

Parenting Styles and Children Behaviour among Adolescents in Kisoro Municipality, Kisoro District, Uganda.

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Abstract: *The study established the effect of parenting styles on children behaviours among adolescents in Kisoro District. It was guided by objectives which were; to establish the effect of authoritarian parenting style on children behaviour among adolescents in Kisoro Municipality, to assess the effect of permissive parenting style on children behaviour among adolescents in Kisoro Municipality and to identify the effect of authoritative parenting on children behaviour among adolescents in Kisoro Municipality. The study advocated using a cross-sectional research design, which was supported by mixed methods approach. A sample size of 379 participants who were chosen using simple random and purposive sampling was used in the study. Questionnaires and interviews were used to collect data and Statistical Package for Social Sciences version 22.0 was used to conduct the descriptive and inferential statistics during data analysis. The results showed a correlation coefficient of $r=.994^{**}$, indicating a positive but statistically significant relationship between authoritarian parenting style and adolescents' behavior. The correlation findings showed that permissive parenting has a high positive significant relationship with adolescent children's behavior (.905^{**}). Results showed that there was a statistically significant association between authoritative parenting and adolescents' behavior in Kisoro Municipality, as indicated by the Pearson correlation coefficient r of .934^{**}. The study came to the conclusion that adolescents' behavior in Kisoro Municipality had a substantial favorable association with an authoritarian parenting style. In Kisoro Municipality, children's behavior during adolescence had a substantial favorable link with permissive parenting. According to the study findings, authoritative parenting and adolescent behaviour in Kisoro Municipality have a significant relationship. The study recommended that parents in Kisoro Municipality should encourage their children to talk about their feelings and problems, explain their expectations to their children, and consider their children's preferences. They should practice authoritative parenting style alongside other strategies in order to promote positive parenting of children. The study recommended that the stakeholders should work towards mitigating the negative effects of permissive parenting style taking it in mind that permissive parenting style makes children do what they are not supposed to do due to too much freedom. The study also recommended that parents should always urge their children to attend church, learn Christian values from religious authorities and take those authorities' opinions into consideration when making decisions. Parents shouldn't physically abuse their kids because doing so would teach them negative behavior. To stop children from committing crimes and identifying themselves with illegal behavior, there should be a decrease in physical punishment and constant parental involvement with children.*

Keywords: Parenting Styles, Children Behaviour, Adolescents, Authoritarian parenting, Permissive Parenting, Authoritative Parenting

INTRODUCTION

Historical Background

Since prehistoric days, parental responsibilities have changed, indicating alterations to family systems. The "Paterfamilias" figure served as the Roman era's representation of the family paradigm. However, a transition that was defined by the division of family responsibilities occurred around the end of the Middle Ages. The father was excluded from the education of the young preadolescent kid, which was the entire duty of the mother, because the society was characterized by the clear division of men and women. Additionally, the parental image tended to wane from its previous strength. However, the child joined the adulthood as soon as he or she was able to function without their nurse. The sense of childhood first appeared in the sixteenth and seventeenth century (Maccoby and Martin 2013). Due to a new perspective on children during the Renaissance, paternal feelings gained new significance. Children were seen as having more value by their parents, who began showering them with affection. Boys attended college in the lower and middle classes, whereas in the peasants, children interact with adults to learn. The educational system continued to overlook girls.

Since the 1970s, parenting styles have been extensively researched. The emotional environment of parent-child contact can be compared to a parenting style; this environment can be deduced from the way parents interact, communicate, discipline, support, and relate to their children. Parenting practices are the individual variations of parenting behaviors within these essential elements; parenting style is the overarching tone or theme that permeates all of these interactions (Darling, 2010). One of the pioneers in

arranging and categorizing parental actions was Schaefer (1965). Schaefer addressed the concepts of severe and flexible behavior regulation, approving and rejecting behavior, psychological control, and autonomy (1965).

In most African traditions, parents are more likely to be preoccupied with other tasks than to properly raise their children, which frequently leaves many kids growing up without their parents' undivided attention (Steinberg, 2010). Children's later development is impacted by the phenomena, and as a result, they may acquire low self-esteem and lack of self-assurance. According to Maccoby and Martin (2013), parents will occasionally support their kids' interests. Children also struggle to distinguish between good and wrong. Thus, the style of parenting used during the pre-adolescent stage has a significant impact on the behavior of the child. Pre-adolescents continue to exhibit unethical social behaviors that are ascribed to the parenting approach they experienced, despite the number of pamphlets, magazines, parenting books, support groups, and self-help parent organizations in Kenya, and particularly in Kiambu County.

Over 97 percent of Ugandan youngsters have been found to be lacking in the basic parental care (Eremu, 2015). This discovery, according to Atwikirize (2011), was in line with the findings of Rutare's paper from 1999, which showed that teenagers struggle to forge an identity apart from that of their parents. Rutare discovered that the Ugandan society is undergoing significant change and that the style of parenting that were effective 50 years ago would not be useful today. There is a shift taking place between conventional style of parenting and western parenting styles, and there is currently no definite pattern. Because the necessary adjustments for a changing society have not been made, modifications in the style of parenting and supervision, such as housemaids taking the place of mothers, appear to have had an impact on adolescents' sexual behavior.

Theoretical Perspective

The Baumrind theory, which was developed by Baumrind in 1966, served as the foundation for this study. Baumrind noted that kids showed distinctly different kinds of behavior. She added that each sort of conduct was closely related with distinct kind of parenting. Baumrind placed these parents into two dimensions that are attentiveness and demandingness. She further divided the three parenting philosophies into authoritative, high-receptivity, and high-demanding styles. This style is excelled at preventing risky behaviors in adolescents and cultivating competence. Whereas the permissive style is characterized by high receptivity and low demandingness, the authoritarian style has low receptivity and high overprotective (Doinita & Maria, 2015). Neglectful parents let their kids engage in things without worrying about what they're doing.

These mothers and fathers have very low levels of involvement and are not very rigorous with their children, which leads to risky behavior. According to Baumrind's theory, there is a direct correlation between parenting practices and how kids behave. Child development and outcomes can vary depending on parenting practices.

Conceptual Background

The method of encouraging and supporting a child's physical, emotional, social, and intellectual development from childhood to adulthood is known as parenting in humans (Martinez, 2017). This study only takes into account the three primary parenting approaches that developmental psychologist Diana Baumrind stressed in her article Darling (2019). Baum garten (1988) first distinguished between authoritarian, negligent, and permissive parenting styles when it came to early child development (indulgent).

According to Darling (2019), too severe (authoritarian) parents are strict, offer structured surroundings, enforce rigorous norms, and are less sensitive to their children's changing needs. Such parents have an authoritative and directive style when disciplining their kids.

Parents that are excessively indulgent are gentle, child-focused, and unchallenging. They don't set expectations or a clear structure, and they are inconsistent in doing so. Children with permissive parents typically struggle in school academically and behaviorally, but they exhibit stronger social skills and have lower depression rates (Darling, 2019).

Parents that are excessively indulgent are gentle, child-focused, and undemanding. They don't set expectations or a clear structure, and they are inconsistent in doing so. Children with permissive parents typically do poorly in school in terms of academic performance and behavior, but they exhibit stronger social skills and have lower depression rates (Darli). Children's actions and reactions are a result of their feelings, needs, and emotions. Every action has a purpose and is directly related to our feelings and thoughts. We consider kids to be "well behaved" when they are perceived as having good manners, being able to share with others, and following directions.

We label youngsters as "bold" or "bad behaved" when they have tantrums, yell and stomp their feet, hit out at others, or hurl items. There are behaviors that are undesirable, but there is no such thing as a "bad" child. Children's behavior has meaning because, like adults, it is an expression of the emotion they are experiencing at the time (Bernardos, 2019).

Contextual Background

Adolescents deal with a variety of issues that could seriously harm their psychological health. It is crucial for adolescents to be in a mentally healthy state in order to accomplish their life objectives and succeed in school (Turashvili and Japaridze, 2012). Self-esteem, happy emotions, fulfillment, lack of suicidal thoughts, self-control, social protection, lack of tension, and general effectiveness are all aspects of mental well-being.

According to a study done in Uganda by Basangwa (2014), peer pressure and inadequate parental supervision are to blame for the high prevalence of teenage disorders. Peers influence adolescents' behavior, and parents rarely intervene to rein in their actions or behaviors. Another study on parenting practices in three districts of Uganda was conducted by Booth, Mugumya, Ritterbusch, Wanican, Bangirana, Pizatella, Busi, and Meyer (2017). They found that aspects of neglect and exploitation were key elements of hurtful parenting, such as not investing in children's education and not being a positive role model. These researches emphasized how important parental involvement in children's education is for their academic achievement and how important it is for parents to be involved in their children's academic endeavors.

Despite several family initiatives designed to encourage adolescents, many nevertheless engage in negative behaviors. As a result, there are more crimes, more drug users, and more fatalities. Other teenagers have even participated in antisocial behaviors including substance addiction, drug misuse, and hazardous sexual behavior that endangers their health in an effort to cope with these issues. This study looked into how parenting styles affected children behavior among adolescents in Kisoro Municipality, Kisoro District.

Statement of the Problem

According to a 2017 National Cross Section Study Report by the Ministry of Health, 25% of Uganda's 40 million people are adolescents who face health and social difficulties like injuries and exposure to violence, drug and sexual abuse, and psychiatric illnesses that prevent them from growing and developing to their full potential. Parenting failure is blamed for these difficulties. Adolescent children would continue to engage in a variety of anti-social behaviors including drug misuse or risky sexual activities, which are harmful to their health, if no steps are taken to address the inadequate parenting techniques utilized by parents and other caregivers. It is against this background that this study was conducted to establish the effect of parenting styles on children behaviors among adolescents in Kisoro District.

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study was to establish the extent to which parenting styles affect children behaviours among adolescents in Kisoro District.

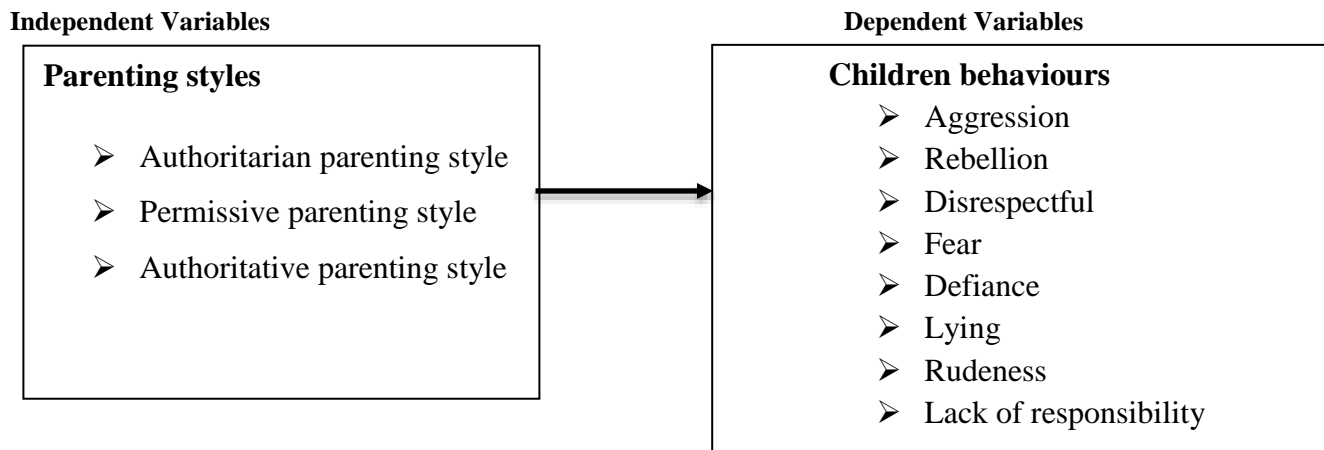
Objectives of the Study

- i. To establish the effect of authoritarian parenting style on children behaviour among adolescents in Kisoro Municipality.
- ii. To assess the effect of permissive parenting style on children behaviour among adolescents in Kisoro Municipality.
- iii. To identify the effect of authoritative parenting on children behaviour among adolescents in Kisoro Municipality.

Conceptual Framework

A conceptual framework is a tool that helps researchers express and elaborate on their understanding of the subject they are researching. When articulated, a conceptual framework may be useful as a tool to help a researcher interpret subsequent findings. It is examined and improved as a result of the research and is a component of the scrutinized negotiation plan (Gregory, Lumpkin & Marley, 2005).

Figure 1.1: Summary of the Conceptual Framework



Source: Adapted from Baumrind (1966) and Langi (2015) and Modified by the Researcher, 2022

LITERATURE REVIEW

Theoretical Perspective

The Baumrind theory, which was developed by Baumrind in 1966, served as the basis for this investigation. She conducted study on three parenting philosophies, which she classified as authoritarian, authoritative, and permissive, to explain typical parental practice (Kuppens & Ceulemans, 2019). Baumrind noted that kids showed distinctly different kinds of conduct. According to her, a certain parenting style was strongly correlated with each type of conduct. These parents were classified by Baumrind into two categories: responsiveness and demandingness. She further divided the three parenting philosophies into authoritative, high-receptivity, and high-demanding styles. This sort excelled at preventing risky behaviors in adolescents and cultivating competence. While the permissive style is associated with high receptivity and low demandingness, the authoritarian style has low receptivity and high demandingness (Doinita & Maria, 2015). Authoritative parents let their kids engage in activities without worrying about what they're doing.

These parents have very low levels of involvement and are not very strict with their kids, which leads to risky behavior. According to Baumrind's idea, there is a direct correlation between parenting practices and how kids behave. Development of a child and results can vary depending on parental practices.

Kooraneh and Amirsardari (2015) argue that some behavioral issues in children are brought on by dysfunctional family relationships and poor parenting techniques. Positive parenting techniques include parental warmth, honesty, ongoing support, steadfast supervision, availability, and providing clear rules in accordance with the child's age. The methods used by parents to raise their children have an impact on their development and the behaviors they will exhibit in the future (Raya, 2020). A child is therefore forced to seek support elsewhere when they don't receive it when they need it at any stage of development. This could increase the likelihood that the person would engage in unhealthy habits like substance usage.

Effect of Authoritarian Parenting Style on Children Behaviour among Adolescents

Authoritarian parents value compliance and obedience more than warmth and responsiveness (Gadeyne, Ghesquière, & Onghena, 2014; Nelson, Nelson, Hart, Yang, & Jin, 2016). Parenting in an authoritarian manner entails having authority and using it without respecting the child's opinions or thoughts. Because of this, parents often try to regulate and develop obedience in their kids by holding a set of rules that must be followed without question (Baumrind, 2010). According to Coplan, Hastings, Lagacé-Séguin, and Moulton (2016), authoritative parents are less likely to adopt empathetic, child-centered aims in their parenting approaches than are authoritarian parents.

A study done in Uganda by Asiimwe (2018) indicated that an authoritarian parenting style was found to be negative and not significantly related to substance abuse. Mathialagan and Teng (2017) showed that the strength of association between authoritarian and alcohol consumption among college students was weak but had a significant positive relationship. Children of authoritarian parents appear to be strictly following rules, highly obedient but lacked joy in their lives. Research on the

authoritarian and permissive styles was inconclusive. Therefore, this study was conducted to ascertain the impact of an authoritarian parenting style on adolescents' behavior in Kisoro Municipality.

Authoritarian parents are characterized by limited attentiveness and high demands, according to Hoskins (2014). In this parenting approach, parents place a strong emphasis on conformity and obedience and hence anticipate being obeyed in a less friendly atmosphere without justification. Additionally, parents that are authoritarian show little interest in and trust in their kids. A child's behavior is frequently strictly controlled and open communication is discouraged. To put it in another way, it's generally accepted that an authoritarian parent uses coercion and punishment, thinks a child should follow rules and behave properly, and is forceful and controlling. The parent-child bond and the child's autonomy are both constrained by the authoritarian parenting style since parents are more focused on maintaining the traditional family unit. Nevertheless, Nijhof and Engels (2017) found a link between authoritarian parenting style and adolescents' lower levels of skill and self-confidence in using coping mechanisms. This, in turn, limits a child's ability to explore his or her abilities and social interactions, ultimately leading to the child's dependence on parental guidance and direction.

Onyango (2018) studied how the authoritarian parenting approach affected students' engagement in a science lesson for young children in Kabondo Division, Homabay County, Kenya. According to the study, only 9% of early childhood education teachers saw eloquence in the children of authoritarian parenting, and 91% of these teachers verified that children from AP homes could not express themselves adequately due to the lack of communication between the children and parents. The parents were also questioned about their parenting techniques, and 86% of the parents admitted they were either too busy or never just liked being with their kids. Meanwhile, 81.67% of the teachers realized that the parents' excessive control caused the kids to become aggressive due to their strictness and harshness. As corroborated by 66.67% of the teachers and 60% of the parents, it was also discovered that authoritarian parents kept directing their kids and keeping them in line utilizing reward and punishment systems that help raise an obedient child. The study by Onyango (2018) concentrated on how the authoritarian parenting model affected learners' engagement in early childhood education science, but it did not examine the children's conduct that served as the study's inspiration.

Samiullah (2016) conducted a study to ascertain the impact of parents' parenting practices on the behavior of adolescent children in Kenya. The study looked at various parenting approaches to figure out which one makes children more likely to become juvenile offenders and ultimately perform poorly in school. Using in-depth interviews with two moms of children that exhibit deviant behaviors, a qualitative paradigm was preferred. The results showed that the style of parental authority cause children to rebel and engage in harmful behavior because parents exert more influence over them than is warranted. It has been established in the research that parents who spend the most time with their children have a lower likelihood of seeing their children grow problem behaviors or engage in delinquent activity. The study did not reveal which aspect of parenting style had an impact on adolescent children's conduct. In order to demonstrate how parenting using authoritarian style affects adolescents' behavior, this study was conducted in Kisoro Municipality.

A study on the impact of an authoritarian parenting style on psychopathology in China was conducted by Oindrilla (2021) and its focus was on how authoritarian styles affected how adolescent children developed psychopathologies. According to the study, there was a clear link between psychopathology and authoritarian parenting. How this kind of negative parenting style with limited room for expression, independence, and affection causes the child to experience a variety of psychological, physical, and social issues. Authoritarian parents' use of power-assertive socialization practices, such as threats, demands, physical coercion, and love withdrawal, limits their kids' ability to express themselves and exercise independence. The aforementioned study, which focused at psychopathology and was conducted in a developed nation, did not demonstrate how an authoritarian parenting style influences children's behavior. Thus, this study was carried out to determine the impact of authoritarian parenting style on the behavior of kids in Kisoro Municipality, Kisoro District.

Alawiya (2018) conducted research on 300 secondary school students in the senior four to six classes of 2016 in Rubaga Division, Kampala District, ranging in age from 16 to 19 years old. The research looked at the relationships between parenting styles, parental monitoring, and adolescents' risky sexual behavior. The study design used a quantitative, cross-sectional methodology. Every adolescent who wanted to take part in the study had the chance to do so thanks to a straightforward random sampling technique. The findings showed significant differences in adolescent risky sexual behavior according to the different parenting styles, a strong negative relationship between perceived parental monitoring and adolescent risky sexual behavior ($\rho = -.764$) and a significant combined effect between perceived parenting styles, perceived parental monitoring and adolescent risky sexual behavior. Though the above study was done in Uganda, it did not indicate parenting style and how it affects the behavior of children. Therefore, a study on the effect of parenting styles focusing on authoritarian parenting style was done in Kisoro Municipality.

Using data from secondary schools in the Sironko District, Muzaki (2018) investigated the connections between parenting practices, self-esteem, and academic accomplishment. The study, which included a sample of 472 S.4 students from four secondary schools in 2016, was a survey. The results showed that there was no significant correlation between an authoritative parenting style and pupils' self-esteem, whereas there was a substantial negative correlation between an authoritarian parenting style and a permissive parenting style. Among secondary school pupils in the Sironko District, this study discovered a negligible negative association between self-esteem and academic achievement. Authoritarian parenting style had a substantial beneficial link with academic achievement, whereas authoritative parenting style and permissive parenting style did not. The authoritarian parenting style and how it influences children's behavior in secondary schools in Sironko District were not revealed by Muzaki's (2018) study. The current investigation, however, concentrated on the impact of authoritarian parenting on adolescent children in Kisoro Municipality, Kisoro District.

Effect of Permissive Parenting Style on Children Behaviour among Adolescence

Permissive parents appear more accommodating to their children's needs, exhibit warmth, and have fewer faults with less reprimanding (Roman, Makwakwa & Lacante, 2016). This type of parenting lacks structure for kids and instead shows more tolerance and openness to their wants without imposing the proper limitations. These children grow up with great self-esteem, but they also run the danger of abusing drugs, acting out inappropriately, and lacking in self-control (Roman, Makwakwa & Lacante, 2016). Parental drinking and permissive style of parenting are risk factors for late adolescent and juvenile substance use (Froiland & Whitney, 2015). This US-based study looked at how alcohol use and permissive parenting might be related indirectly. Data were gathered using the Alcohol Use Identification Test (AUIT) and the Parental Authority Questionnaire (PAQ). In order to examine the structural link between permissive parenting and alcohol consumption among college-age kids between the ages of 18 and 23, structural equation modeling was used. The findings revealed a link between college students' high alcohol use and permissive parenting. In order to gather information, a cross-sectional epidemiologic investigation was carried out in Brazil with a sample of 3891 students, using a questionnaire that was developed from the WHO's and Coppersmith Self-Esteem Inventory. The findings demonstrated a connection between long-term substance use and permissive moms. Future recommendations on family ties, preventing the first commencement of substance use, and boosting student self-esteem were made (Bitancourt, Tissot, Fidalgo, Galduróz & Silveira Filho, 2016).

Rikuya and Toshiki (2018) explored the influence of parenting style on children's behavioral issues as they moved from preschool to elementary school in Japan, taking into account their gender. The goal of the study was to better understand the impact of authoritarian and permissive parenting on children's externalizing and internalizing behaviors during this transition. The parenting Scale, the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire, and information about the families of the participants were used to evaluate a sample of 1668 Japanese children (853 boys and 815 girls) over the course of one-year intervals. Authoritarian discipline affected externalizing problems in both boys and girls ($= 0.048$, $p = 0.047$) and in both boys and girls ($= 0.067$, $p = 0.023$), while permissive discipline affected externalizing problems in only boys ($= 0.049$, $p = 0.038$). This was the conclusion of multivariate analyses when gender was taken into consideration. The findings show a connection between family dynamics and children's emergence of disruptive behavior disorders. Supporting parents who use these child-rearing methods in the early years may help to reduce school maladjustment. This study was conducted in Japan, a developed nation, where conditions may differ from those in Uganda. In the current study, the researcher chose a manageable sample and concentrated on how permissive parenting influences children's conduct among adolescents in Kisoro Municipality.

An investigation into parental practices and how they affect adolescent behavior was conducted by Anake and Mbuja in 2015 in the Central Educational Zone of Cross River State, Nigeria. It used a one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA). The hypothesis was tested at a significance level of 0.05. The analysis's findings showed that parental practices have a big impact on how teenagers behave. This study, which was conducted in Nigeria, did not demonstrate whether teenagers' behavior was significantly influenced by permissive parenting. In order to ascertain the impact of permissive parenting on children's behavior among adolescents in Kisoro Municipality, a study of a similar nature was carried out there.

In Mbooni East Sub County Makueni County-Kenya, secondary schools were the subject of a study by Milcah et al., (2019), which examined the effect of parenting style on adolescent behavioral issues. It sought to determine how parental styles affected the conduct of teenagers. 66.7% of respondents who reported having an authoritarian parenting style, 66.7% of respondents who reported having a neglectful parenting style, 51% of respondents who reported having a permissive parenting style, and only 39% of respondents who reported having an authoritative parenting style exhibited negative social behavior, according to the study's findings. The results of this study, which was done in secondary schools in Mbooni East Sub County Makueni County, Kenya, may differ from those of Uganda, which served as the inspiration for it to be carried out on permissive parenting styles and children behavior of adolescents in Kisoro Municipality.

Effect of Authoritative Parenting on Children Behaviour among Adolescents

According to research by Kuppens & Ceulemans, (2019), the authoritative parenting style consistently has the best effect on children's and adolescents' behaviour. When compared to authoritarian or permissive parenting, authoritative parenting has been linked to better child behavior, more improved child behavior, and less relational hostility (Howenstein *et al.*, 2015). It has been discovered that children with assertive parents are happier, have better emotional control and regulation, and have better social skills (Howenstein *et al.*, 2015). Negative emotionality in children as well as internalizing and externalizing behaviors have been linked to authoritative parenting in a negative way. Additionally, it has been discovered that authoritative parents exhibit high levels of monitoring during childhood with minor declines throughout adolescence, suggesting responsiveness to growing desires for independent decision-making.

Samiullah (2016) carried out a study to ascertain the impact of parents' parenting practices on kids' behavior. To determine whether parenting approach makes kids more likely to become juvenile offenders and ultimately perform poorly in school, the author looked at various parenting philosophies. Using in-depth interviews with two mothers of children that exhibit delinquent behavior, a qualitative paradigm was preferred. The results showed that authoritarian parenting styles cause children to rebel and engage in harmful behavior because parents exert more influence over them than is warranted. As a result of encouraging a reasonable parenting style, authoritative parenting is beneficial for children. It has been established in the literature that parents who spend the most time with their children have a lower likelihood of seeing their children become delinquent and spending more time with the children results in a reduction in their troublesome behaviors. This study is based on scanty information and only discusses the experiences of two mothers. Thus, a similar study was conducted in Kisoro Municipality to fill the existing gaps.

According to Hoskins (2014), authoritative parents show more responsiveness and demand by being more forgiving of severe behavior. These parents promote verbal reciprocity, explain the justification for their rules and employ force, persuasion, and molding to achieve their goals. Positive teenage outcomes are more frequently linked to this parenting approach. As a result, it is recognized by the majority of families as the most advantageous and successful parenting style. In other words, a firm parental approach promotes teenagers' positive well-being. Parents must meet Baumrind's criteria in order to be considered authoritative, but they must also score poorly on the passive acceptant scale in order to be considered authoritative.

A study by Hayek *et al.* (2021) looked at the relationship between parenting style and the health behaviors and body mass index of Lebanese adolescents while also testing for the interactive effects of child characteristics (age and gender). Between the ages of 16 and 18, 341 students from both private and public schools in Mount Lebanon and Beirut completed a self-administered survey that evaluated socio-demographics, parenting practices, and health habits. Adolescents were polled twice, six months apart from one another. Compared to inattentive parenting, authoritative parenting was linked to better results. Adolescents raised in a strict manner demonstrated greater adherence to the Mediterranean diet and decreased alcohol usage. This study had a flaw because it was conducted in a developed nation, where conditions were different from those in a developing nation like Uganda, which served as the basis for the present study.

Xiong *et al.*, (2020) studied the influences of authoritative parenting on juvenile delinquency and crime victimization, as well as the mechanisms connecting the processes using structural equation modeling analysis to test the relationships between authoritative parenting and delinquent behavior and crime stigmatization. According to the findings, strict parenting was a bad predictor of adolescent delinquency and crime victimization. Furthermore, juvenile delinquency, adolescent mental health issues, and delinquent peer association all played a role in the relationship between authoritative parenting and crime victimization. Adolescent mental health issues and delinquent peer association only partially mediated the effect of authoritative parenting on delinquency. The findings also demonstrated a link between adolescent delinquency and subsequent crime victimization. The findings also demonstrated a link between adolescent delinquency and subsequent crime victimization. According to the study, authoritative parenting served as a barrier to adolescent delinquency and crime victimization.

METHODOLOGY

Research Design

A cross sectional research design was used in the study since it was effective at revealing the connections between different variables. This design was chosen because it was suitable for generalizability and was good in describing the scope of the issue (2005). The study used a mixed method approach to provide a thorough examination of the research problem. Because it allowed for in-depth investigation of people's experiences through the use of a particular set of techniques, such as interview schedules, the

qualitative research approach was used (Hennink, Hutter, & Bailey, 2020). Variables were measured quantitatively using statistics and figures.

Study Population

A population is any component, person, or thing that shares the same observable research characteristics (Creswell, 2019). According to the National Population and Housing Census Area Specific Profiles Kisoro District, 2017, the researcher took into account the population of 7252, which included 10 religious leaders, 3137 children aged 10 to 17 and 4105 parents. While parents were taken into account because they were directly involved in parenting of children, religious leaders were taken into consideration because they taught Christian morals that were vital in imparting knowledge about parenting and changing the behaviors of children.

Sample Size Determination

A sample is a segment of the target population that is utilized to gather the crucial information for the study (Creswell, 2019). The study used a sample size of 379 respondents which was determined using Slovens formula $n = N / (1 + N(e^2))$.

$$n = 7252 / (1 + 7252 (0.5^2))$$

$$n = 7252 / (1 + 7252 (0.0025))$$

$$n = 7252 / 19.13$$

$$n = 379$$

Table 3.1: Distribution of Sample Size

Category	Study population	Sample size	Sampling strategies
Parents	4105	124	Simple random sampling
Children	3137	245	Simple random sampling
Religious leaders	10	10	Purposive sampling
Total	7252	379	

Sampling Techniques

Purposive sampling was used in this study to pick 10 religious leaders since they were directly involved in the moral upbringing of youngsters through promoting Christian morals. The emphasis on particular traits of the group under study led to the introduction of purposeful sampling.

Adolescent youth between the ages of 10 and 17 were chosen using simple random sampling. In this study, 245 adolescent children and 124 parents were chosen at random from each household. To guarantee that each randomly chosen respondent had an equal and independent probability of being included in the sample, this was done.

Data Collection Instruments

The required quantitative data from respondents was gathered via self-administered questionnaires. A questionnaire is a research tool that collects data from a large sample while maintaining anonymity, saves time, and eliminates the possibility of interview bias because it is in written form (Kombo & Tromp, 2007). One benefit of the questionnaire, according to Cohen and Swerdlik (2007), is that since it is anonymous and promotes honesty, it tends to be more reliable. However, if the researcher is not present to clarify, various persons may interpret the questions in the questionnaires differently, making it challenging for the respondents to give the correct response. The demographic information of respondents was included in Section A of the questionnaires, while items devised to assess permissive and authoritarian parenting styles, positive parenting techniques, and child behavior were included in Sections B, C, and D. A 5-point Likert scale with the options strongly agree, agree, undecided, disagree, and strongly disagree was used to rate each of these responses.

Interview guide was used to obtain the essential qualitative information from religious authorities regarding the impact of parental practices on adolescents' behavior. Data was collected as the researcher was recording the responses in a note book with the guidance of questions that were set on interview guide. This helped in collecting qualitative data to supplement on the quantitative data collected using questionnaires.

Validity and Reliability of Questionnaire

Validity is the degree to which an instrument measures what it is intended to measure, according to Amin (2005). To confirm the instruments were legitimate as specified by Lawshe (1975), the researcher employed the Content Validity Index Questionnaires

were presented to content experts, in particular the supervisor, to assess if the tools used were appropriate or pertinent to measure the study's variables. Additionally, additional conversations with academic peers were scheduled to guarantee the authenticity or suitability of the data gathering tools. A pre-test of the questionnaires was done by the researcher on a group of 10 respondents in the Kisoro Municipality. This involved judging and scoring the relevant questions in the instruments in relation to the study variables and a consensus judgment given in each variable. The Content Validity Index (CVI) was arrived at using the CVI formula by Amin (2005);

Content Validity Index (CVI) = Number of items declared valid / Total Number of items.

$27/41 = 0.7$

According to Polit et al. (2007), the average Content Validity Index of 0.70 and above is good enough for the researcher to proceed with data collection. The researcher calculated the CVI as a way to assess the instrument's level of accuracy. Since the CVI was 0.9, the researcher concluded that the questionnaires were valid and suitable for data collection.

The capacity of a measurement tool to consistently deliver the same result under the same conditions is known as reliability (De Vaus, 2002; Kipkebut, 2010). This implies that the instrument might be trustworthy if respondents consistently provided the same response to a question. Kothari (2009) went on to claim that measurement consistency is a function of instrument dependability; the more consistently an instrument measures something, the more dependable it is. The Cronbach alpha coefficient was used to assess the internal consistency of the pilot study's dependability. The reliability of the research instrument was tested using the test-retest methodology. The instruments are reliable for gathering data because the researcher gave 20 questionnaires to 20 respondents throughout repeated testing and the results became consistent.

Data Analysis and Presentation

Data analysis involved applying a variety of statistical techniques and tests to the data (Cooper & Schindler, 2006). The Statistical Package for Social Sciences software version 22 was used by the researcher to examine the quantitative data using descriptive and inferential statistics. Mean and standard deviation are used in descriptive statistics, while Pearson linear correlation coefficient, ANOVA, and regression are used in inferential statistics. The independent and dependent variables were compared for relationships using the Pearson correlation coefficient. To investigate potential strengths and the direction of relationships, correlation coefficients between independent factors (authoritarian and permissive) and the dependent variable (child behavior among teenagers) were computed. Thematic processes were used to organize the qualitative data from interview replies (through summaries, coding, and testing out primary study themes), evaluate the data, and draw relevant conclusions and interpretations based on patterns and explanations of the study findings and research aims.

FINDINGS

Return Rate

A total of 379 questionnaires were distributed to the respondents, and 310 (81.8%) of them were returned. Dilliman (2000) thought this rate of return to be sufficient. The study sampled respondents from a variety of respondent groups. Both parents and students made up the sample. The response rate was as illustrated in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Response Rate

Categories of respondents	Participants expected	Actual participants	Percentage response rate
Parents	124	108	87.1
Children	245	192	78.4
Religious leaders	10	10	100
	379	310	81.8

Source: Primary Data, 2022

Table 4.1 indicates that the expected sample size for the study was 379 but actual respondents who participated in the study were 310. This implies that 81.8% of the expected participants actually participated in the present research. The number of expected respondents who did not participate was only 18.2%.

Effect of Authoritarian Parenting Style on Children Behaviour among Adolescents in Kisoro Municipality

The analysis of on the effect of authoritarian parenting style on children behaviour among adolescents in Kisoro Municipality was analyzed using descriptive statistics.

Descriptive Statistics on Authoritarian Parenting Style of Adolescent Children

The findings on the descriptive statistics on the statements about authoritarian parenting style were presented in table 4.2 below;

Table 4.2: Descriptive Statistics on Authoritarian Parenting Style

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Parents feel it is good for children to do what they want	300	2.86	1.565
Parents believe that more force is used by them	300	4.56	.497
Parents don't allow children to question their decisions	300	2.80	1.462
Parents expected me to do what they wanted without questioning	300	4.85	.361
Parents let me know what behavior is expected of me	300	3.87	1.445
Problems can only be solved if parents act with force	300	2.93	1.508
Parents get upset when I disagree	300	3.37	1.460
Parents always told me exactly what they wanted and how	300	3.17	1.542
Valid N (listwise)	300		

Source: Primary Data, 2022

From Table 4.2, the highest mean value of 4.85 reveals that majority of the respondents agreed that parents expected me to do what they wanted without questioning while the standard deviation of .361 indicated that there was little variation in responses. The implication of the findings was that children had no chance of making their own decisions because there is a tendency to force the adolescent child to behave obediently by reinforcing all deviations through punishment or eliminating those who disobey the norms. When adolescents were forced to obey, they frequently felt frustrated and unsatisfied, which made them disrespectful to and indifferent to their parents.

One respondent indicated that

“Some parents were very strict in enforcing the rules to be followed by their children. Parents words were final hence no negotiation. Majority of the respondents attributed bad behaviours to parents’ strict guidance, criticism, controlling and rigidity”. “My parents were very strict”. “My sisters and I were expected to leave the contacts of anyone we were to visit”. “If you stated to report back home on a certain day and fail, my parents told us to stay there and never returned home”. “The rules were more stringent than threats. The latest time to be home was set at six evenings and no one was supposed to come home beyond that time. Several questions would be asked in case one arrived beyond time and you were not allowed to respond because that was termed as being rude”.

Table 4.2 shows that the highest mean value of 4.56 indicates that most of the respondents agreed that parents believe that more force was used by them when parenting their children while the standard deviation .497 shows little variation in responses.

Some respondents interviewed also indicated that

“Parents’ strictness on their children behavior contributed to their children’s habit of substance use. Stern punishments distanced children from their parents. Parents’ controlling quality made children crave for freedom away from their hostile homes. Warning of bringing friends home affected the positive choice of friends and even parents getting to know their children friends. Some of the respondents also indicated that they indulged into addiction due to lack of knowing how to utilize free time away from home.

Parents get upset when I disagree was agreed by majority of the respondents indicating a mean value of 3.37 and the standard deviation of 1.460 indicating a higher variation in responses. Since majority of the respondents agreed, it implies that parents got disappointed when children disagreed to obey the order of the parents.

The results on the statement that parents always told me exactly what they wanted and how had a mean value of 3.17 and a standard deviation of 1.542 implying that majority of the respondents agreed while few respondents disagreed. The findings imply that parents always told their children what they wanted and how these would be done by them.

The statement that problems could only be solved if parents acted with force had a mean value of 2.93 and a standard deviation of 1.508 indicating that majority of the respondents disagreed. This means that the use of force in parenting children does not solve problems associated with parenting in Kisoro Municipality.

Additionally, most of the respondents agreed that parents let me know what behavior is expected of me and indicated by the mean value of 3.87 and the standard deviation of 1.445. This implies that the parents communicate to their children about the behaviours expected of them.

The results also indicated that a mean of 2.86 and a standard deviation of 1.565 meant that most of the respondents disagreed that parents felt it was good for children to do what they wanted. Since majority of the respondents disagreed, it implies that parents did not allow their children to do what they wanted.

More so, the lowest mean value of 2.80 revealed that majority of the respondents disagreed that parents didn't allow children to question their decisions and its standard deviation was 1.462 which shows a higher variation in responses. This implies that children were not given chance to question their parents about their decision.

Correlation Analysis of Authoritarian Parenting Style and Children Behaviour among Adolescents in Kisoro Municipality

The correlation between authoritarian parenting style and children behaviour among adolescents in Kisoro Municipality was determined and the results were indicated in table 4.3;

Table 4.3: Correlation between Authoritarian Parenting Style and Children Behaviour

		Authoritarian	Children behavior
Authoritarian	Pearson Correlation	1	.994**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	300	300
Children behaviour	Pearson Correlation	.994**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	300	300

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Source: Primary Data, 2022

From Table 4.3, the Pearson correlation of $r=.994^{**}$) reveals a positive but statistically significant relationship between authoritarian parenting style and children behaviour among adolescents in meaning that when children did what they were expected to do by their parents and when parents apply some force to parent their children is likely to improve children behavior among adolescents in Kisoro Municipality. In addition, when parents tell their children what they wanted and how to do them and when parents let their children know what behavior were expected of them improved the behaviours of children.

Model Summary of Authoritarian Parenting and Children Behaviour

Table 4.4 shows the model summary of authoritarian parenting and children behavior

Table 4.4: Model Summary of Authoritarian Parenting Style and Children Behaviour

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.994 ^a	.988	.988	.15009

a. Predictors: (Constant), Authoritarian Parenting Style

Source: Primary Data, 2022

Results indicated in Table 4.4 shows that authoritarian parenting style accounts for 98.8% of the variation in authoritarian parenting style in Kisoro Municipality (Adjusted $R^2 = .988$). However, the model failed to explain 1.2% of the variations in

children behaviour. This implies that there could be other factors that influence children in Kisoro Municipality other than authoritarian parenting style which are not explained by this regression model.

Analysis of Variance on Authoritarian Parenting and Children Behaviour in Kisoro Municipality

The analysis of variance on authoritarian parenting and children behaviour in Kisoro Municipality is presented in table 4.5 as follows;

Table 4.5: Analysis of Variance on Authoritarian Parenting and Children Behaviour in Kisoro Municipality

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	556.861	1	556.861	24718.633	.000 ^b
	Residual	6.713	298	.023		
	Total	563.574	299			

a. Dependent Variable: Authoritarian Parenting

b. Predictors: (Constant), Authoritarian Parenting

The findings indicated in table 4.5 shows that the values of F (24718.633) and Sig statistics (.000^b) indicates that the regression model is statistically significant because the sig. value (.000^b) less than 0.05, indicating that authoritarian parenting has a significant influence on children behaviour. The high residual sum of Sum of Squares (6.713) indicated that the model does not explain the variations in children behaviour and there could be other factors that explain for a higher proportion of the variation in children behaviour in Kisoro Municipality.

Regression Coefficient of Authoritarian Parenting Style and Children Behaviour in Kisoro Municipality

The regression coefficient of authoritarian parenting style and children behaviour in Kisoro Municipality was presented as follows;

Table 4.6: Regression Coefficient of Authoritarian Parenting Style and Children Behaviour

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-1.249	.028		-44.125	.000
	Authoritarian Parenting	1.237	.008	.994	157.222	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Authoritarian Parenting Style

Source: Primary Data, 2022

According to regression coefficient in Table 4.6; authoritarian parenting style has a positive significant influence on children behaviour in Kisoro Municipality since the Beta Value (.994) is positive and its corresponding Sig. value (.000) is less than 0.05. The Beta value indicates that one unit improvement in authoritarian parenting results into .994 improvements in children behaviour in Kisoro Municipality. This is supported by B = 1.237, p=0.000. The results imply that a unit change in authoritarian leads to a positive change in children behaviour by the rate of 1.237.

Effect of Permissive Parenting on Children Behaviour in Kisoro Municipality

The analysis on permissive parenting and children behaviour in Kisoro Municipality was done as indicated here under;

Descriptive Statistics on Permissive Parenting of Adolescent Children in Kisoro Municipality

Table following table shows descriptive statistics on permissive parenting in Kisoro Municipality;

Table 4.7: Descriptive Statistics on Permissive Parenting of Adolescent Children

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Parents behave in a manner that is more affirmative toward the impulses, actions and desires of adolescent while consulting with them about family decisions	300	3.90	1.302
Parents respond well to children needs and provide in time	300	4.13	1.058
Parents do not set rules and set a small number of behavioral expectations for their adolescents	300	2.81	1.364

Parents actually allow the adolescents to actively participate without being concerned for their actions	300	2.52	1.441
Permissive parents are relaxed and inconsistent in providing feedback to their children which may cause children to feel confused about what is good and bad	300	3.30	1.489
Permissive parenting may cause antisocial behavior such as rebelliousness and disruption among children	300	3.05	1.589
Valid N (listwise)	300		

Source: Primary Data, 2022

From table 4.7, the mean value of 4.13 and the standard deviation of 1.058 indicates that majority of the respondents agreed that parents respond well to children needs and provide in time. Since majority of the respondents agreed, it implies that parents provide basic needs to their children in time.

The results indicate that parents behave in a manner that is more affirmative toward the impulses, actions and desires of adolescent while consulting with them about family decisions had a mean value of 3.90 and the standard deviation of 1.302 meaning that most respondents agreed with the statement. This implies that parents behaved in a manner that was more affirmed to the action, impulses and desires of their children.

Permissive parents are relaxed and inconsistent in providing feedback to their children which may cause children to feel confused about what is good and bad was agreed by most of the respondents as revealed by the mean value of 3.30 and the standard deviation of 1.489. The findings meant that permissive parents were reluctant in providing feedback to their children and as a result children got confused about what was good and bad.

Permissive parenting may cause antisocial behavior such as rebelliousness and disruption among children had a mean value of 3.05 and the standard deviation of 1.589 implying that when permissive parenting style is used in parenting adolescents, it is likely to cause inconsiderate behaviors such as rebelliousness and disruption among children.

From the table, the mean value of the sub construct that parents do not set rules and set a small number of behavioral expectations for their adolescents was 2.81 while the standard deviation was 1.364. The mean value showed that majority of the respondents disagreed that parents did not set rules and set a small number of behavioral expectations for their adolescents. The implication of this finding was that children were more like to develop bad behaviours due to limited set rules and control by their parents.

Parents actually allowed the adolescents to actively participate without being concerned for their actions was disagreed by most of the respondents as indicated by the mean of 2.52 and the standard deviation for this statement was 1.441 which means that there was much disparity in the responses. Since majority of the respondents disagreed, it implies that adolescents were not given chance to get actively involved in their parenting which might have contributed to children bad behaviours.

Qualitative findings from one respondent revealed that;

“Some parents understand that their children are involved in substance abuse but instead of correcting them, they protect them from legal consequences. They forget that protecting them is causing more harm than good. Parents should take part in the fight against drug and substance use among youth. This can only be realized through concerted efforts from all stakeholders involved in shaping the lives of the young generation. Many of our clients here have been arrested because of issues to do with substance but they are bailed out by their parents”. Therefore, this trend seems to motivate this negative behavior until children reach a point of no return.

Another respondent stated that;

“We have received reports of parents who take alcoholic drinks at home while their children are watching, some drink with their children and others brewing local liquor at their homes. These parents are setting a bad precedence for their children to emulate. With such behaviors in our society, instilling moral values and virtues to our children will be just a mere wish. I have all the time urged all parents to be role models to their children when they come for family therapy.

The respondents indicated that excessive freedom to children contributed to bad behaviours such as rebellious/fighting and disobedience. This is because they had all the time to experiment with anything that came their way. The parents guiding and corrective responsibility is lost since children have the freedom of making their own decisions. The environment exposes children to the risk of substance use.

Correlation between Permissive Parenting and Children Behaviour in Kisoro Municipality

The researcher determined the relationship between permissive parenting and children behaviour in Kisoro Municipality using Pearson linear correlation coefficient and the following were the results.

Table 4.8: Correlation between Permissive Parenting and Children Behaviour in Kisoro Municipality

		Permissive parenting	Children behavior
Permissive parenting	Pearson Correlation	1	.905**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	300	300
Children behaviour	Pearson Correlation	.905**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	300	300

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Source: Primary Data, 2022

The correlation results in table 4.8 above indicates that permissive parenting has a high positive significant relationship with children behavior of adolescents (.905**). This means that an increase in permissive parenting is likely to lead to an improvement in adolescent behavior in Kisoro Municipality. The implication of the findings is that permissive parenting influences children behavior if parents respond well to children needs and provide them in time and parents behaved in a manner that is more affirmative toward the impulses, actions and desires of adolescent while consulting with them about family decisions.

Model Summary of Permissive Parenting and Children Behaviour in Kisoro Municipality

Table 4.9 shows the model summary of Permissive Parenting and Children Behaviour

Table 4.9: Model Summary of Permissive Parenting and Children Behaviour

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.905 ^a	.819	.818	.58538

a. Predictors: (Constant), Permissive Parenting

The model summary in Table 4.9 indicates that the permissive parenting accounts for 81.8% of the variation in children behaviour in in Kisoro District Local Government (Adjusted R² =.818). However, the model did not explain 18.2% of the variations in children behaviour. The implication of this is that there could be other factors that influence children behaviour other than permissive parenting which are not explained by this model.

Analysis of Variance of Permissive Parenting and Children Behaviour

Table 4.10 shows the analysis of variance of permissive parenting and children behaviour in Kisoro Municipality;

Table 4.10: Analysis of Variance of Permissive Parenting and Children Behaviour in Kisoro Municipality

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	461.458	1	461.458	1346.647	.000 ^b
	Residual	102.116	298	.343		
	Total	563.574	299			

a. Dependent Variable: Children Behaviour

b. Predictors: (Constant), Permissive Parenting

From Table 4.10, the sig. value (.000^b) is less than 0.05 which means the regression model is statistically significant. This means that permissive parenting has a significant influence on children behaviour among adolescents in Kisoro Municipality. The high residual sum of Sum of Squares (102.116) indicated that the model does not explain the variations in children behaviour and there could be other factors that explain the higher proportion of the variation in children behavior among adolescents.

Regression Coefficient of Permissive Parenting and Children Behaviour in Kisoro Municipality

The regression Coefficient of permissive parenting and children behaviour in Kisoro Municipality was presented as shown in Table 4.10;

Table 4.11: Regression Coefficient of Permissive Parenting and Children Behaviour in Kisoro Municipality

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	-.901	.111		-8.101	.000
Permissive Parenting	1.184	.032	.905	36.697	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Children Behaviour

According to regression coefficient in Table 4.11, permissive parenting has a positive significant influence on children behaviour among adolescents in Kisoro Municipality since the Beta Value (.905) is positive and its corresponding Sig. value (.000) is less than 0.05. The Beta value indicates that one unit increase in permissive parenting results into .905 increases in a child’s behavior in Kisoro Municipality. This is supported by B = 1.184, p=0.000. The results imply that a unit change in permissive parenting leads to a positive change in the behavior of adolescent child by the rate of 1.184.

Effect of Authoritative Parenting on Children Behaviour among Adolescents in Kisoro Municipality

The statements on authoritative parenting and children behaviour among adolescents in Kisoro Municipality were presented and analysed as follows;

Descriptive Statistics on Authoritative Parenting of Adolescent children in Kisoro Municipality

Descriptive statistics was used to analyse data on authoritative parenting of adolescent children in Kisoro Municipality as indicated in table 4.12 below;

Table 4.12: Descriptive Statistics on Authoritative Parenting of Adolescent Children

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Authoritative parents are characterized by high demand and responsiveness and attempts to shape and evaluate children’s behaviour in a positive and socially responsible manner.	300	4.37	.483
Authoritative parents reduce physical punishment and increase in parental involvement in children behavior	300	3.89	1.580
Support and good nurturing are valued by authoritative parents	300	3.29	1.337
Authoritative parents recognize and set expectations appropriate for a child’s developmental stage.	300	3.51	1.376
Authoritative parents direct the activities and decisions for their children through reasoning and discipline.	300	3.79	1.114
Valid N (listwise)	300		

Source: Primary Data, 2022

Table 4.12 shows that authoritative parents are characterized by high demand and responsiveness and attempts to shape and evaluate children’s behaviour in a positive and socially responsible manner had a mean value of 4.37 with a standard deviation of .483 implying that authoritative parenting promotes high demand and responsiveness and shape the behaviours of children which contributed to improvement in the good behaviour of adolescent children in Kisoro Municipality. Since this parenting style is more demanding, the implication is that parents welcome good communication and a good bond between them and their children. The authoritative parents explain the child with specific rules and regulations in addition to a strong parent-child bond to ensure independence. Despite the fact that this parenting approach fosters an open-minded mindset, parents can impose firm control over their children without any reluctance. In other words, the goal of exerting control and using power over a youngster is to establish expectations for future behavior and ensure that the child won’t rely on criminal activity.

Authoritative parents reduce physical punishment and increase parental involvement in children behavior had a mean of 3.89 and a standard deviation of 1.580 which shows that most of the respondents agreed reduced physical punishment and increased parental involvement in children behavior improved on children behavior among adolescents.

One informant reported that

“Parents must raise their children with kindness because if they are too severe, some children will flee the house”. He said, "Instead of being strict, it is better to deal with him respectfully, which implies parents need to be involved in their

children's character development. Children learn that someone cares about them and wants them to be good members of society when they are treated politely”.

“Good parenting involves parents keeping a close eye on their children and being aware of how children think. Children should also be taught to comprehend with love by setting good examples for them and providing continuing guidance. Parents must treat their children with respect and be friendly”.

The findings concur with Larzelere, Morris & Harrist (2013) who state that parents who are in charge usually give their children advice in a logical way. Additionally, this approach calls for parents to have the patience to explain to a child the repercussions of their actions (Larzelere, Morris & Harrist, 2013).

When a religious leader was interviewed, this is what he reported;

“Even our faith instructs us to be kind and reasonable. In our religion, judgments are not made without sufficient evidence. Our religion teaches us patience, to put it briefly. There are restrictions placed on a few extreme spots. As a result, parents need to be patient”

The mean value of 3.79 indicates that majority of the respondents agreed that authoritative parents direct the activities and decisions for their children through reasoning and discipline and the standard deviation was 1.114. Since majority of the respondents agreed, it implies that children were able to make good decision because they were always directed by their parents in their day to day activities.

The results on the sub construct on authoritative parents recognize and set expectations appropriate for a child’s developmental stage shows the mean value of 3.51 and the standard deviation of 1.376 indicating that majority of the respondents agreed. Since majority of the respondents agreed, it implies that children’s appropriate expectations for development were met because their parents were involved in setting appropriate expectations.

Table 4.12 shows that most of the respondents agreed that support and good nurturing were valued by authoritative parents as indicated by a mean value of 3.29 while the standard deviation for this sub construct was 1.337. The implication of the findings was that children of authoritative parents were able to exhibit good behaviours in their adolescents due to the good nature of how they were brought up and the supported which were always provided to them.

Effect of Authoritative Parenting on Children Behaviour among Adolescents

Table 4.12 shows results on correlation between authoritative Parenting and Children Behaviour among adolescents in Kisoro Municipality, Kisoro District.

Table 4.13: Correlation between Authoritative Parenting and Children Behaviour

		Authoritative parenting	Children behaviour
Authoritative parenting	Pearson Correlation	1	.934**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	300	300
Children behavior	Pearson Correlation	.934**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	300	300

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Source: Primary Data, 2022

From table 4.13, Pearson product moment correlation coefficient was conducted to determine whether there is a relationship between authoritative parenting and children behavior among adolescents in Kisoro Municipality. From Table 4.13, it was indicated that the Pearson correlation coefficient r is .934** with a p-value of .000. Therefore, there is a statistically significant relationship between authoritative parenting and children behavior among adolescents. The findings mean that authoritative parenting brings a positive change in the behavior of adolescent children in Kisoro Municipality.

Model Summary of Authoritative Parenting and Children Behaviour Among Adolescents in Kisoro Municipality

The following table shows the model summary of authoritative parenting and children behaviour among adolescents in Kisoro Municipality;

Table 4.14: Model Summary of Authoritative Parenting and Children Behaviour

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted Square	R	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.934 ^a	.873	.872		.49059

a. Predictors: (Constant), Authoritative Parenting

Source: Primary Data, 2022

Findings in table 4.14 shows that authoritative parenting accounts for 87.2% of the variation in children behaviour as indicated by the Adjusted $R^2 = .872$). Though, the model did not elucidate 12.8% of the variations in children behaviour. This assumes that there are other aspects that influence children behaviour in Municipality which are not explained by this regression model.

Analysis of Variance of Authoritative Parenting and Children Behaviour in Kisoro Municipality

The Analysis of Variance of authoritative parenting and children behaviour in Kisoro Municipality was presented in Table 4.15;

Table 4.15: Analysis of Variance of Authoritative Parenting and Children Behaviour in Kisoro Municipality

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	491.853	1	491.853	2043.631	.000 ^b
	Residual	71.721	298	.241		
	Total	563.574	299			

a. Dependent Variable: Children Behaviour

b. Predictor: (Constant), Authoritative Parenting

Table 4.15 shows a summary of ANOVA and F statistic which reveals the value of (2043.631) is significant at .000 confidence level. The value of F is large enough to conclude that the set of independent variable which is authoritative parenting is a major factor in influencing the behavior of children among adolescents in Kisoro Municipality.

Regression Coefficient of Authoritative Parenting and Children Behaviour in Kisoro Municipality

The regression coefficient of authoritative parenting and children behaviour in Kisoro Municipality was presented as follows;

Table 4.16: Regression Coefficient of Authoritative Parenting and Children Behaviour in Kisoro Municipality

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-.664	.086		-7.755	.000
	Authoritative parenting	1.152	.025	.934	45.207	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Children behavior

According to table 4.16, authoritative parenting predicts 87.2% of children behaviour as designated by the Adjusted $R^2 = .872$. The regression model was significant and thus reliable for making conclusions and recommendations. The regression coefficient indicates that authoritative parenting had a positive significant influence on children behaviour since the beta value (.934) is positive and its corresponding Sig. value (.000) is less than 0.05. The beta value indicates that one unit increase in authoritative parenting results into .934 increases in children behaviour. This is supported by $B = 1.152$, $p = 0.000$. The results denote that a unit change in authoritative parenting leads to a positive change in children behaviour by the rate of 1.152.

Children Behaviour among Adolescents in Kisoro Municipality

The following table showed descriptive Statistics on children behaviour among adolescents in Kisoro Municipality

Descriptive Statistics on Children Behaviour among Adolescents in Kabale Municipality

The following indicated in table 4.17 were the results on descriptive statistics on children behaviour among adolescents in Kabale Municipality;

Table 4.17: Children Behaviour among Adolescents in Kisoro Municipality

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Children are always nervous	300	2.86	1.565
Children behave violently to colleagues when they are not happy	300	3.17	1.542
Children manifest defiance behaviours	300	2.87	1.445
Children do not respect others	300	3.29	1.337
Children don't show a sense of responsibility	300	2.52	1.441
Children lie to friends and parents	300	3.30	1.489
Children are always rebellious when they are with others	300	2.81	1.364
Valid N (listwise)	300		

Source: Primary Data, 2022

Children lie to friends and parents had a mean value of 3.30 and a standard deviation of 1.489 which indicates that most of the adolescents children in Kisoro Municipality lied to friends and parents. The findings imply that children feared the reaction of the parents as well as their friends about actions and thus decided to lie to them.

From the findings in the above table, children do not respect others had a mean of 3.29 and the standard deviation of 1.337 implying that children did not show respect to their children. This means that children were given too much freedom due to permissive parenting and therefore could not fear their parents. This meant that permissive parenting styles made children fail to respect parents because they were raised in an environment where parents could not teach them good behaviours and place much control on them.

Regarding this sub construct of children behave violently to colleagues when they are not happy, the mean score was 3.16 while the standard deviation was 1.542. The mean score of 3.17 indicates that most of the respondents agreed which implies that children were not taught how to control their anger and avoid violence whenever colleagues annoyed them. The findings concur with Simon, Jonathan & Manyasi (2018) who states that the study found that parents have a big role to play in influencing their children's violent behavior through poor role modeling, inadequate advice and lack of listening to their concerns.

The findings in the table also shows that the mean vale for the construct of children manifest defiance behaviours was 2.87 and the standard deviation was 1.445 which meant that most of the adolescent children in Kisoro Municipality showed defiance behaviours.

Children are always nervous had a mean of 2.86 and a standard deviation of 1.565 which meant that adolescent children in Kisoro Municipality were not nervous and this could have been attributed to parenting styles used by parents in raising their children.

From the findings, the mean score of 2.81 indicated that most of the respondents disagreed that children were always rebellious when they are with others as supported by a standard deviation of 1.364. Since majority of the respondents disagreed, it implies that most children were not raised in an environment that would enable them reduce on their rebellious behaviours.

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

Effect of Authoritarian Parenting Style on Children Behaviour among Adolescence in Kisoro Municipality

The findings indicated that mean value of 4.85 revealed that majority of the respondents agreed that parents expected children to do what they wanted without questioning while the standard deviation of .361 indicated that there was little variation in responses. The findings implied that the presents of authoritarian parenting where parents expected children to do what the parents wanted without complaining would improve on the behavior of the children in adolescence stage. If children were guided by their parents on what to do children would be able to perform to the expectations of their parents. The findings corroborates with Gadeyne, Ghesquière, & Onghena, (2014); Nelson, Nelson, Hart, Yang, & Jin, (2016) who state that authoritarian parents place high importance on conformity and obedience, but do not value warmth and responsiveness. In agreement with the findings, Baumrind (2010) states that authoritarian parenting involves power and asserting that power without showing respect for the child's thoughts or opinions and as a result, parents believe in a set of standards that are to be followed without question, generally attempting to control and instill obedience in their children

Findings showed that the mean value of 4.56 indicated that most of the respondents agreed that parents believe that more force is used by them when parenting their children. The findings imply that the use of coercive means of parenting children was likely to improve the behaviour of adolescents in Kisoro Municipality. The findings concur with Coplan, Hastings, Lagacé-Séguin, &

Moulton (2016) who states that authoritarian parents are more likely to use parent-centered goals in their parenting techniques rather than empathic, child-centered goals that authoritative parents use.

Parents get upset when I disagreed was agreed by majority of the respondents indicating a mean value of 3.37 and the standard deviation of 1.460 indicating a higher variation in responses.

The findings that parents always told their children exactly what they wanted and how had a mean value of 3.17 and a standard deviation of 1.542 implying that majority of the respondents agreed while few respondents disagreed. The findings corroborate with Hoskins (2014) who states that authoritarian parents exhibit low responsiveness and they are highly demanding.

The statement that problems could only be solved if parents acted with force had a mean value of 2.93 and a standard deviation of 1.508 indicating that majority of the respondents disagreed. More still, findings also showed that most of the respondents agreed that parents let me know what behavior is expected of me and indicated by the mean value of 3.87 and the standard deviation of 1.445.

The results also indicated that a mean of 2.86 and a standard deviation of 1.565 meant that most of the respondents disagreed that parents felt it was good for children to do what they wanted. More so, the mean value of 2.80 revealed that majority of the respondents disagreed that parents didn't allow children to question their decisions and its standard deviation was 1.462 which shows a higher variation in responses.

The findings indicated a Pearson correlation of $r=.994^{**}$) which revealed a positive but statistically significant relationship between authoritarian parenting style and children behaviour among adolescents in Kisoro Municipality. The findings of the study have contrast with findings by Asimwe (2018) which indicated that an authoritarian parenting style was found to be negative and not significantly related to substance abuse. The findings also disagree with the findings of Mathialagan and Teng (2017) which showed that the strength of association between authoritarian and alcohol consumption among college students was weak but had a significant positive relationship.

The findings on the relationship between authoritarian parenting and children behavior among adolescents was further confirmed by Oindrilla (2021) in his study on effect of authoritarian parenting style on psychopathology in China who revealed that there lies a direct correlation between authoritarian parenting style and psychopathology.

Effect of Permissive Parenting on Children Behaviour among Adolescents in Kisoro Municipality

From the findings, the mean value of 4.13 indicated that majority of the respondents agreed that parents respond well to children needs and provide in time. The findings concur with the Roman, Makwakwa & Lacante (2016) who state that permissive parents display warmth and fewer defectiveness with less chastisement and seem to be more compliant with the needs of their children.

The results indicated that parents behave in a manner that is more affirmative toward the impulses, actions and desires of adolescent while consulting with them about family decisions had a mean value of 3.90 implying that most children behaved in a manner that was more affirmative towards impulses, actions and desires of adolescent.

Permissive parents are relaxed and inconsistent in providing feedback to their children which may cause children to feel confused about what is good and bad was agreed by most of the respondents as revealed by the mean value of 3.30 and the standard deviation of 1.489.

Permissive parenting may cause antisocial behavior such as rebelliousness and disruption among children had a mean value of 3.05 implying that when permissive parenting style was used in parenting adolescents, it would cause inconsiderate behaviors such as rebelliousness and disruption among children.

The findings indicated that parents do not set rules and set a small number of behavioral expectations for their adolescents had a mean value of 2.81 meaning that majority of the respondents disagreed that parents did not set rules and set a small number of behavioral expectations for their adolescents. Additionally, parents actually allowed the adolescents to actively participate without being concerned for their actions was disagreed by most of the respondents as indicated by the mean of 2.52.

The findings concur with the findings by Milcah *et al.*, (2019) which indicated that 51% of the respondents under permissive parenting style exhibited negative social behavior, 39% of the authoritative parenting style exhibited negative social behavior, 66.7% of the respondents under the authoritarian parenting style while 66.7% of the respondents under neglecting parenting style exhibited negative social behavior.

Effect of Authoritative Parenting on Children Behavior Among Adolescents in Kisoro Municipality.

Authoritative parents reduce physical punishment and increase parental involvement in children behavior had a mean of 3.89 and a standard deviation of 1.580 which shows that most of the respondents agreed reduced physical punishment and increased parental involvement in children behavior improved on children behavior among adolescents. It was revealed by qualitative findings that parents must raise their children with kindness because if they are too severe, some children will flee the house. Good parenting involves parents keeping a close eye on their children and being aware of how children think. Children should also be taught to comprehend with love by setting good examples for them and providing continuing guidance. Parents must treat their children with respect and be friendly. The findings concur with Larzelere, Morris & Harrist (2013) who state that parents who are in charge usually give their children advice in a logical way. Additionally, this approach calls for parents to have the patience to explain to a child the repercussions of their actions (Larzelere, Morris & Harrist, 2013).

Findings revealed that the relationship between authoritative parenting and children behavior among adolescents in Kisoro Municipality statistically significant as shown by the Pearson correlation coefficient r of .934** meaning that authoritative parenting brings a positive change in the behavior of adolescent children in Kisoro Municipality. The revelation concurs with the results of Kuppens & Ceulemans, (2019) who state that the authoritative parenting style consistently has the best effect on children's and adolescents' behaviour. Howenstein *et al.*, (2015) also state that when compared to authoritarian or permissive parenting, authoritative parenting has been linked to better child behavior, more improved child behavior, and less relational hostility because children with assertive parents are happier, have better emotional control and regulation and have better social skills.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusions

Effect of Authoritarian Parenting Styles on Children Behaviour among Adolescents

Authoritarian parenting style had a significant positive relationship with children behavior among adolescents in Kisoro Municipality. The means that if parents put much control in parenting their children force is used by them, raising children in such way that they were able to do what they were expected of without questioning, showing children the behaviours they were supposed to exhibit and communicating to children what you expect from them would improve on the behavior of children in adolescence stage.

Effect of Permissive Parenting on Children Behaviour Among Adolescents in Kisoro Municipality

Permissive parenting style had a significant positive relationship with children behavior among adolescence in Kisoro Municipality. In other words, the permissive parenting style is one of the strong contributing factors to children behaviours in Kisoro Municipality.

Effect of Authoritative Parenting on Children Behavior Among Adolescents in Kisoro Municipality.

Authoritative parents reduce physical punishment and increase parental involvement in children behavior had a mean of 3.89 and a standard deviation of 1.580. Authoritative parents are characterized by high demand and responsiveness and attempts to shape and evaluate children's behaviour in a positive and socially responsible manner had a mean value of 4.37 with a standard deviation of .483 implying that authoritative parenting promotes high demand and responsiveness and shape the behaviours of children which contributed to improvement in the good behaviours of adolescent children in Kisoro Municipality.

Findings revealed that there is significant relationship between authoritative parenting and children behavior among adolescents in Kisoro Municipality meaning that authoritative parenting brings a positive change in the behavior of adolescent children in Kisoro Municipality.

Recommendations

Effect of Authoritarian Parenting Styles on Children Behaviour among Adolescents

The parents in Kisoro Municipality should encourage their children to talk about their feelings and problems, explain their expectations to their children, and consider their children's preferences. They should practice authoritative parenting style alongside other strategies in order to promote positive parenting of children.

This study recommends that the stakeholders in Kisoro Municipality consider urgent strategies to address the negative effects of authoritarian parenting style on children behavior among adolescents. Parents should be made aware of the negative effects of authoritarian parenting style and be discouraged from its practice through sensitization of parents.

Effect of Permissive Parenting on Children Behaviour among Adolescents in Kisoro Municipality

This study recommends that the stakeholders should work towards mitigating the negative effects of permissive parenting style taking it in mind that permissive parenting style makes children do what they are not supposed to do due to too much freedom.

Effect of Authoritative Parenting on Children Behaviour among Adolescents in Kisoro Municipality

Parents should always urge their children to attend church, learn Christian values from religious authorities and take those authorities' opinions into consideration when making decisions.

Parents shouldn't physically abuse their kids because doing so would teach them negative behavior. To stop teenagers from committing crimes and identifying themselves with illegal behavior, there should be a decrease in physical punishment and constant parental involvement with youngsters.

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