

Perception on the Role of Parenting Style on Juvenile Delinquency among Adolescents in the Government Remand Homes, Lagos State Nigeria

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Abstract

Adolescence is a time when juvenile seeks autonomy and develops his own identity. Juvenile delinquency has been a global phenomenon, it has become a major concern of government, parents, schools, and society. To put it into perspective, social scientists agree to classify behaviours against laws and societal norms as delinquent behaviour. The present study examines the role of parenting style on juvenile delinquency, using 170 adolescents with behavioural issues who were placed at government remand homes Lagos Nigeria. Simple random sampling was used in selection of the sample. The hypotheses were tested using Pearson correlation at .05 significance level. Results indicate that abusive type of parenting style stands as the main predictor of juvenile delinquency among the adolescent. It is suggested that parent at all levels should step up their parenting effort and adopt authoritative style of parenting as the appropriate style of parenting, based on the research outcome.

Keywords: Parenting Style, Juvenile Delinquency, Adolescent, Remand Homes.

Introduction

Every society has seen juvenile delinquency as a major issue which makes no difference in our society. Juvenile delinquency is a global epidemic that needs for serious attention. In every society where there is an acceptable way of life or mode of conducts, deviance or crime is inevitable (Antwi, 2016). Deviance and crime are regarded as a challenge to the tranquilly enjoyed by members of a society or country (Bernburg, 2019). Juvenile delinquency remains a cause of concern for parents, teachers, and community. Stealing, deception, sexual promiscuity, thuggery, rape, drug use, absenteeism, verbal abuse, and cultism are some of the juvenile criminal behaviours that have been observed. Besides the gradual moral degeneration which the offenders experience when they participate in deviation and violence, there is also an enormous economic cost to the nation facing the problems of crime (Simeos et al., 2008). This delinquent act committed by young people has

drawn the attention of many people who are concerned about the training of these delinquent children. Juvenile crime is therefore one of the main social issues all countries are struggling to deal with and if young criminals are not cared for, they will graduate into hardened criminals.

Parents are one of the closest and most influential people in a young person's life. Parents were described as the most critical factor in children's social development (Kumpfer & Magalhães, 2018). Parents have a crucial role to play as a socializer and controlling agent for the behaviour of children. Monitoring is a key feature of parental control (Kerr et al., 2012). To ensure that young people adhere with social expectations and values, parents must step up their child's training and practise the required parenting style. Parenting styles are the methods used by parents to educate, nurture, and guide their children. It can be described as the way parents' communication and influence their personal, emotional, social, or intellectual development with their children (Ishak et al., 2012). In general, these parenting styles are commensurate with local society's principles and norms. Some contend that a child's comportment, disposition, and self-conception may be moulded in an atmosphere, while some think they are innate in the infant, but for most people, parents of a child are the most important in their life (Jackson, 2012). Most children are dependent upon their parents for food, shelter, finance, and companionship. Parent love as well as punishment can exert a great influence on children when handled properly (Baumrind, 2012). Adolescent usually have high emotional stresses, and adolescents are also said to be a time of storm and stress, generally anxious at this stage, because they want to explore their environment (Mohammed, 2012). But not every adolescent in our community can undergo this acclaimed storm and tension. Parents therefore have an important role to play as socialising agents and as control agents for the behaviour of their children. Parenting is seen as a crucial function in the transition of adolescent into adulthood; it is accepted to become an important tool for socialising the child (Lowe & Dotterer, 2018). It can be deduced from this that different parenting practises adopted by parents in raising their children either inhibit or avert delinquent behaviour at all levels.

Juvenile delinquency is seen as a devastating event in Nigeria (Ojo, 2012). It is therefore a consequence of the social changes that emerge from the conflict between the African and Western cultures, after the incident of colonisation. Culture in this respect refers to the usual way people do things; it includes a variety of human values and the ways or morals in which they do things. Central within any culture comes in what we refer to as value; it is the desirable and undesirable's things in culture. In addition, when there is a contact in culture, the value of the culture changes (Harkness et al., 2013). An example of this can be seen in a different part of Africa such as Nigeria which is known as the most populous country in Africa.

The epidemic of juvenile delinquency is a severe one in Nigeria. The Nigerian anti-social behaviour also involves arson, misuse of drugs, rape, malpractice, school crime, intimidation, cults, truancy, drop-outs in schools and prostitution (Sanni et al., 2010; Ugwuoke, 2010). The prospect of an improved, stronger, and more stable criminal culture in Nigeria will remain impossible until there is any action to turn back a wave of juvenile crime (Kudirat et al., 2010).

In Nigeria, juvenile crime became visible in the 1920's, when young offenders like pick-up, shoplifting, and truancy became prevalent. This disgusting practise has led to legal disciplinary proceedings being established by the colonial governments dealing with criminals (Fourchard, 2010). Juvenile delinquency is seen in Nigeria as a major problem that hinders and seriously impedes the progress of the country (Muhammed et al., 2009). According to

Adegoke, (2015), juvenile involvement in crime in Nigeria is one of the key areas of concern of the Nigerian Police Force. It was discovered that one of Nigeria's main issues of concern was youth involvement in crime. A typical juvenile crime like burglary, robbery, rioting, and stealing are the most prevalent in Nigeria. In addition, the study revealed that in 2001 Nigerian teenagers committed more than 185,000 crimes and 19,000 were jailed. In 2005, 31% of the children arrested in Nigeria committed shoplifting, 17% arrested committed robbery and 11% arrested committed disturbances. This figure was about 38%, 21% and 13%, respectively, in 2015.

Observation by Muhammed et al (2009) have shown that young Nigerians are the most active in cultist activity, kidnapping, armed robbery, and drug use. To prove this, the Chairman of the National Drug and Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA) in Lagos notes that most youth majorly are the ones involved in the usage and dealings of illicit drug (Nkwopara, 2011). In the light of these challenges, concerned citizens and scholars have attributed this menace, especially in Nigeria to various factors such as dysfunctional homes, low school connection, detrimental impact on peers and youth gangs, poverty, and impoverished environments (Alfrey, 2010; Chinyoka, 2013; Ikediashi & Akande, 2015; Nwankwo et al., 2010; Olashore et al., 2017).

According to Wachikwu and Ibegbunam (2012). The Juvenile crimes also witness in Nigeria include drug use, robbery, cultism, examination malpractice, truancy, theft, and prostitution (Sanni et al., 2010; Ugwuoke, 2010). In Lagos Nigeria today, it is Nigeria's most populated city with over 20 million of inhabitants, and the most urbanised state (Fadare & Oduwaye, 2009), and yet crime has been popular among the young people who were either caught or involved in one criminal act or the other such as rape, theft, drug use, misconduct and many more (Nwankwo et al., 2010).

So, in Nigeria all these crimes have also led to social abuse among young people, mental illness, and disrespect for elders, armed robbery, and other social ills. Having seen all these worrying teenage behaviours that impede economic development and stress parents and society. Parents play an intricate role in delinquency. Most of the criminological treatments of families have centred on the various mechanisms of parental controls or linking risk to family functioning (Ttofi & Farrington, 2012). Researchers have found that family environment influences juvenile delinquency; for example, inconsistent parenting, familial problems, and child neglect (Khushhal et al., 2017; Rathinabalan & Naaraayan, 2017). Parental attributes such as comfort loss, inadequate control, instability, and poor child-practice factors as shown in recent research to be correlated with nervous child-parent attachment (Ainsworth et al., 2015). Research has shown that in the development of crime, the family context is a significant aspect. Many scientists believe that the basis for juvenile crime lies in the sort of home that adolescents educate themselves (Hammed et al., 2013). Observations indicate that, because of their various economic and social activities, parents and caregivers make little effort in Nigeria to supervise children, especially in Nigeria and Lagos. Academic researchers have discovered a focused and growing interest in young people (Alnasir & Al-Falaj, 2016; Igbo & Ihejiene, 2014; Okorodudu, 2010; Ojo, 2012; Sanni et al., 2010; Yusuf, Agbonna & Yusuf, 2013). Very few studies based their attention on remand homes, especially in the state of Nigeria in Lagos. Therefore, a gap exists in this regard. Based on the fact, a drastic attention is required to refocus on the problem faced with Nigeria where the adolescents constantly misbehave due to numerous issues and factors beyond their control. The general objectives of the study aim to examine the perception on the role of parenting style on juvenile delinquency among adolescents in the government remand homes, Lagos

state Nigeria. While the Specific Objectives are to determine the relationship on the perception on the role of parenting style indifference, abuse and over control on juvenile delinquency among adolescents in the government remand homes, Lagos State Nigeria.

Parenting Style

Parenting styles are the child-rearing method or activities adopted by parents in upbringing their children, in other to support social and intellectual development of a child. It has to do with the combinations of attitude and behaviours of parent towards their children which are displayed in various situations (Kordi & Baharudin, 2010). Parenting is not a specific act, but a rigorous activity which encompasses various behaviour in influencing the life of a child. Baumrind (1991) uses the term “parenting style” to describe the role of parents in controlling and socializing their children.

Authoritarian is of high demandingness but low responsiveness, permissive on the other hand comprises of low demandingness and high responsiveness, and lastly uninvolved or indifferent mode of parenting is of low demandingness and low responsiveness (Panetta et al, 2014). Therefore, discussion on these parenting styles is necessary in other to showcase their effects on juvenile behaviour.

The Authoritarian mode of parenting is all about influencing and controlling the child in other to comply with the rules and regulations of the parent, the main concept behind authoritarian style of parenting is to comply with rules; it is all about obedience, structure, and respecting authority. No rational discussion with the child, the rules are clear the child just need to comply. While permissive style of parenting exercise little control over the child’s behaviour, this mode of parenting gives the child more freedom than the other style of parenting and requires less demand from the child but are committed to their children. Lastly, Uninvolved style of parenting is of inadequate supervision and does not support the interest of the child, this type of parenting focuses only on their own life and are less concern about the child (Panetta et al., 2014).

The influence of over-control parenting style has been linked to dysfunctional parental roles, particularly authoritarian parenting style. In addition, permissive and uninvolved parental styles have been linked to indifference and abuse (Grasso et al., 2016). A fascinating finding regarding the connection of psychological violence has been linked to the risk of child abuse as well as a toxic parenting style. A dysfunctional parenting style, especially harsh, over-reactive interventions, was also linked to the possibility of child abuse (Rodriguez & Tucker, 2011).

Authoritarian parenting is expected conceptually to be related to parental over control, backed by empirical evidence that observer indices about authoritarian parenting are linked to negative parenting (Rodriguez & Tucker, 2011). Although parenting style was not measured specifically, parental over control, abuse and indifference were associated with negative parenting (Grasso et al., 2016; Rodriguez, 2010). While scholars are more likely to focus on authoritarian styles, uninvolved and permissive styles of parenting that are considered problematic (Lorber et al., 2014), the literature also does not look at the issue of how authoritarian, uninvolved, and permissive styles could be associated with negative parenting. Uninvolved and permissive parenting that leads to minimal supervision can be conceptually associated with negligent parenting. Given that neglect is often identified in families who engage in physical abuse (Geiger & Schelbe, 2014). Authoritarian parenthood has also been found to be associated with child abuse potential and direct physical abuse (Lo et al., 2019; Rodriguez, 2010).

Parenting Style and Juvenile Delinquency

There are numerous studies, which have led to analysing the association between parenting styles and juvenile delinquency (Rinaldi & Howe, 2012). Parenting styles deal with the way adolescent perceives his or her parents, which invariably makes the juvenile react to the authority of the parent. Adequate parenting and strong ties between families are a great factor in averting delinquent behaviour.

Moylan et al (2010) study explore the impact of child neglect and vulnerability to domestic violence in children on the internalisation and externalisation in the behaviour of adolescents. Data from the Lehigh Longitudinal Report for this research include a prospective study of 457 young people that looks at the results of family violence and familial resilience. The results suggest that the vulnerability of a child internalises and externalises consequences of adolescent delinquency in tandem with child neglect and domestic violence. Also, Jang and Song (2011) examine the effect of family resilience in the relationship of abuse experience, the finding reflects that child who have encountered family abuse are becoming more depressed and more likely to believe that they belong to delinquent peers by hanging out together and engaging in delinquent behaviour. Poduthase (2012) also conducted research on parent- adolescent relationship and juvenile delinquency, the study revealed that parent's attitudes and behaviours and conduct probably contributed to adolescent behaviour, both directly and indirectly. Adolescents with criminal behaviour lived in a household where parental disputes were normal, where the father was violent and/or intoxicated and where adolescents had severe family punishment through childhood. While an analysis of three types of child abuse (sexual, physical, and psychological) on delinquency by Espeleta et al. (2017) also point out that it is of special importance to consider the emotional effect of violence exposure and its translation into subsequent adult functioning. The long-term association between abusive parents and the way to criminality was explored by research carried out by You and Lim (2015). The Korean Children and Youth Panel Survey (KCYPs) examined longitudinal data from 5th-7th graders to investigate the extent that abuse by parents is a predictor of early juvenile delinquency behaviour. The results showed that abuse by parents (both physical and emotional) has a substantial impact on the behavioural aspects of children (aggression and delinquency). Adolescent with a history of parental abuse remain vulnerable to recurrence regardless of treatment modality (Harkness, Bagby & Kennedy, 2012).

Study of 330 Dutch families with a mid or late adolescent (14 to 22 years) by Hoeve et al. (2011), on fathers and mother's parental styles, of male and female delinquency. Their studies show that the mother and father style is linked to delinquency. A major parenting style was discovered by sexual interaction: neglectful parenthood was associated with higher levels of crime in male and permissive parenthood with female delinquency. However, Şahinli (2018) also noted that children from broken home belong to the group who tends to commit crimes. He stated that children from broken home tend to become delinquent due to lack of parental care which makes them indulge in all acts like armed robbery, use of drug, prostitution etc. Parents are view as the major tools in socializing the child into the society by shaping the child to conform into the norms, value and attitude that are accepted in the society. Lack of adequate parental supervision, family dysfunction is the major influence on child, which can either prevent or put the child at a greater risk of delinquent behaviour.

A study conducted by Alnasir and Al-Falaj (2016) revealed that the most direct source of juvenile delinquency can be found in the family's failure to maintain social control through its inability to effectively transmit the dominant value of society. Families are regarded the

most important thing explaining juvenile delinquency. They believe parent who are criminal are more likely to teach their child an adverse lesson about life when the child witnesses the deviant act of the parents. The influence of parent on the adolescent is a very complex one, for instance, Simons and Lorenz (2017) discovered that at the early life stage of the adolescent, the parents are more influential in his or her life but as the adolescent moves to late stage of adolescent, the peers influence becomes more increasingly. Vitaro et al. (2005) concluded that children with high parental supervision from the early stage of their life are less likely to deviate and associate with deviant peers. Parents are of great influence and importance in socializing and likelihood of deviant act in the life of the adolescent, but the parental attachment is seen as an important element for predicting criminal tendencies in a child (Ary et al., 1999; Walker-Barnes & Mason, 2004). A strong parental tie also stands as a buffer against crime in adult children (Schroeder et al., 2010).

Positive parenting practices, like parental support and warmth, will create a strong bond between the parent and child, while attachment will stand as a mitigating factor against deviant peer groups (Dembo et al., 2013). Many research studies as proven that parent and child attachment reduce the chance of the adolescent associating his or herself with deviant peer and engaging in delinquent act. In a concise way, the more the involvement of parent in the life of their children, the more the child get attached to their parents, and lower tendency of engaging in antisocial behaviour or being influenced by negative peers (Walker-Barnes & Mason, 2004). Frequent communication between parent and child influences the child in a positive way, it enables the child to feel the sense of belongingness and enable the child to discuss issues with both parents. Children with effective communication with parents are at less risk of delinquent behaviour, frequent communication enables the child to discuss issues they are facing in their life either negative or positive with parents, which is one of the factors in preventing juvenile delinquency (Moitra & Mukherjee, 2012).

Methodology

Research Design

This study makes use of a quantitative correlational design. The purpose of a correlational study is to determine the relationships between variables and use these relationships to make predictions.

Population of the Study

The study population are on juveniles in the remand homes, who are been remanded due to one delinquent act or the other. The population consist of 216 juveniles from the three government remand homes in Lagos State Nigeria.

Sample and Sampling Technique

The research study utilized simple random sampling techniques to select the participant; in which each member of the population was given an equal chance of being selected. The sample size selection was based on Krejcie and Morgan (1970) formula, thus the total sample size for the study is 170 juveniles from the three government remand homes. Therefore, one hundred and seventy (170) questionnaires were distributed among the selected juveniles in the remand homes.

Instrumentation

In other to meet the research objectives of this study, the study makes use of standardized questionnaire adopted and adapted.

Parenting Style (MOPS)

Parker et al., (1997) Measurement of Parental Style (MOPS) was used to measure how the juvenile perceived their parents, 3 subscales were measured: parental abuse, indifference and over control. There are 15 questions in total for the juveniles to answer pertaining to their parents.

Juvenile Delinquency (Self-Report Delinquency Scale)

Self-Report Delinquency scale by Elliot, (2008) was used to measure juvenile delinquency. It has a 5-point response scale to indicate how frequently the adolescent had engaged in delinquent behaviour. They are 18 questions to be answered by the juvenile.

Research Procedures

Participants were recruited from the three government remand homes in Lagos state, Nigeria. Before proceeding with data collection and analysis, the researcher sought approval from the Ministry of Youths and Social Development, Alausa-Ikeja, Lagos and Ethics Committee for Research Involving Human Subjects Universiti Putra Malaysia. The heads of the three government remand homes gave permission to recruit participants from the remand homes. Then, participant was informed about the purpose of the study and about the voluntary basis of their participation, this was stipulated in the information sheet and Informed Consent Form (ICF), which was issued and read to all the selected participants who signed voluntarily after understanding the contents as stated. All participants were assured of the confidentiality of their responses. During the data collection process, all the potential participants were gathered in a classroom in the remand home. The selected participants were given ample time to complete the questionnaires. Each remand home was visited based on the scheduled time for the data collection and incentives (i.e., pencils, sharpeners, notebooks, and biros) was offered to the participants as a token from the researcher.

Data Analysis

The present study makes use of the statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) to analyses the data. Data collected from the field was coded and entered manually into SPSS statistical software with all carefulness. Transformation and coding of the data were also conducted. Descriptive statistics and Pearson Correlation analysis was used in analyzing the data.

Results and Discussion**Demographic variables**

Table 1

Frequency distribution of demographic characteristics (n=170)

Variables	n	%
Gender		
Male	146	85.9
Female	24	14.1
Age (years old)		
10 to 12 years group	42	24.7
13 to 15 years group	77	45.3
16 to 18 years group	51	30
Ethnic Group		
Yoruba	86	50.6
Igbo	59	34.7
Hausa	25	14.7
Religion		
Islam	72	42.4
Christian	92	57.6
Education Class		
JSS2	24	14.1
JSS3	26	15.3
SS1	33	19.4
SS2	38	22.4
SS3	49	28.8

The table above shows that 146 or 85.9 percent of the respondents are males while the rest 24 representing 14.1 percent are females. While the respondent classification according to their age shows that 42 or 24.7 percent are between the ages of 10- 12 years, 77

or 45.3 percent are between the ages of 13 – 15 years, while 51 or 30 percent falls within age range of 16- 18 years. Based on ethnicity, 86 or 50.6 percent of the respondents are from the Yoruba ethnic group, and 59 or 34.7 percent of the respondents are from the Igbo ethnic group, while the rest 25 or 14.7 percent are from the Hausa ethnic group of the country. Classification according to their religion shows that 72 or 42.4 percent of the respondent are Muslim, and 92 or 57.6 percent of the respondent are Christian, while none of the respondent claim to be a traditional worshipper. While percentage distribution of respondent classification according to their educational class shows that 24 or 14.1 percent are in JSS2, 26 or 15.3 percent are in JSS3, 33 or 19.4 percent are in SS1, 38 or 22.4 percent are in SS2, while 49 or 28.8 percent are in SS3.

From the demographic result, gender reveals that male children has the highest participation rate in delinquent act, this was coherent with the research of Blackwell and Kane (2015) who discovered that in most cases, boys are given less parental monitoring and are allowed and expected to take more risks than the girls, which can be said as one of the reasons for the gender disparity in criminal activities by means of affection for risk, while looking at the age group, 13 – 15 years of age has the highest age range in the study, human is an active agent that is committed to adapting and changing the physical and social conditions that he or she is integrated in. Therefore, these age bracket marks the age where adolescent begin to seek autonomy, they want to explore and discover their world or probably escape from parent pressure. While from the ethnic group part, the Yoruba has the highest number of participants in the study, one of the possible reasons was because the study location Lagos State is predominantly dominated by the Yoruba ethnic group, they are the native of Lagos State.

Objectives

To examine the perception on parenting style among adolescents with delinquency experiences in the government Remand Homes, Lagos State Nigeria.

Hypothesis Tested

- 1 Ho: There is no significant relationship between parenting style (Indifference) on juvenile delinquency among adolescents in the government remand homes, Lagos State Nigeria.
- 2 Ho: There is no significant relationship between parenting style (Abuse) on juvenile delinquency among adolescents in the government remand homes, Lagos State Nigeria.
- 3 Ho: There is no significant relationship between parenting style (Over control) on juvenile delinquency among adolescents in the government remand homes, Lagos State Nigeria.

Table 2

Pearson's correlation analysis between Parenting Style and Juvenile Delinquency (n=170)

Variables	r	p
Juvenile delinquency	--	--
Parenting style		
Indifference		0.075 0.330
Abuse	0.189*	- 0.013
Over Control	0.071	0.361

*Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

As shown in the table 2 above, there is no statistical relationship between parental indifference and juvenile delinquency, ($r = .075$, $p = .330$), while a relationship was found to

exist between parental abuse and juvenile delinquency, ($r = .189$, $p = .013$). No relationship was found to exist between parental over control and juvenile delinquency, ($r = -.0171$, $p = .361$).

Therefore, the null hypothesis was accepted for parental indifference and over control on juvenile delinquency, which state that there is no significant relationship on the perception of parenting style (indifference and over control) on juvenile delinquency among adolescents in the government remand homes, Lagos State Nigeria. While in the case of parental abuse, the alternate hypothesis was accepted which signifies that there is a relationship on the perception of parenting style (abuse) on juvenile delinquency among adolescents in the government remand homes, Lagos State Nigeria.

Discussion

The results indicate that abusive parenting has a significant relationship with juvenile delinquency. It could be seen that parental abuse of children is a common problem in Nigeria. Most respondents reported at least one instance of violent experience in the hands of their parents. It is assumed that being abused as a child increases the risk of negative consequences during later life, based on the cycle of violence (Widom et al., 2014). Physical and emotional abuse by parents had a relationship with both delinquent behaviour and aggression in the adolescent. This is in line with previous research results that showed adolescent who have experienced parental abuse become delinquent and more aggressive than those who has not (You & Lim, 2015), and that abusive parenting was linked to delinquency (Espeleta et al., 2017; Harkness et al., 2012; Moylan et al., 2010). This result confirms recent observations that children who have encountered abuse, become more depressed (Jang & Song, 2011) and are more likely to feel belonging to delinquent peers by hanging out together and engaging in delinquent behaviour. This confirms the previous research findings on the relationship between abusive parenting and juvenile delinquency, indicating that adolescent experiencing abusive parenting result in delinquent behaviour.

The findings in this research are also inconsistent with those seen in western countries, indicating that juveniles from indifferent and over control parenting style significantly engage in the delinquent act. The results of this research demonstrate that there is no significant relationship between indifferent parenting style and juvenile delinquency ($r = 0.075$, $p > 0.05$) and no significant relationship between over control parenting style and juvenile delinquency ($r = -.071$, $p > 0.05$). The result showed that there was no substantial association between parenting style (indifferent and over control) on juvenile delinquency, which revealed that juveniles from such a background of parenting style are less likely to be delinquent in this context.

Nevertheless, the indifferent parenting style is characterized by low levels of parental warmth and adolescent control. The indifferent parents merely try to satisfy the basic needs of their children but feel less concerned with them in regulating and changing their behaviours and attitudes; they do not interact or engage with the child; theirs is simply to provide the basic needs and services needed. Indifferent parent will not outline rules and regulations for the adolescent or show warmth towards them (Baumrind, 1991). Alnasir and Al-Falaj (2016) also articulated in their study that the most direct source of juvenile delinquency can be found in the family's failure to maintain social control. However, detrimental attitudes such as denial, negligence were related to delinquency. In general, it is accepted that delinquent activity in most adolescents is the product of parental styles. Poduthase (2012) argues that adolescent can be driven to delinquent conduct when they are subjected to lack of affection,

lack of instruction, lack of parental participation, lack of parental attachment, frustration, and guilt. It would also not be incorrect to state that there is a substantial correlation between parenting styles and an individual's tendency to engage in delinquent or aggressive behaviour. In other words, lack of parental involvement and contact results in an increased risk of violence in adolescents (Brook et al., 2014).

On the part of over control parenting style, the result indicated no significant relationship between parenting style (over control) and juvenile delinquency, suggesting that adolescents from such a home of parenting style are less likely to be delinquent. In line with this, Alizadeh et al. (2011), in consonance with Baumrind (1991), stated that parent using the over control style apply firm control and require their children to obey a reasonable set of rules and guidelines. They are high on demandingness and low on responsiveness. Also they value obedience. Halpenny et al. (2010) stated that compliance, conformity, strict parental control, and respect for authority are the major concern of parents using over control parenting style. However, findings related to over-control type of parenting styles are associated with unhealthy child outcomes in most regions. The majority of research indicated that parents should not use these parenting styles, although, they are less likely than their peers to be involved in deviant activities. Conversely, they also manifest lower self-reliance and self-competent and higher psychological distress. This restrictive act of the parent diminishes the freedom of the adolescent to pursue his or her own social interactions; it does not encourage the adolescent to make choices on his or her own. Rather the adolescent relies on the guidance of the parent. It has been discovered that it decreases self-development and confidence in the adolescent (Shaffer, 2000).

The findings of the current study have demonstrated that over control and indifference type of parenting style has been a long practice by the parents, thereby the adolescents have adapted to it. Therefore, based on the research findings over control and indifference parenting style are less likely to trigger antisocial behaviour among adolescent. This finding further shows that urbanization has not significantly impacted how adolescents interpret their parents' ways of bringing up and educating them. However, the abusive parenting practice triggers antisocial behaviour among adolescents, which makes adolescents want to leave their parent and seek emotional or other support from their peers (Ojo, 2012). This leads to engaging with delinquent peers as he or she will likely feel a sense of belongingness among peers. Hence, parents should be encouraged to adopt the best parenting practices because it has been proven that using the appropriate parenting approach yields the best results of child upbringing.

However, it can be said that parenting style has a great impact on Juvenile delinquency. Families may impact children' aggressive, anti-social, and violent behaviours (Nijhof & Engels, 2010). In addition, children who are abused or rejected by their parents, who grow up in homes with considerable conflicts, or who are inadequately supervised are at the greatest risk of becoming delinquent (Nijhof & Engels, 2010). Hence, it is argued that if parents adopt the best parenting practice in nurturing their child, making them feel self of belongingness and affection, the child will adhere to the societal norms so as not to lose all the affection and love derived from their parents, thereby making the society a better and peaceful place.

Conclusion

The cardinal purpose of this study was to ascertain the role parenting style plays on juvenile delinquency, which the study has successfully answered. Although research has

shown that most delinquent behaviours come from fragmented families, this study also reveals that juvenile delinquency is promoted by abusive parenting. Based on the findings, it was concluded that parents should feel freer to embrace good parenting strategies, so adolescents might have more room to discover their true passions, which might well translate into more joy for the adolescent. The conclusion that parents are important buffers against deviant peer networks is consistent across different angles.

The study concludes that abusive parenting is more effective in inducing delinquent act among adolescents. Therefore, necessary measures must be taken to forestall the development of delinquent behaviour traits in adolescents. Failure to do this can give rise to a large population of adolescents with this malady. If this happens, society will be worse off as this group of adolescents transform into adults will someday unleash crimes and corruption in society. Then the unpleasant condition can trigger off chains of reactions such as low investment, infrastructural decay, unemployment, insecurity of life and property, poverty, and hunger. Delinquent behaviour affects millions of people around the world. In that regard, antisocial behaviour needs to be carefully examined. It is important to understand not only what antisocial behaviour is, but also to have a better understanding of how it is created.

Recommendation

The tendency for antisocial behaviour developed by adolescents at a tender age can be averted if the proper care and monitory strategy are adopted earlier, if they are not checked at the onset, they usually persist and manifest in adulthood as criminal tendencies. From the factors identified in this research work as causes of delinquent behaviours, it is pertinent that some practical measures need to be taken to change the trend. It is imperative and recommendable that the government, counselling psychologists, clerics, and other stakeholders to organise public forums where parents are taught good parenting styles, sensitized on the constitutional rights of children and the consequences of child abuse, over control and neglect. Parents and guardian should be empowered by the government and non-governmental organisation to do small-scale businesses to enhance their livelihood. Parents should be involved with their children so that adolescents may be prevented from committing crimes and associating themselves with law breaking actions. Parents should spend time with their children because it can reduce the probability of developing delinquent behaviour.

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