

RAISING FUTURE LEADERS: THE DYNAMIC INFLUENCE OF PARENTAL STYLES ON ADOLESCENT IN KUALA SELANGOR

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Abstract. This study looks at how three parenting styles permissive, authoritarian, and authoritative affect adolescent behavior. It focuses on how parental participation affects adolescent compliance, aggression, social skills, and academic performance. The study highlights the benefits of authoritative parenting, defined by warmth and direction and fosters desirable attributes including high self-esteem and academic performance. On the other hand, strong regulations and authoritarian parenting promote greater obedience but are also associated with higher levels of violence and worse social skills. Using a quantitative method, the Parental Style and Dimensions Questionnaire (PSDQ) was utilized to classify parenting styles, and an instrument designed by Steinberg was utilized to evaluate the behavior of adolescents. 200 respondents were chosen through purposeful selection, and relationships between adolescent behavior and parenting methods were investigated using data analysis using SPSS 27. According to both descriptive and inferential analyses, the findings of this study demonstrates that authoritative parenting greatly reduces the likelihood of peer bullying in addition to helping adolescents develop better emotional regulation and social skills. The cross-sectional form of the study as well as the dependence on self-reported data, which restricts generalizability and causal inferences, are among its drawbacks. This study emphasizes the value of supportive, well-balanced parenting in promoting healthy adolescent development. It also emphasizes the significance that emotional intelligence and effective parenting techniques play in lowering harmful behaviors, which will ultimately benefit future generations.
Keywords: *parental style, permissive, authoritarian, authoritative, adolescents' behavior*

Introduction

The authoritative parent is stern but accommodating. This strategy can be described as purposeful cultivation and propagative parenting when it is developed methodically. Parenting in an authoritarian manner involves setting severe rules and using a lot of punishment. The kid and family's perspective and status are the main points of emphasis, and parents enforce their rules with little to no explanation or feedback. A permissive parenting style is defined as having low behavioral expectations for the child and being non-directive, easy going, or libertarian. A parent who practices indulgent parenting is one who spends a lot of time with their kids yet doesn't put too many restrictions or demands on them (Kalaiyarasi and Gopinath, 2019). It is well known that parenting plays a significant role in influencing a child's behavior and development. Parents have a hugely influential influence on how their children grow up. A study underlined that a child's social skills are influenced by their parenting style. Parental responsiveness, which expresses warmth, acknowledgment, and inclusion, and parental demandingness, which depicts control, monitoring, and development demands, are the two distinct elements of parenting style. Three parental prototypes were established based on these dimensions to define modes of parental control and child socialization that is permissive, authoritarian, and authoritative (Mehr-un-Nisa Idrees et al., 2021).

The developmental stage between childhood and adulthood is known as adolescence. Physical, hormonal, and psychological changes are indicative of this shift. If these changes are not properly treated and maintained, abnormalities may result. Teens are the focus of attention since this is a time of vulnerability for them. A decline in moral principles and religious belief may be exacerbated by modernization. Numerous adolescent experiences lead to alterations in their attitudes and behaviors. Adolescents have negative experiences, such as being the victim of a crime and having extramarital affairs. Juvenile delinquency can be caused by a variety of causes, including broken families, poverty, insufficient parenting, etc. Teens frequently struggle to keep up their relationship with their parents. That's because adolescents are more susceptible to the social development effects of their pals. Adolescents go through bodily changes related to growth and sexuality as well. Teens who experience emotional changes tend to be very self-assured, which makes it challenging for them to take parental advice (Furqani, 2020). Numerous studies have demonstrated that, the method by which parents exhibit their new born kid warmth, love, and care is known as parenting style. The tie or attachment a child feels to his or her parents is the result of the parent-child relationship. A child's attachment style to their primary carer figure is referred to as their "attachment style." Because the child relates to people in the framework of prior personal interactions as a youngster, this will have a huge impact on his life as an adult. According to a study on attachment types, parents provide a safe and secure foundation for their children. Attachment is defined as a persistent, passionate tie that a person makes with a caregiver (Mehr-un-Nisa Idrees et al., 2021).

Aggression is defined as negative behavior that include physical, verbal, or psychological assault or coercing someone with physical or psychological power inequality to give up voluntarily and knowingly in an effort to instill fear or anxiety in the victim. Peer bullying is one of the common teenage behaviors that falls under this category. Our nation's school violence rate is rising, and the solutions implemented are limited to enforcing discipline. But the extent of violence in many forms in recent times has reached a point where, in addition to parents and educators, nearly everyone in society will be concerned (Çalık, 2020). Problem behavior in adolescents is defined as behavior that does not conform to the norms and expectations of society during adolescence. It is typically employed as a negative social behavior to gauge the physical, mental, and social function development of adolescents. Adolescent problem behavior can take many distinct forms, such as poor interpersonal interactions, poor lifestyle choices, and an unsuitable approach towards learning. According to pertinent research, and this has a big impact on adult drinking, violence, and even criminal activity (Jiang et al., 2022). A parenting style a psychological construct that embodies the typical methods parents employ to raise their children. It's possible that a parent's level of caregiving is more important than how much time they spend with their child. For example, even though a parent spends the whole afternoon with their child, the parent can be distracted by something else and not showing the youngster sufficient affection. Parenting styles are a reflection of how parents interact with and discipline their kids (Gaja Lakshmi, 2020).

Literature review

Parenting styles refer to the methods and techniques that parents employ when raising their kids. Since psychologist Diana Baumrind initially proposed the idea of parenting styles in the 1960s, it has grown to be a fundamental idea in developmental

psychology. Three main parenting philosophies were distinguished by Baumrind: permissive, authoritative, and authoritarian. Each has unique traits and effects on the growth of the kid. Comprehending these types and their consequences is essential to understanding how early family circumstances mold children's personalities, behaviors, and future results.

Authoritarian parenting

High demands and poor response are traits of authoritarian parenting. This type of parenting involves having clear guidelines and expectations, enforcing compliance, and frequently using harsh punishment to manage behavior. Studies have indicated that although children of authoritarian parents may demonstrate high levels of compliance and competence in structured settings, they frequently have challenges related to social skills, self-worth, and may manifest elevated levels of anger and anxiety (Baumrind, 1971).

Authoritative parenting

Strong attentiveness and strong demands are hallmarks of authoritative parenting. These parents are friendly, supportive, and encourage open communication in addition to laying out firm guidelines and expectations. Research continuously demonstrates that authoritative parenting is linked to the best results for kids, such as improved social skills, increased psychological well-being, and improved academic achievement. According to Baumrind (1971), children who grow up with authoritarian parents typically have greater self-esteem and are more capable and self-reliant.

Permissive parenting

High responsiveness and minimal demands are traits of permissive parenting. In addition to being forgiving and not demanding adult conduct, permissive parents frequently behave more like friends than as guardians. Permissive parents' kids may have strong self-esteem and positive social skills, but they also frequently perform poorly in school and have behavioral issues including impulsivity and a lack of self-control (Baumrind, 1971).

Impact on adolescent development

Parenting practices continue long into adolescence, impacting adolescent social skills, academic performance, emotional control, and risk-taking tendencies, among other areas of their lives. According to Steinberg and Monahan (2007), permissive parenting has been connected to higher levels of adolescent substance misuse and criminality, whereas authoritative parenting has been linked to lower levels of these behaviors.

Cultural and socioeconomic factors

Parenting approaches vary depending on the cultural, financial, and family circumstances of each child. Parenting styles might vary depending on the values that are prioritized in various cultures. Collectivist cultures, for instance, might place a higher importance on deference to authority and obedience than individualist cultures, which might place a higher value on freedom and self-expression (Wang et al., 2021).

Parental style research

According to Gaja Lakshmi (2020), parenting style is a psychological construct that embodies the typical techniques parents use to raise their children. Parenting styles are a reflection of how parents interact with and discipline their kids. The article addresses parenting approaches, contrasting the approaches of working and non-working moms; it finds variations in responsiveness but not in autonomy granting or demandingness, and it comes to the conclusion that a mother's and a child's relationship never changes, independent of external circumstances. The goal of the current study is to determine how working and non-working moms raise their children. Three distinct institutions in Coimbatore city provided 100 randomly chosen college students for this study. The sample's mean age is 22.35 years, with an age range of 18 to 23. The parenting scale inventor was used to collect information regarding parental style, and demographic profile forms were employed to obtain personal facts such as family type and whether the person was living in an urban or rural area. Three subscales comprise the parenting scale inventory: demandingness, autonomy granting, and responsiveness. The mean, standard deviation, and "t" test were utilized in the statistical analysis of the gathered data. The analysis's findings indicated that while there is no significant difference between working and non-working mothers' parenting styles in terms of autonomy granting and demandingness, there is a significant difference in the responsiveness dimension. Additionally, there is no discernible difference between moms from nuclear or combined families in terms of their parenting approaches.

Other than that, according to Paler et al. (2019), parenting style describes the methods parents use to raise their kids. The effects of parenting styles on students' task performance are the main focus of this study. The study examines the impact between parenting philosophies and academic success of senior high school students in Jagobiao National High School for School from 2018 till 2019 to emphasize the variations in parental support among authoritative, permissive, and authoritarian parents. All grade 11 and 12 students at Jagobiao National High School are required to complete the questionnaires in rating scale form in order for the study to be conducted. The findings show an impact between students' academic success and parenting practices. It may be deduced that authoritarian parents provide their kids with equitable parental support, focusing solely on project assistance and neglecting to assist them with academics and extracurricular activities at school. Conversely, there has been a convergence of permissive and authoritative parenting styles. It has been discovered that both of these parenting philosophies solely assist their kids academically, failing to provide any support for their schoolwork or extracurricular activities. Future research should consider the recommendations made in this study, which include providing training and seminars for parents. Furthermore, according to Zvara et al. (2020), Insecure parental attachment styles and disorderly households are linked to poorer parenting practices. The study examines the impact between disorganized household chaos and insecure parental attachment styles and the parenting behaviors of fathers and mothers. It finds that disorganized household chaos and attachment insecurity are predictive of lower-quality parenting behaviors, especially for women who have dismissive attachment styles. There is, however, a dearth of data on the parenting styles of fathers, and no research has looked at whether chaotic homes have an impact on the association between attachment type and parenting style.

The current study examined the individual and combined effects of self-reported adult attachment style and two domains of household chaos on observed maternal and paternal parenting behaviors during structured play with their 58-month-old child (49.6% female). The data came from both mothers and fathers of 742 children (40.5% African American) living in rural, low-resource communities. Even after adjusting for confounding variables, multivariate models showed that attachment insecurity was a predictor of poorer parenting practices in both fathers and mothers. Besides that, the chaotic realm of the home, which is associated with high levels of noise, clutter, and disorder, was found to predict less forgiving and more controlling parenting styles in both mothers and fathers. Lastly, it seemed that high degrees of disorganization made caregiving more challenging for moms with dismissive attachment styles; this moderating link was not apparent for fathers. According to these results, women's insecure inclinations may be expressed more when they are under stress from a continuously chaotic home, which could lead to more intrusive and less sympathetic parenting styles. Then, according to Mehr-un-Nisa Idrees et al. (2021), parents have a hugely influential influence on how their children grow up. A study underlined that a child's social skills are influenced by their parenting style. The study examines how children who live with both parents and single parents perceive parenting styles and attachment styles. It finds that children who live with both parents have greater communication and trust, while single parent children see their parents as authoritarian and more alienated. Between September 2017 and March 2018, a correlational study was carried out at the Lahore Garrison University in Lahore, Pakistan.

The study included an equal number of children from families with a single parent and those with two parents. The parental authority questionnaire and the measure of peer and parental attachment in Urdu were used to gather data. SPSS 21 was utilized for data analysis. Out of the 200 kids, 100 (or 50%) were split into the two groups, with each group consisting of 50 (or 50%) males and girls. The sample's mean age was 14.56 ± 3.03 years, with a range of 11-18 years. Lastly, according to Kaniušonytė and Laursen (2021), it is often known that parental psychological control has harmful effects. This behavioral technique is usually excluded from parenting style classification schemes, which place more emphasis on responsiveness and demandingness. In addition to identifying four parenting style categories and demonstrating how they affect children's adjustment, the study revisits parenting styles by providing a person-oriented approach that includes psychological control. Throughout high school, teenagers from Lithuania (239 girls and 215 males; mean age=15.14) answered questionnaires every year detailing parental behavioral control, support, and psychological control. Four parenting style types were identified using longitudinal multidimensional latent class growth analysis (LCGA). There were two traditional groupings that surfaced: indulgent (high support, low behavioral control, lowest psychological control) and authoritative (highest behavioral control and support, lowest psychological control). Rather than an authoritarian category, two other categories emerged: affectively controlling (highest psychological control, lowest behavioral control and support) and entangled (high behavioral control and psychological control, intermediate support). On a wide range of measures, such as behavior issues, school involvement, character, self-esteem, and interpersonal caring and connection, children of authoritative parents reported favorable adjustment; on the other hand, children of affectively controlling parents reported the worst adjustment across the board.

Adolescents behavior research

Cuadrado-Gordillo et al. (2020) mention about domestic violence is a complex, cross-cultural issue that has alarmingly spread to adolescence in the past ten years. The effects are so severe and long-lasting that they have detrimental effects on families, society, education, psychology, and education. Predictive indicators and the effects that these victimization and aggression processes have can provide valuable guidance for the development of prevention and intervention protocols that help lower the incidence of cases, make them easier to identify, and provide faster, more effective responses. Their study places a strong emphasis on adolescents' moral growth as a critical indication, particularly on the degree of moral disengagement that they exhibit. The objectives are to Assess adolescents' moral disengagement level and the means by which they justify and accept violent acts; and determine which moral disengagement mechanisms are predictive of certain types of aggressiveness in romantic relationships. 2029 adolescents (55.4% female) between the ages of 14 and 18 ($M=16.2$; $SD=1.2$) make up the sample. The findings show that adolescents have a moderate level of moral disengagement ($M=2,562$; $SD=0.4362$), and that the dispersion and relocation of blame for the harm produced are the most often employed disengagement mechanisms.

Adolescents utilize a variety of techniques to justify and endorse aggressive behaviors, both committed and suffering, as their level of detachment rises. Ultimately, it is discovered that the application of strategies like dehumanization and euphemism language are potent indicators of certain victimization patterns. Certain types of victimization in romantic relationships are strongly predicted by the employment of strategies like dehumanization and euphemism language. Subsequently, according to Jiang et al. (2022). Adolescent problem behavior is a detrimental societal issue that not only decreases people's development of social skills and physical and mental health, but also undermines social harmony and stability. Their studies look at topics like self-control, parent-child conflict, and subjective well-being in order to primarily examine how academic pressure affects problem behavior in teenagers and the possible correlation between these and academic pressure. The information was gathered from the China Family Panel Studies' fifth wave, which ran from 2017 to 2018. The LISREL8.8 programmer was used to examine the data of 2,465 teens between the ages of 10 and 15.

According to Furqani (2020), their social ties can be developed by emotional intelligence. Their review elucidates the significance of emotional intelligence in adolescent development and plays a crucial role in many developmental stages by presenting precise study findings in the complicated literature on adolescents. Reviewing national and international articles from 2004 to 2018 is done through 15 journals. Adolescent boys exhibit lower levels of emotional intelligence than adolescent girls, based on gender differences. Additionally, Çalık (2020) designed a study to investigate the variables influencing exposure to peer bullying while taking into account the gender, age, and class of adolescents. The research's study area included Sakarya province's Sapanca Vocational and Technical Anatolian High School pupils in grades 9 and 10. Ten students participated in his study, which aimed to investigate the variables influencing adolescents' exposure to bullying by their peers. The interview form was used to evaluate the students' responses. Despite historical differences, adolescent issues have persisted in all communities up to this point. At last, according Refanthira and Hasanah (2020), during the development stage, peer support, the school environment, and parental support are essential. A child enters a developmental stage when they start

to transition from childhood to a more adult stage. Psychologists have expounded on a number of hypotheses regarding the significance of teenage development. Teens must go through specific phases in order to mature. Physical, cognitive, linguistic, and emotional changes are hallmarks of adolescent growth. Biology, environment, and experience generate principles from the embryonic stage.

Materials and Methods

The study employs a quantitative research approach in order to gain a thorough understanding of how parental styles impact teenage behaviour. The use of statistical techniques to find patterns and possible causal correlations between variables is made possible by quantitative methods. This method aids in assessing the importance of the findings and examining the degree and direction of the relationship between various parenting philosophies and teenage conduct. Google Forms was used to conduct online questionnaires for the research, providing an organised and effective means of gathering data. The poll asked questions about demographics, parenting styles, and teenage behaviour. In order to choose participants who have certain attributes relevant to the research question, purposeful sampling was used. The sample comprised teenagers from a range of age groups, genders, and household structures in order to provide a thorough portrayal of various parenting philosophies and their effects. To gather information, standardised questionnaires were employed. These included the Parental Authority Questionnaire (PAQ) and the Youth Self-Report (YSR), which evaluate several aspects of teenage behaviour (internalising and externalising issues) as well as various parenting philosophies (permissive, authoritarian, and authoritative).

The study's protocols were arranged in a methodical manner. In order to compile background data and crucial information on the study question, a literature review was first carried out. The next step was to draft a study proposal outlining the objectives, approach, and expected outcomes. Subsequently, the idea was presented for ethical approval in order to guarantee adherence to ethical standards. After receiving ethical permission, study participants were enlisted. The intended survey was used to gather data, which was then examined to produce important results. A thorough research report comprising all of the findings was created, and slides and rehearsals were used to prepare the findings for presentation. Ultimately, the finished study and report were turned in. Pilot studies were conducted to ensure the reliability and validity of the instruments used, following the guidelines by Van Teijlingen and Hundley (2002). Data reliability was evaluated using Cronbach's alpha as suggested by Tavakol and Dennick (2011), while the psychometric properties were reviewed according to Nunnally and Bernstein (1994) standards.

Results and Discussion

The introduction phase of the analysis describes the respondents' demographic details. Following that, it provides descriptive data for important characteristics including parenting style and adolescent behaviour. Regression analysis and ANOVA are two particular forms of inferential statistics that are used to examine the impact of parental style on adolescent behaviour. *Table 1* displays the age distribution of teenagers in the area. 54.5% of the population, or those between 18 and 20, had a frequency of 109. With a frequency of 69, consisting of 34.5%, is between the ages of

21 and 23. Those 24 years of age and older was representing 11%, with a frequency of 22. This suggests that most teenagers in Kuala Selangor are between the ages of 18 and 20. *Table 2* presents the gender The gender distribution of teenagers in the area is shown in *Table 2*. The table shows that, alongside a frequency of 163, females represent 81.5% and males 18.5%, with a frequency of 37. This suggests that Kuala Selangor has a notably higher proportion of female adolescent responders compared with male adolescent responders.

Table 1. Frequency of age among adolescents in Kuala Selangor.

Score	Frequency (N)	Percentage (%)
10-13 years old	109	54.5
14-16 years old	69	34.5
17-19 years old	22	11

Table 2. Frequency of gender among adolescent in Kuala Selangor.

Score	Frequency (N)	Percentage (%)
Male	37	18.5
Female	163	81.5

Table 3 presents the ethnic distribution among adolescents in Kuala Selangor. Malay people represent the majority (86%), with a frequency of 172. In contrast, the remaining ethnic groupings consist of much more adolescents, which is 3% of Chinese adolescents have a frequency of 6, 4% of Indian adolescents have a frequency of 8, Sabahan adolescents have a frequency of 8, and Sarawakian adolescents have a frequency of 6. This suggests that the majority of Kuala Selangor's adolescent proportion is Malay, with minorities comprising the remaining population. In *table 4* shows the p-value of 0.000 in the ANOVA results indicates a significant difference between the groups. This shows that there is a considerable difference in variance across the groups compared to within the groups, suggesting that the group means are not all the same. This statistical significance suggests that the outcome variable varies significantly amongst the various study groups. *Table 5* shows the regression analysis to examine the impact of parental style on adolescence behavior. The model of R show the value of .082 and R² (square) are .007 with adjusted R square of .086. The standard error of the estimate was .0744. The R square value .007 indicates that approximately 7.0% of the variance in adolescence behavior can be explained by parental style. This significant impact suggest that parental style suggest of adolescence behavior to rebuild the characteristic and personality among respondent.

Table 3. Frequency of ethnicity among adolescents in Kuala Selangor.

Score	Frequency (N)	Percentage (%)
Malay	172	86
Chinese	6	3
Indian	8	4
Sabahan	8	4
Sarawakian	6	3

Table 4. Analysis of ANOVA.

Category	Sum of square	df	Mean square	F	Sig.
Between group	16.244	35	0.464	2.214	0.000

Table 5. Linear regression analysis of parental style toward adolescence behavior among respondent in Kuala Selangor.

Model	R	R square	Adjusted R square	Std Error of the estimate
1	.082	.007	.086	.0744

Our research examined the ways that authoritative, authoritarian, and permissive parenting philosophies affect the conduct of teenagers. The results show that every parenting strategy produces different results. More specifically, teens with better social skills and emotional control are linked to authoritative parenting, which strikes a balance between warmth and punishment. Authoritarian parenting, on the other hand, is associated with increased stress levels and a decreased ability to interact with others. It is characterized by strictness and low warmth. These results are consistent with previous studies, highlighting the important influence parental approaches have on the development of adolescents. One noteworthy finding from our investigation is the discrepancy between the regression and ANOVA results. Regression analysis revealed a large and significant influence of parenting style on teenage behavior, despite the ANOVA results suggesting no significant overall effect. Comparing this divergence to other research of a similar nature, such as Çalık (2020), is especially noticeable. Similar inferential techniques were employed in Çalık's research, which discovered a strong relationship between teenage conduct and parental approaches. Çalık's research is noteworthy as it shows that authoritative parenting has a considerable positive impact on reducing peer bullying among teenagers. Our regression results support this finding.

The enormous influence of parenting methods on the behavior and development of adolescents is constantly confirmed by research. For example, research has shown that adolescents who experience authoritative parenting had lower levels of social anxiety and higher self-esteem (Choong, 2023; Jinan et al., 2022). Authoritarian and careless parenting, on the other hand, has been linked to behavioral issues and decreased self-esteem (Jinan et al., 2022; Zhang and Wang, 2022). Additionally, research has highlighted the function that parental rejection-especially that of fathers-plays in exacerbating externalizing and internalizing issues, with teenage self-control frequently serving as a mediator in this relationship (Zhang and Wang, 2022).

Differences in gender and culture also have a major influence on how parenting practices affect the development of adolescents. These variables may alter how parenting approaches impact teenagers, according to study by Salotra (2023) and others (Jinan et al., 2022). This emphasizes the significance of taking cultural context into account in parenting studies. Furthermore, it has been demonstrated that thoughtful parenting, which is marked by warmth and support, helps adolescents develop resilience (Salotra, 2023). For treatments to be developed that support healthy parent-adolescent interactions and positive adolescent development, a thorough understanding of these dynamics is essential. Our research adds to the ongoing discussion by demonstrating the diverse effects of various parenting philosophies and highlighting the necessity of customized parenting approaches that take into account the unique needs of teenagers as well as the larger cultural setting.

Conclusion

The data analysis indicates that there are significant associations between adolescent conduct in Kuala Selangor and parental styles. Better emotional control, more self-esteem, and enhanced social skills are all positively correlated with authoritative parenting. On the other hand, a higher stress level, more hostility, and a worse degree of social skills are associated with authoritarian parenting. These results emphasize the need for treatments and educational initiatives to encourage good parenting practices and highlight the vital role that supportive, balanced parenting plays in promoting healthy adolescent development. The study comes to the conclusion that parenting styles have a big impact on adolescent behavior. Authoritarian parenting is linked to lower social competence and higher stress levels, while authoritative parenting is linked to positive outcomes like better emotional control and social skills. Despite these insightful discoveries, the study was beset by a number of limitations, such as limited funding, a sample demographic restricted to adolescents in Selangor, and a confined theoretical framework that failed to take other relevant variables into account. The findings' ability to be applied generally is limited by these constraints. To improve the robustness and relevance of the findings, future research should address these limitations by broadening the theoretical framework, incorporating multiple geographical areas, diversifying the sample, and increasing the scope. In this way, research in the future will be able to offer a more thorough comprehension of the intricate connections between parental practices and adolescent behavior in many settings and demographics.

Many suggestions for further research are provided in light of the study's limitations and results. Firstly, in order to give a more thorough grasp of the elements influencing adolescent behavior, future research ought to think about improving the theoretical framework by adding more variables. For example, adding variables like peer impact, educational environment, and socioeconomic position could provide more detailed understanding of how these elements work in concert with parenting techniques to influence adolescent outcomes. This kind of theoretical framework expansion would solve the shortcoming of the current study, which concentrated only on particular parenting philosophies without taking other possible influencing factors into consideration. Secondly, it is the goal of researchers to incorporate a more representative and diverse sample. Including participants from other backgrounds and areas will broaden the demographic coverage of the study beyond adolescents in Selangor, improving the data's generalizability and making them more applicable to a larger community. The limitation of the current study's small sample demographic is addressed by this method. Furthermore, utilizing a mixed-method approach that incorporates both quantitative and qualitative techniques may offer a deeper and more comprehensive examination of the data. In addition to complementing the quantitative data, qualitative techniques like focus groups and interviews may provide deeper insights into the individual experiences and perceptions of teenagers, facilitating a better understanding of the intricate dynamics at work. Future research can build on the results of this study and contribute to a more comprehensive knowledge of the links between parenting styles and behavior among adolescents across various situations and demographics by addressing these recommendations.

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Conflict of interest

The authors confirm that no conflict of interest is involved with any parties in this research.

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