

THE INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF HUMANITIES & SOCIAL STUDIES

The Influence of Authoritative Parenting Style on Adolescents' Psychosocial Adjustment in Kivumbini Ward of Nakuru County, Kenya

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Abstract:

Parents employ different styles in their efforts to ensure health and safety of their children; they prepare them for adults' life and transmit appropriate cultural values. Parenting styles are broadly classified as authoritarian, authoritative, permissive and neglectful. This study examined the influence of authoritative parenting style on the psychosocial adjustments of adolescents in public primary schools in Kivumbini Ward of Nakuru East Sub County, Kenya. The study was informed by Family Systems and Attachment theories. This was a correlational study, which engaged 161 respondents selected through systematic random sampling. Collection of primary data was done through structured questionnaires. The study used descriptive and inferential statistics for data analysis. The results of the study were presented in Tables and Figures for ease of comprehension. Data analysis was aided by SPSS (Version 25). This study found that open communication as feature of authoritative parenting style was effective in promoting responsible use of drugs, embracing tolerance and cultivation of high self-esteem. Moreover, placement of reasonable demands as a core characteristic authoritative parenting style was most effective in the prevention of aggressive behaviour in adolescents, nurturing high self-esteem and self-control skills. Furthermore, parental affection was most influential in nurturing appropriate sexual behaviour, tolerance and self-control in adolescents. The study also found that adolescents from families that had participatory decision-making structures exhibited high levels of tolerance and self-control. Adolescents from families that had participatory decision-making structures exhibited high levels of tolerance and self-control. The existence of standard behaviour in the families undermined the promotion of appropriate values in drugs and substance abuse, sexual behaviour and tolerance in adolescents. This study recommends that parents should lay structures in the family that encourage frank and open parent-children communication and participatory decision making.

Keywords: Parenting, authoritative style, adolescents, psychosocial adjustment

1. Introduction

Parents are very important in the lives of adolescents. They ensure their safety and health, transmit and instill appropriate cultural values in them, provide them with love, acceptance, appreciation, encouragement, and guide them in their physical, cognitive, emotional and social development [1]. The above literature enlightened this study about the critical roles of parents in the lives of adolescents. However, the literature merely described the importance of parents in the lives of adolescence but did not go far enough to show the strategies used by parents to fulfill these roles. This study went further than the above literature and examined the various parenting styles employed by parents in Kivumbini Ward of Nakuru East Sub-County.

Parents employ different styles in their efforts to ensure health and safety of their children; they prepare them for adults' life and transmit appropriate cultural values [2]. Parenting style is defined as a set of parental attitudes and behaviours that parents use most often, consistently across contexts to manage their children's behaviour [3]. [4] Grouped parenting strategies into four types of parenting style namely authoritarian, authoritative, permissive and neglectful parenting styles. This typology of parenting style is based on the interaction between parent and child along two dimensions: parental control and parental warmth. Authoritarian parenting is one that is restrictive and punitive, places firm limit and control on children with little or no verbal exchange, and is said to be associated with social incompetence and poor communication skills [5]. Authoritative parents on the other hand, put some limits and controls on their

children's actions, but permit dialogue, which promotes parental responsiveness, encourages self-reliance and responsibility in the children. Permissive parents specify few or no rules and little or no controls to the children. Children under this parenting style are given complete freedom to make their life decisions and behave autonomously and independently [6] argues that while neglectful parent provides for their children, they seldom get attached to them. Neglectful parents are also indifferent, dismissive or even completely neglectful of their children [7]. The documented literature highlights the various styles parents adopt in their parenting roles. However, the literature offers only the descriptions of the various parenting styles, without delving into their influence on the psychosocial adjustments of adolescents. This study examined the influence of authoritative parenting style on the psychosocial adjustments of primary school going adolescents.

Studies have shown that authoritative parenting style is associated with well-being, life satisfaction and better adjustments among adolescents. For instance, children brought up by authoritative parents have reported fewer behavioural problems such as bullying and fights [8-10]. In addition, children with authoritative parents had better academic outcomes, fewer cases of substance abuse, lesser instances of suicidal thoughts and fewer incidences, fewer cases of stress, anxiety and depression [11]. The studies show that authoritative parenting style is beneficial to adolescents in many areas of their lives. It is, however, important to observe that the above studies were conducted among European, American and Asian families. Families in Kenya generally and Kivumbini Ward in particular operate in a cultural environment different from the ones the above studies were conducted. It was therefore not clear whether the findings of the studies on the influence of authoritative parenting style on adolescents' psychosocial adjustment obtained in the above studies would be applicable among families in Kivumbini Ward of Nakuru East Sub County. This study thus sought to establish the influence of authoritative parenting style on the psychosocial adjustment of adolescents.

In Kenya studies have found that authoritative parenting style is associated with low incidences of negative behaviour [12], high academic achievements [13], high self-esteem and autonomy [14-15]. These studies did not only focus on secondary school students but were also conducted outside Nakuru County. The studies were also largely based in rural areas. It was necessary to establish whether authoritative parenting style when applied in urban areas would yield similar or different results as those of rural areas. In addition, it was important to find out how other parenting styles (authoritarian, neglectful and permissive) affect adolescents' psychosocial adjustments in an urban context.

The adolescent period was once considered to take place between 15 and 18 years. However, over the years it has steadily expanded so that today it reaches up to 25 years or more, and down to 10-12 years of age. It is regarded as transitional stage of development between childhood and adulthood. As a developmental phase, adolescence is characterized by a lot of physical, psychological and social changes [16]. Biologically, the period is marked by bodily changes (puberty), which triggers off a psychological revolution [17]. Psychologically, adolescents experience emotional, motivational and behavioral changes in their interactions with parents, relatives, peers, teachers and friends. Socially, adolescence is marked more by the tendency of an individual to separate from parents and move towards peer groups for search of personal identity. In Kenya, [18] Siaya County noted that secondary school adolescents were faced with social adjustment problems whereby majority of them kept imagining that other students were talking about them. [19] In Nakuru County and Uasin Gishu County in Kenya noted that majority of secondary school students were faced with social adjustment challenges, which undermined their integration in adolescent life. The above studies informed the current study about the developmental changes adolescents undergo as well as the challenges faced by adolescents in adjusting to social life. Despite all that the studies did not explain why some adolescents were finding it hard adjusting to adolescent life. Therefore, not much was known as to why children were finding it hard adjusting to adolescent life. This study filled this knowledge gap by analyzing the influence of parenting styles on the psychosocial adjustments of adolescent in public primary schools in Kivumbini Ward of Nakuru East Sub-County, Nakuru County.

2. Study Objectives

This study sought to (1) assess existence of open and frank communication between parents and adolescents; (2) explore parental placement of reasonable demands on adolescent children; (3) analyze the existence of parental affection towards adolescent children; (4) establish the existence of participatory decision making in the family; and (5) analyze the existence of standard behaviour in the family on one hand and their influence of psychosocial adjustment of adolescents in public primary schools on the other hand.

3. Methodology

3.1 Research Design

The study used a correlation research design. [20] Defines correlation as a type of non-experimental research in which the researcher measures two variables and assesses the statistical relationship between them. This study sought to establish the relationship between authoritative parenting style and psychosocial adjustments in adolescents in public primary school. Although correlation research design was used to establish the relationship that exists between variables, the researcher had no control over the variables [21].

3.2. Sampling Methods

The study used systematic random sampling method to select 161 respondents from a population of 538. The class 8 pupils in each school were assigned numbers ranging from 1-3. The study then picked all pupils bearing 3rd number as the respondents.

3.3. Data Collection Instruments and Procedures

Primary data for this study was collected through the use questionnaire. The study adopted structured questionnaires, with Likert scale format questions. The questionnaires were self-administered, though with guidance of respondents' teachers.

3.4. Data Analysis

Data was coded then analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. Descriptive statistics used were frequencies and percentages. The study used Pearson Correlation to establish the relationship between authoritative parenting style and adolescents' psychological adjustments.

4. Profile of the Respondents

This study covered gender and age of the respondents. Table 1 is a summary of the respondents' background information.

| Background Information | Frequency | Percentage |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Gender of the respondents | | |
| Female | 61 | 44 |
| Male | 78 | 56 |
| Total | 139 | 100.00 |
| Age distribution of the respondents | | |
| 12 Years | 29 | 20.9 |
| 13 Years | 53 | 38.1 |
| 14 Years | 29 | 20.9 |
| 15 Years | 28 | 20.1 |
| Total | 139 | 100.0 |

Table 1: Background Information

4.1. Authoritative Parenting Style Practices

4.1.1. Existence of Open and Frank Communication between Parents' Adolescent Children

The results of the study on the existence of open and frank communication between parents and adolescent children are presented in Figure 1. There was open and frank communication between adolescents and their parents according to 61.2% (Strongly Agree 17.3% and Agree 43.9%) of the respondents. On the other hand, (Strongly Disagree 19.4% and 17.3%) of the respondents reported that there was no open and frank communication between them and their parents. However, 2.2% of the respondents could not clearly state whether or not there was open and frank communication between them and their parents as shown in Figure 1.

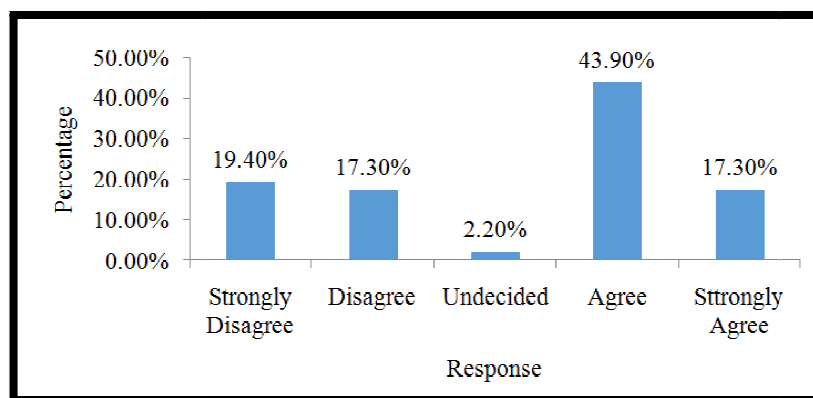


Figure 1: Existence of Open and Frank Parent-Child Communication

The results of the current study, which shows majority of authoritative parents, embrace open and frank communication with their children are similar to the results of previous studies. For instance, [22], which examined the relationship between parents and their adolescent children found that majority of the parents, had inculcated open and frank communication between them and their adolescent children. Similarly [23] argues that authoritative parents extensively have communication between them and adolescent children, which helps in preventing behaviour problems in their children. Further, children who are in communicative relationship with their parents have higher rates of socially competent behavior, takes fewer drugs, and exhibit less anxiety or depression.

It is essential to observe that adolescents undergo very prominent changes that require consistent communication with their parents. It is also at adolescence stage that individuals develop a firm sense of what is right and wrong. It is through communication that parents and close relatives can help adolescents develop strong moral codes and standards about life. This study holds that fostering predictable, sustained, open and frank communication between parents and

their adolescent children can promote psychological closeness between parents and adolescent children. Children who feel closer to their parents readily ventilate their issues, problems and concerns to their parents, which deepen parents' understanding of the issues their adolescent children are going through.

4.1.2. Existence of Parental Reasonable Demands on Adolescent Children

The results of the study on the question whether parents placed reasonable demands on their adolescent children was confirmed by 92.8% (Strongly Agree 50.4% and Agree 42.4%) of the pupils who participated in this study. However, 5.8% (Strongly Disagree 3.6% and Disagree 2.2%) of the respondents denied when asked to affirm whether their parents placed reasonable demands on them. It is also evident from the results of the study in Figure 2 that 1.4% of the study participants could not clearly state whether or not their parents placed reasonable demands on them.

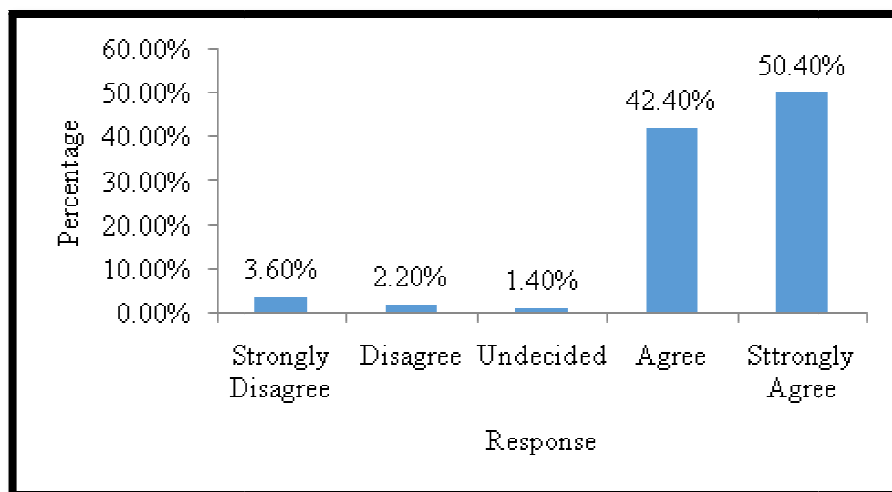


Figure 2: Parental Placement of Reasonable Demands on Adolescent Children

The findings of the present study, which found that an overwhelming majority of parents placed reasonable demands on their children differ with the findings of a previous study conducted by [24] a couple of decades ago. The study, which examined selected Chinese' parenting practices found that parents placed greater demands on their children, which are enforced fiercely. Parents also closely and comprehensively monitored their children as part of ensuring that they follow through the demands placed on them. The study found that parenting practices that placed high demands on children was effective in preventing adolescent problems such as drugs and alcohol use and truancy.

4.1.3. Existence of Warm Relationship between Parents and Adolescent Children

Majority or 63.6% of the respondents asserted that there warm and affectionate relationship between them and their parents (Strongly Agree 27.6% and Agree 36%). Further, examination of the study results in Figure shows that there was no warm and affectionate relationship between the respondents and their parents according to 14.4% and 23% (37.4%) of the respondents who strongly disagreed and agreed respectively. However, 5% of the respondents could not categorically state the kind of relationship between them and their parents as shown in Figure 3 below.

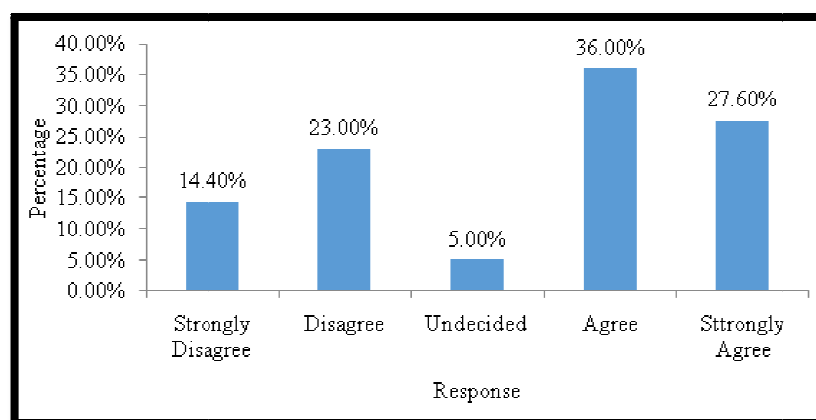


Figure 3: Existence of Warm Relationship between Parents and Adolescent Children

The results of the present study are in many respects mirrors the findings of previous studies. A study by [25] found that authoritative parents maintained a strong and consistent parent-child relationship, which was characterized by warmth, prompt provision of children's needs and strong bonds not only between parents and children, but also between

siblings, and children and other relatives. In addition, a study by [26] conducted in Sweden found that more than 75% of adolescents described the relationship between them and their parents as good and warm.

It is important to emphasize that adolescence is a critical developmental period that requires parents and their adolescent children to have a cordial and warm relationship. Warm and affectionate relationship brings social and psychological closeness between parents and their children. Children who perceive their relationship with parents as warm and close have the motivation to share their feelings and thoughts to the parents. Parents who have knowledge about the feelings and thoughts of their children are also better placed to promptly take steps towards addressing the concerns of their children. Timely intervention by parents on issues affecting their adolescent children can go a long way in preventing the development of anti-social behaviours such as aggression and violence, sexual indulgence and even drugs and alcohol abuse.

4.1.4. Existence of Participatory Decision Making in the Family

This study sought to establish whether there was participatory decision making in the family. The results of the study on the existence of participatory decision making in the family are presented in Figure 4. A significant proportion (60.4%) of the study participants confirmed that there was participatory decision-making process in their parents (Strongly Agree 20.1% and Agree 40.3%). On the contrary, 36% of the pupils who participated in this study denied the existence of participatory decision-making process in their families. The results of this study as presented in Figure 4 show that 3.6% of the respondents could not confirm nor deny the existence of participatory decision-making process in the family.

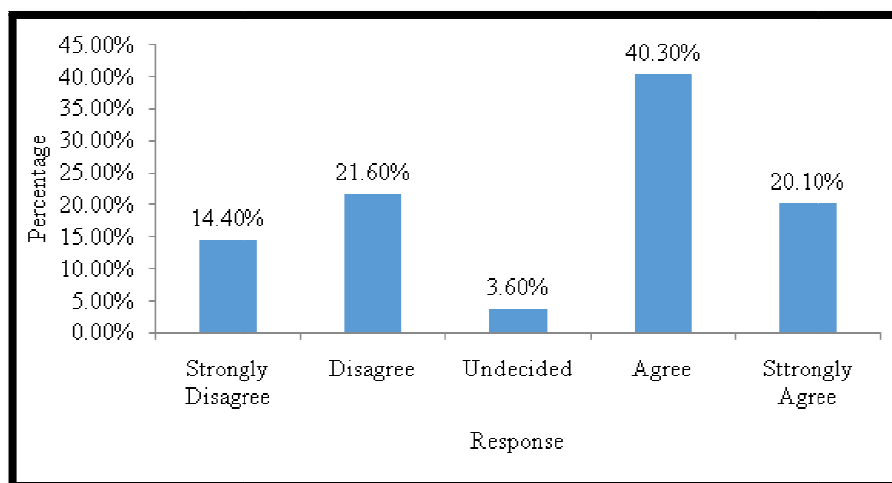


Figure 4: Existence of Participatory Decision Making in the Family

The results of the present study are similar to that of [27], which found that authoritative parents employ democracy when responding to the concerns of their adolescent children. The study also found that authoritative parents are willing to listen to the queries raised by their adolescent children. It was further established that adolescents with parents who are authoritative are able to negotiate and be part of deliberations in the society.

Participation gives adolescent children the opportunity to have their say on a whole range of issues affecting them not just in the family but also in the wider society. Despite still being young, adolescence can have fresh ideas and solutions to the problems affecting them. Therefore, giving them opportunity to be part of the solution of the problems affecting them can make them more responsible and proactive. Adolescents brought up in families that promote participatory decision making are likely to have fewer social problems. Prompt disclosure of personal problems can lead to fixing of the problem without degenerating into bigger social problems such as aggressive and violent behaviours and indulgence in alcohol and prohibited substances.

4.1.5. Existence of Standard of Behaviour in the Family

Authoritative parents are also generally known to set standards of behaviour that children are then expected to observe. This study thus sought to establish whether there were standards of behaviour set by parents in the study area. The results of the study on the existence of standards of behaviour in the family are summarized in Figure 5. Majority or 78.7% generally agreed albeit with varying degree of agreement (Strongly Agree 31.7% and Agree 46%) that their parents had set standard of behaviours that they were expected to follow. However, 16.5% (Strongly Disagree 4.3% and 12.2%) of the adolescents who participated in this study stated that there were no standards of behaviour set by their parents and for which they were expected to follow. This study also established that 5.8% of the respondents could not emphatically confirm whether or not their standards of behaviour set by their parents as shown in Figure 5.

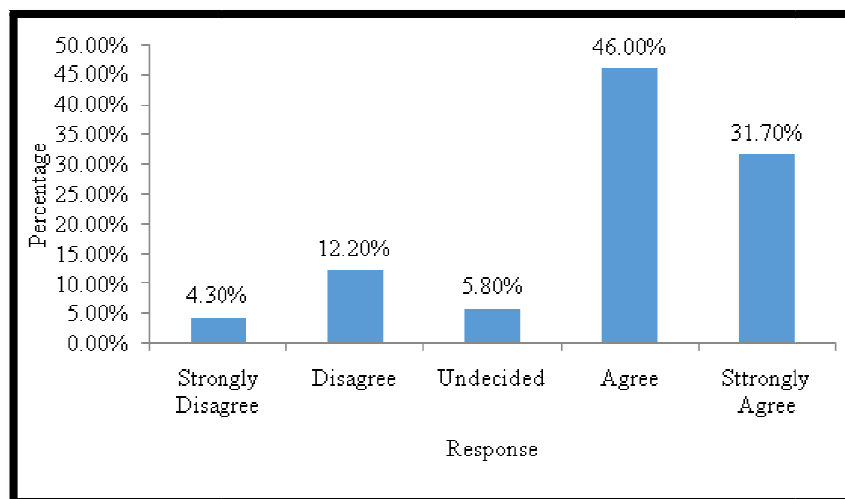


Figure 5: Existence of Standard of Behaviour in the Family

The results of the present study concur with of [28], which also found that authoritative parenting style was characterized by support and warmth, clearly had defined rules and consistent discipline. The results of the current study are also similar to that of [29], which found that authoritative parents put restrictions and rules that children are expected to follow. These are meant to inculcate in the children the values of independence, self-control and discipline.

It is important for parents to prescribe standards of behaviour they expect their children to observe and abide by. It is even more important for parents to have time with their children to explain what these standards are, the benefits of observing them and the sanctions to be meted on their violations. Standards of behaviour can aid children in having the right moral compass in life. It should be recalled that it is during adolescence that children begin to discern what is wrong and right. Children thus require a lot of moral guidance from their parents. However, parents should still listen to their children as much as possible even with the existence of standards of behaviour.

4.2. The Relationship between Open Communication and Psychosocial Adjustments

There was a significant and positive correlation between open communication and sexual behaviour ($P < 0.05$). However, there was no significant relationship but positive correlation between open communication on one hand and drug abuse, aggressive behaviour, self-esteem and self-control on the other hand ($P > 0.05$). It is also clear from the inferential results in Table 2 shows that there was a significant but negative correlation between open communication and self-control among adolescents ($P < 0.05$).

| | | Open Communication |
|----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| Drug abuse | Correlation | .087 |
| | Significance (1-tailed) | .155 |
| | N | 137 |
| Sexual behaviour | Correlation | .173 |
| | Significance (1-tailed) | .021 |
| | N | 137 |
| Aggressive behaviour | Correlation | .058 |
| | Significance (1-tailed) | .248 |
| | N | 137 |
| Self-esteem | Correlation | .094 |
| | Significance (1-tailed) | .134 |
| | N | 137 |
| Self-Control | Correlation | -.008 |
| | Significance (1-tailed) | .461 |
| | N | 137 |

Table 2: The Relationship between Open Communication and Psychosocial Adjustments

Closer examination of the results of the inferential results in Table 2 above shows that open communication was effective in controlling drug abuse ($r = 0.087$) and aggressive behaviour ($r = 0.058$), and enhancing self-esteem ($r = 0.094$) though not in a significant way. Open communication was effective in instilling appropriate values about sexuality in a significant way ($r = 0.137$). However, open communication was not effective in guiding adolescents towards self-control ($r = -0.008$).

4.3. The Relationship between Reasonable Demands and Psychosocial Adjustments

There was a significant but negative relationship between parents' placement of reasonable demands on their children and drug abuse. There was also significant and positive relationship between parents' placement of reasonable demands on their children and Self-Control. However, there was no significant relationship and negative correlation between parents' placement of reasonable demands on their children and sexual behaviour. There was no significant relationship but positive correlation between parents' placement of reasonable demands on their children on one hand and aggressive behaviour and self-control on the other hand as shown in Table 3.

| | | Reasonable Demands | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------|
| Drug abuse | Correlation | | -.149 |
| | Significance (1-tailed) | | .040 |
| | N | | 137 |
| Sexual behaviour | Correlation | | -.082 |
| | Significance (1-tailed) | | .168 |
| | N | | 137 |
| Aggressive behaviour | Correlation | | .080 |
| | Significance (1-tailed) | | .174 |
| | N | | 137 |
| Self-esteem | Correlation | | .042 |
| | Significance (1-tailed) | | .310 |
| | N | | 137 |
| Self-Control | Correlation | | .172 |
| | Significance (1-tailed) | | .021 |
| | N | | 137 |

Table 3: The Relationship between Reasonable Demands and Psychosocial Adjustments

The results of the inferential analysis in Table 3 above suggest that parents' placement of reasonable demands on their adolescent children was not effective in inculcating antidrug abuse values ($r = -0.149$), and also undermined their ability to instill appropriate sexual behaviour ($r = -0.082$) in their adolescent children. Despite all that, parents' placement of reasonable demands on their adolescent children was effective in preventing adolescence aggression ($r = 0.080$) raising self-esteem ($r = 0.042$) and acquiring self-control skills ($r = 0.172$).

4.4. The Relationship between Affectionate Relationship and Psychosocial Adjustments

There was a significant relationship but negative correlation between parental affection and drug abuse among adolescents. However, there was no significant relationship but positive correlation between parental affection on one hand and sexual behaviour and self-control on the other hand. The result of the inferential analysis presented in Table 4 also shows that there is no significant relationship but negative correlation between parental affection and self-esteem among adolescent children.

| | | Affectionate Relationship | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|-------|
| Drug abuse | Correlation | | -.148 |
| | Significance (1-tailed) | | .041 |
| | N | | 137 |
| Sexual behaviour | Correlation | | .028 |
| | Significance (1-tailed) | | .371 |
| | N | | 137 |
| Aggressive behaviour | Correlation | | .005 |
| | Significance (1-tailed) | | .478 |
| | N | | 137 |
| Self-esteem | Correlation | | -.138 |
| | Significance (1-tailed) | | .053 |
| | N | | 137 |
| Self-Control | Correlation | | .086 |
| | Significance (1-tailed) | | .156 |
| | N | | 137 |

Table 4: The Relationship between Parental Affection and Psychosocial Adjustments

Analysis of the inferential results presented in Table 4 above shows that parental affection was detrimental to the psychosocial adjustments in the areas of drug abuse ($r = -0.148$) and self-esteem ($r = -0.138$). However, parental affection enhanced the psychological adjustments of the adolescents in the areas of sexual behaviour ($r = 0.028$), aggressive behaviour ($r = 0.478$) and self-control ($r = 0.086$).

4.5. The Relationship between Participatory Decision Making and Psychosocial Adjustments

There was no significant relationship but negative correlation between participatory decision making on one hand and adolescents' psychosocial adjustments in the areas of drug abuse, sexual behaviour and self-esteem among adolescents on the other hand. Further examination of the results in Table 5 indicates that there was a significant relationship and positive correlation between participatory decision making and psychosocial adjustments of adolescents in the area of aggressive behaviour and self-control.

| | | Decision Making | |
|--|----------------------|-------------------------|-------|
| | Drug abuse | Correlation | -.138 |
| | | Significance (1-tailed) | .053 |
| | | N | 137 |
| | Sexual behaviour | Correlation | -.029 |
| | | Significance (1-tailed) | .365 |
| | | N | 137 |
| | Aggressive behaviour | Correlation | .070 |
| | | Significance (1-tailed) | .206 |
| | | N | 137 |
| | Self-esteem | Correlation | -.014 |
| | | Significance (1-tailed) | .434 |
| | | N | 137 |
| | Self-Control | Correlation | .160 |
| | | Significance (1-tailed) | .030 |
| | | N | 137 |

Table 5: The Relationship between Participatory Decision Making and Psychosocial Adjustments

Analysis of inferential results in Table 5 above reveals that participatory decision making was not effective in preparing adolescents undergo appropriate adjustments in the area of drugs and substance abuse ($r = -0.138$), sexual behaviour ($r = -0.029$) and self-esteem ($r = -0.014$). On the other hand, participatory decision making was effective in preventing aggressive behaviour ($r = 0.070$) and enhancing self-control ($r = 0.160$) among in adolescents.

4.6. The Relationship between Standard of Behaviour and Psychosocial Adjustments

There was a significant relationship but negative correlation between the existence of standards of behaviour in the family on one hand and psychosocial adjustments among adolescents in the area of drug abuse and sexual behaviour on the other hand. Further, there was significant relationship and positive correlation between the existence of standards of behaviour in the family and self-control among adolescents. However, there was no significant relationship but positive correlation between the existence of standards of behaviour in the family and self-esteem. The results of inferential analysis in Table 6 also show that there was no significant relationship but negative correlation between the existence of standards of behaviour in the family and aggressive behaviours in adolescents.

| | | Standard of Behaviour | |
|--|----------------------|------------------------------|-------|
| | Drug abuse | Correlation | -.235 |
| | | Significance (1-tailed) | .003 |
| | | N | 137 |
| | Sexual behaviour | Correlation | -.167 |
| | | Significance (1-tailed) | .024 |
| | | N | 137 |
| | Aggressive behaviour | Correlation | -.051 |
| | | Significance (1-tailed) | .277 |
| | | N | 137 |
| | Self-esteem | Correlation | .112 |
| | | Significance (1-tailed) | .096 |
| | | N | 137 |
| | Self-Control | Correlation | .340 |
| | | Significance (1-tailed) | .000 |
| | | N | 137 |

Table 6: The Relationship between Existence of Standard of Behaviour and Psychosocial Adjustments

The results of the inferential analysis in Table 4.6 above indicate that the existence of standard behaviour in the families was detrimental to the adoption of appropriate values towards drugs and substance use ($r = -0.235$), sexual behaviour ($r = -0.167$) and aggressive behaviour ($r = -0.051$) in adolescents. On the contrary, the existence of standard behaviours in the family was an impetus in the promotion of high self-esteem ($r = 0.112$) and self-control principles ($r = 0.340$).

5. Conclusion

Open communication as feature of authoritative parenting style was effective in promoting responsible use of drugs, embracing tolerance and cultivation of high self-esteem. However, open communication undermined the fight against irresponsible sexual behaviour and nurturance of self-control values (Table 2). Placement of reasonable demands as a core characteristic authoritative parenting style was most effective in the prevention aggressive behaviour in adolescents, nurturing high self-esteem and self-control skills. However, this parenting approach was least effective in the fight against drugs and substance abuse, and moral decadence in adolescence (Table 3). Parental affection enhanced the psychosocial adjustments of the adolescents in the areas of sexual behaviour, aggressive behavior self-control. However, parental affection was detrimental to the propagation of appropriate behaviours on drug and substance use and development of high self-esteem (Table 4).

Adolescents from families that had participatory decision-making structures exhibited high levels of tolerance and self-control. Adolescents from families that had participatory decision-making structures exhibited high levels of tolerance and self-control. However, the existence of participatory decision making in the family failed to restrain adolescents from engagement in drugs and substance abuse, irresponsible sexual behaviour and development of high self-esteem (Table 5). Existence of standard behaviour in the families undermined the promotion of appropriate values in drugs and substance abuse, sexual behaviour and tolerance in adolescents. On the contrary, the existence of standard behaviours in the family was an impetus in the promotion of high self-esteem and self-control principles (Table 6).

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