Respondents tried to stole money because their parents never properly give them pocket money in daily routine.

**Table 6.1.67 Respondents tried to insult their parents**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Never	40	33.3
1-3 times	35	29.2
3-5 times	38	31.7
More than 5 times	7	5.8
Total	120	100.0

Table 6.1.67 shows how much respondents tried to insult their parents. Majority of respondents were never tried to insult their parents. Percentage of above data were follows: Never 33.3%, 1-3 times 29.2%, 3-5 times 31.7%, more than 5



times 5.8%. Most of respondents tried to insult their parents because parents try to deal them strictly.

**Table 6.1.68 Respondents thrown objects on people or parents**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Never	56	46.7
1-3 times	39	32.5
3-5 times	18	15.0
More than 5 times	7	5.8
Total	120	100.0

Table 6.1.68 presents how much respondents thrown objects on people or parents. 46.7% were never thrown objects, 32.5% thrown objects 1-3 times, 15.0% thrown objects 3-5 times, 5.8% were thrown objects more than 5 times. Majority of the respondents were never thrown objects on people or parents. Some respondents tried to thrown objects on people or parents in anger.

**Table 6.1.69 Respondents involved in gang fight**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Never	86	71.7
1-3 times	17	14.2
3-5 times	6	5.0
More than 5 times	11	9.2
Total	120	100.0

Table 6.1.69 indicates how much respondents been involved in gang fights. 71.7% were never involved in gang fight with the frequency of 86, 14.2% respondents were involved in gang fight 1-3 times with the frequency of 17, while 5.0% were involved in gang fight 3-5 times with the frequency of 6 and remaining 9.2% were involved in gang fight more than 5 times with the frequency of 11. Respondents get involved in gang fight because of depression.

**Table 6.1.70 Respondents used force to get money from their friends or parents**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Never	62	51.7
1-3 times	30	25.0
3-5 times	20	16.7
More than 5 times	8	6.7
Total	120	100.0

Table 6.1.70 shows how much respondents used force to get money from their friends or parents. Majority of respondents were never used force to get money. Percentage of above data were follows: Never 51.7%, 1-3 times 25.0%, 3-5 times 16.7%, more than 5 times 6.7%. Respondents also tried to get money from parents by forcing them because their parents forbidden them.

**Table 6.1.71 Respondents skipped classes without excuse**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Never	21	17.5
1-3 times	25	20.8
3-5 times	17	14.2
More than 5 times	57	47.5
Total	120	100.0

Table 6.1.71 presents how much respondents skipped classes without excuse. 17.5% were skipped classes without excuses, 20.8% skipped classes 1-3 times, 14.2% replied 3-5 times, 47.5% were skipped classes more than 5 times. Majority of the respondents were skipped classes more than 5 times. Respondents tried to skip classes without excuse because of losing interest in studies due to having depression.

**Table 6.1.72 Respondents sexually assaulted someone**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Never	100	83.3
1-3 times	15	12.5
3-5 times	1	.8
More than 5 times	4	3.3
Total	120	100.0

Table 6.1.72 indicates how much respondents sexually assaulted someone. 83.3% were never sexually assaulted someone with the frequency of 100, 12.5% respondents were sexually assaulted 1-3 times with the frequency of 15, while 0.8% were sexually assaulted someone 3-5 times with the frequency of 1 and remaining 3.3% were sexually assaulted someone more than 5 times with the frequency of 4. Respondents tried to sexually assaulted someone at low level in frustration.

**Table 6.1.73 Respondents lied to their parents**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Never	14	11.7
1-3 times	34	28.3
3-5 times	45	37.5
More than 5 times	27	22.5
Total	120	100.0

Table 6.1.73 shows how much respondents lied to their parents. Majority of respondents were 3-5 times lied to their parents. Percentage of above data were follows: Never 11.7%, 1-3 times 28.3%, 3-5 times 37.5%, more than 5 times 22.5%. Respondents tried to lied their parents in order to get rid from punishment and insult.

**Table 6.1.74 Respondents begged money or other things from strangers**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Never	48	40.0
1-3 times	40	33.3
3-5 times	27	22.5
More than 5 times	5	4.2
Total	120	100.0

Table 6.1.74 presents how much respondents begged money or other things from strangers. 40.0% were never begged money, 33.3% begged money 1-3 times, 22.5% replied 3-5 times, 4.2% were begged money more than 5 times. Majority of the respondents were never begged money or something. Respondents often begged money and other things from strangers in need because their parents never provide them with sufficient money.

**Table 6.1.75 Respondents verbally abuse anybody**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Never	5	4.2
1-3 times	30	25.0
3-5 times	39	32.5
More than 5 times	46	38.3
Total	120	100.0

Table 6.1.75 indicates how much respondents verbally abuse anybody. 4.2% never verbally abuse anybody with the frequency of 5, 25.0% respondents verbally abuse anybody 1-3 times with the frequency of 30, while 32.5% verbally abuse anybody 3-5 times with the frequency of 39 and remaining 38.3% verbally abuse anybody more than 5 times with the frequency of 46. Respondents verbally abuse anybody because they want to dispose their frustration on other.

## Inferential Statistics

Researcher use inferential statistics to try to infer from the sample data what the population might think. Researcher used inferential statistics to make inferences from data to more general conditions; researcher use descriptive analysis simply to describe what's going on in our data.

This test is used for the creation of inferences which determine the table statistics, it was merely used in this research for the purpose of table comparison.

## Cross Tabulation Test

Respondents motivated towards heaving a positive attitude by their parents.

\* Whenever respondents get punished by parents, they try to share it with friends.

Crosstabulation		Whenever children get punished by my parents, they try to share it with my friends.					Total
		Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Strongly Agree	Agree	
Respondent motivated towards heaving a positive attitude by their parents.	Strongly Disagree	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Disagree	5	10	7	18	4	44
	Neutral	6	8	17	7	6	44
	Strongly Agree	0	0	2	2	0	4
	Agree	3	1	6	5	12	27
	Total	14	19	32	32	23	120

The above table reveals the analogy of respondent's positive attitude by the side of their parents and whenever they punished by their parents, at what level

respondents feel better to share it with their friends. Respondents with heaving lower positive attitude by their parents are more likely to share with their friends whenever they get punished by their parents. It meant that respondents with lower level of bonding with their parents feels better to share with their friends whenever they face hurdles in life.

### Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	34.293 <sup>a</sup>	16	.005
Likelihood Ratio	34.034	16	.005
Linear-by-Linear Association	4.247	1	.039
N of Valid Cases	120		

a. 12 cells (48.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .12.

The Pearson Chi-Square value in the above table is 34.293<sup>a</sup>, Degree of Freedom is 16 and the Asymp. Sig Value is .005. It was significant because the was lower than 0.05. So, the alternate hypothesis was accepted, and the null hypothesis was rejected. The rejection of null hypothesis shows that authoritarian parenting styles during development process influence adolescent behavior.

## **Chapter No. 7**

### **DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION**

## **Discussion**

An adolescent's behavioral development outcome is determined by parenting style which any adolescent receives that's why it is necessary to understand influences of parenting style on adolescent and the patterns of interaction between them. There is very limited research on this topic area. The purpose of this study is to examine how parental influences lead to delinquent behaviors in adolescents. More specifically, this study pays attention to how parenting style (i.e. authoritarian) interacts with other variables (i.e. self-esteem, self-control, and overall life functioning) related to development of the child in producing delinquency.

The overall data presents that most of the adolescents were not satisfied with their parenting styles of upbringing having percentage of 43.3 %. This high level of dissatisfactions indicates that adolescents were not treated well and most of parents constantly and strictly guide them for behavioral development of their children's. Most of the adolescents belong to joint family system. They share strong Religious and cultural practices within family. Therefore, their parents make them follow norms and values very severely and never listen to opinion problems seriously. From self-reported data due to this strictness 38.3% adolescents tried to commit suicide about 1 to 3 times. Most of adolescents with percentage of 31.7% insulted their parents for 3 to 5 times.

Study found that most of the adolescents were guided strictly with punishment to have positive attitude and understanding for their behavioral and gender related activities. This is so because most of the adolescent's parents were teachers, so they overly try to control them. This treatment had worse effect on adolescent mind, and they get depressed by such circumstances. It is also cleared from self-reported data that 25.0% adolescents tried to run away from home about 1 to 3 times. Under this depression 14.2% young adolescents consumed alcohol underage of 21 about 1 to 3 times.



It is important to know that this miss balance of treatment was lies in the families who had high numbers of children. There were more respondents who had high number of siblings with the percentage of 37.7%. Hence; their parents were not able to treat them all equally. That's way most adolescent get frustrated by this negligence. About 37.55% adolescents lied to their parents for 3 to5 times. Most of the adolescents with the frequency of 14.4% get involved in gang fights for 1 to3 times.

From study analysis most of adolescents were closely attached with their mothers with the percentage of 68.3%. There lies communication gap and low level of attachment with father so, most of father believed that more force should be used in order to get their children to act the same way they suppose them to act. Because of this worse treatment most of adolescents about 21.7% tried to use weapon to kill someone on anger for 1 to 3 times. Such adolescents with frequency of 32.5% also had thrown objects on their parents for 1 to 3 times.

When family policy is established most of the parents never discussed the reasons behind that to their children's and never allowed them to have their own point of view about the matter. They often get angry when adolescents try to disagree with them. It shows that most of adolescents have no say in family affairs. Most of adolescents with frequency of 38.3% tried to abuse their parents and other people about more than 5 times.

The present study shows that most of the parents never gave pocket money to their children on routine basis for their basics needs. Sometimes most of the adolescents used to force their parents and friends in order to get money. From self-reported delinquency data adolescents with the frequency of 33.3% tried to begged money from strangers about 1 to 3 times. And some other adolescents about 45.0% had stolen money for 1 to 3 times. Study showed that most of parents were demanding in nature and tried to implement their own interests to

the adolescents. Such parents share high level of communication gap and remains unaware about the interests, choices and activates and daily affairs of their children's. As the result adolescents wanted to have independent life and they adopt delinquent behavior.

The existing literature showed that parenting styles plays an important role in behavioral development of childrens. Those parents whose parenting styles were cooperative and friendly with children were considered better because their childrens never felt uneasy with them. There never lied communication gap between boths of them. There children were more disciplined. On the other the children of Authoritarian parents have more chances of got depressed and could involved in unethical activities which make them deviant.

The social bond theory also indicated that those adolescents are closely attached to their parents, they were free to discuss their everyday problems and experience with their parents and they got less chances towards deliquescent behavior. While on the other hand when this bond between parents and children become weak, they can be easily trap towards delinquent behavior.

## **Conclusion**

Parents directly and indirectly affect their adolescent's behaviors. In this society family is main socializing institution. Parents influence deviant behavior in their children through their parenting techniques and the family structure. Effective monitoring and support, as well as consistent punishments are vital for developing behavior of a child.

This research was conducted to know that, how different parenting styles of authoritarian parents influence the behavior of their adolescent in the whole process of personality development and socialization. Parents play an important role in socialization of their children's. So, relationship between parents and children is key point for behavioral development of children.

As the result children shows higher depression and unethical behavior when their parents overly controlled them hence this deviant behavior pressurized the adolescent to begin deviant or continue partaking in deviant actions.

Behavioral issues among adolescents have become a universal phenomenon.

The two Major variable were exploded by the content that were parenting styles and adolescents behavior.

Study also reveal difference indicators that behavior delinquency among adolescents is increasing to high level. Such adolescents who are pressurized and depressed by the authoritarian parenting styles have high tendency towards delinquent behavior. They get involved in un ethical and illegal activities such as smoking, abuse others, consumed alcohol, run away from home or school and so on. Authoritarian parenting is a large transition that can cause adolescents to experience a low level of parental attachment and supervision, leading toward deviant behaviors. Therefore, by increasing understanding of what leads to deviance and non-deviance, the study increased available information regarding positive parenting and maladaptive behaviors.

This research can be used to benefit society in a number of ways;

This study shows that in order to decrease and control these massive problem's both parents and adolescents should recognize their responsibilities regarding their role.

It may be used to create educational programs for parents to know how large a role they

have in their children's life. They would be able to learn what parenting techniques are important. These programs could be beneficial in schools as well for developing personality and behavior of children. Schools also can offer child and a parent to work together to establish a closer bond. This closer bond

could increase self-control and decrease the probability that the adolescent will turn to deviant behaviors.

Study also revealed that it is important to explore family structure when examining the relationship between parenting and delinquency.

Preventive factors, such as use of warmth and intervention by parents and all others who work with adolescents can eventually lead to more productive members of society.

Research should be conducted in other communities to see if they influence delinquency. So, they can identify and compare different characteristics of deviant behavior if it continues into adulthood.

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## **ANNEXURE**

# **Influence of Authoritarian Parenting styles on behavior of Adolescents**

My name is **Saba Altaf**. I am a student of MSc. Sociology at Quaid-e-Azam University Islamabad. This questionnaire is designed to accomplish the necessary data. In this research the rate of influence that authoritarian parenting styles have on the behavior of adolescents is being measured through the given questionnaire. The information obtained will be used only for academic purposes. I assure you the anonymity of your identity.

## **Part 1 Demographic information**

### **1. Gender:**

- a. Male                      b. Female

### **2. Age:**

- a. 9-15                      b. 16-25                      c. More than 25

### **3. Your Educational level:**

- a. Under Matric      b. Intermediate  
c. Undergraduate      d. Graduate

### **4. Family Type:**

- a. Joint Family      b. Nuclear Family      c. Extended Family

### **5. Parental Profession:**

**Father's Profession:**

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**Mother's Profession:**

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### **6. Marital status of parents:**

- a. Married
- b. Divorced

**7. To whom you are close:**

- a. Father
- b. Mother

**8. Do you have Friends:**

- a. Yes
- b. No

**9. Number of siblings:**

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. More than 3

**10. Your family practices on the ground of:**

- a. Religion
- b. Culture
- c. Modernity
- d. Moderate

### **Part 2 Authoritarian parenting styles**

In the following section each question has five levels of satisfaction please chose the most suitable answer.

The Answer range between;

1. Strongly Disagree    2. Disagree    3. Neutral    4. Agree    5. Strongly Agree

Serial No.	Questions	1 Strongly	2 Disagree	3 Neutral	4 Strongly Agree	5 Agree

		<b>Disagree</b>				
<b>11.</b>	My parents allow me to do most of the things for myself without any directions from them					
<b>12.</b>	My parents often used to punish me for my wrong deeds or even if I didn't meet their expectations					
<b>13.</b>	My parents don't direct my behavior, activities and desire					
<b>14.</b>	My parents help me out whenever I have some kind of problem					

15.	My parents believe that more force should be used in order to get their children to act the same way they suppose them to act					
16.	My parents get angry if I try to disagree with them					
17.	When family policy is established, my parents discuss the reasons behind that policy with me					
18.	My parents constantly and strictly guide me for my behavioral development					

19.	My parents permit me to go out on a picnic with friends					
20.	My parents allow me to have my own point of view in those matters of my life which they decide for me; what should I do					
21.	My parents are closely attached with me					
22.	My parents communicate with me friendly					
23.	My parents allow me to share my daily routine problems with them					



24.	My parents use to spend their free time sitting with me					
25.	My parents fully trust my decisions when I am going to do something					
26.	My parents give me pocket money on routine basis for my basic needs					
27.	My parents have check on my behavior and activities					
28.	My parents make me feel ashamed of myself in front of other family members whenever I					

	commit any mistake					
<b>29.</b>	My parents always try to discipline me according to their own harsh rules and regulations					
<b>30.</b>	My parents encourage me to pursue activities of my interest					
<b>31.</b>	My parents often investigate me about the pocket money I spent					
<b>32.</b>	My parents also monitor my behavior regarding my gender roles and responsibilities					

33.	My parents encourage verbal give and take whenever I feel that their rules and restrictions are unreasonable					
34.	My parents feel that in a well-run home the children should have their way in the family as often parents do					
35.	When I show poor performance in educational achievements, my parents get angry and make my life miserable					

**Part 3 Behavior of Adolescent**

Serial No.	Questions	1 Strongly Disagree	2 Disagree	3 Neutral	4 Strongly Agree	5 Agree
36.	Parents have significance influence on my behavioral development					
37.	When my parents harshly treat me, I get worried and depressed					
38.	I am motivated towards heaving a positive attitude by my parents					
39.	I am satisfied with my parental style of upbringing					

40.	My parents are happy with my behavior					
41.	I feel there is a communication gap between me and my parents					
42.	I use to share all of my problems with my parents					
43.	I prefer to spend my free time with my friends rather than my parents in a stressful situation					
44.	I fully try to obey my parents' rules and regulations					
45.	Parents' unkind behavior often					

	urges me to be a bad person					
46.	I get disturbed from my daily routine work when my parents rebuke on me					
47.	Whenever I get punished by my parents, I try to share it with my friends					
48.	I hardly accept cultural norms of my family					
49.	I show interest and efforts in my studies					
50.	My parents are aware of my likes and dislikes					
51.	I often feel bounded in my own home					
52.	I feel ashamed of myself					

	whenever I disobey my parents					
53.	I totally want to have my own rules for my life					
54.	I use to introduce my friends to my parents					
55.	I am conscious about my gander-based responsibilities and duties					

### **Part 4 Self-reported Delinquency**

In the following section each question has four levels of satisfaction please chose the most suitable answer.

The Answer range between;

- 1.** Never    **2.** 1-3 times    **3.** 3-5 times    **4.** More than 5 times

How many times in the last years have you:

Serial No.	Questions	1 Never	2	3	4
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			<b>1-3 times</b>	<b>3-5 times</b>	<b>More than 5 times</b>
<b>56.</b>	Ran away from house				
<b>57.</b>	Beaten up anyone for some purpose				
<b>58.</b>	Tried to use weapons to kill someone				
<b>59.</b>	Been arrested by police				
<b>60.</b>	Consumed alcohol under the age of 21				
<b>61.</b>	Ran away from school				
<b>62.</b>	Gone out with friends without your parents' permission				
<b>63.</b>	Tried to commit suicide				
<b>64.</b>	Smoked				
<b>65.</b>	Stolen something like money				
<b>66.</b>	Seen any of your friend ever being arrested				
<b>67.</b>	Tried to insult your parents				
<b>68.</b>	Thrown objects on people or parents				
<b>69.</b>	Been involved in gang fight				
<b>70.</b>	Used force to get money from your friends or parents				



71.	Skipped classes without excuse				
72.	Sexually assaulted someone				
73.	Lied to your parents				
74.	Begged money or other things from strangers				
75.	Verbally abuse anybody				