



THE IMPACT OF PARENTING STYLES ON  
ADOLESCENTS' BEHAVIOR AMONG MUSLIM  
FAMILIES IN YALA PROVINCE, SOUTHERN  
THAILAND

BY

HASANAH PAIROH

A dissertation submitted in fulfilment of the requirement  
for the degree of Master of Education

Institute of Education

International Islamic University  
Malaysia

JULY 2011

## **ABSTRACT**

This study analyzed the impact of parenting styles on adolescents' behavior. Firstly, it aimed at investigating the nature of parenting styles practiced by Muslim families in Southern Thailand. It also determined the predictors of the following factors, namely parent's educational background, parent's occupation, type of family and home location. Secondly, this study aimed at investigating the adolescents' behavior among the youth in southern Thailand. It also determined the predictors of the following factors, namely gender, age and level of study. Lastly, the study explored the relationship between parenting styles and adolescents' behavior. The present research used a modified questionnaire, firstly, the parents' questionnaire was adopted and adapted from Robinson, Robinson, Mandleco, Olsen, and Hart (1995), while adolescents' behavior questionnaire was adopted and adapted from Silman (2005). The questionnaire was administered to 200 parents and 200 adolescents in Yala province, southern Thailand. Descriptive and multiple regression analysis were administered. This study found that the majority of parents in Yala province, southern Thailand used the authoritative parenting style. The best predictor was parent's educational background. Besides, the nature of adolescents' behavior in southern Thailand is more likely to practice pro-social behavior as opposed to anti-social behavior. Moreover, the study found that the relationship between parenting styles and adolescents' behavior, indicated that the authoritative and authoritarian parenting styles are related to pro-social behavior. Besides, anti-social behavior shows a relationship with permissive parenting style.

## خلاصة البحث

هدفت هذه الدراسة إلى تحليل تأثير أساليب تربية الوالدين على سلوك المراهقين، والتي تهدف أولاً بالتحقق من طبيعة أساليب المعاملة الوالدية في الأسر المسلمة في جنوب تايلاند، وكذلك التنبؤ بالعوامل المؤثرة وهي كالتالي، الجانب التعليمي للوالدين، والجانب المهني، ونوعية الأسرة، وايضاً موقع المنزل. ثانياً التحقق من سلوك المراهقين بين أوساط الشباب في جنوب تايلاند وتحديد العوامل المؤثرة مثل نوع الجنس والعمر والمستوى التعليمي. وأخيراً هدفت الدراسة إلى البحث والتحري عن أنماط التربية والسلوك لدى المراهقين. وقد استخدمت الباحثة استبيانين في الدراسة، أولاً تمّ الإعتماد على استبيان أساليب الوالدين لروبنسون، ماندليكو وأولسن وهارت (1995) وقامت الباحثة بتعديل الاستبيان وتكييفه ليتناسب مع متطلبات البحث. ثانياً استبيان سلوك المراهقين وتم الإعتماد على استبيان سل مان (2005) وقد تم أيضاً تعديله وتكييفه ليتناسب مع متطلبات البحث. ولقد تم تطبيق الاستبيان على 200 من المراهقين مع آبائهم بمقاطعة يالا جنوب تايلاند، وتمّ استخدام التحليل الوصفي والتعدادي لتحليل النتائج والانحدار. وقد خلصت الدراسة بأن أغلبية الوالدين في مقاطعة يالا جنوب تايلاند تستخدم أسلوب الحجة والإقناع، وأفضل قدرة على التنبؤ هو للأباء المتعلمين. إضافة إلى ذلك، فإن سلوك المراهقين في جنوب تايلاند يميل في طبيعته إلى السلوك الاجتماعي السليم بدلاً من السلوك المعادي للمجتمع، وعلاوة على ذلك فقد وجدت الدراسة أن العلاقة بين أنماط الأساليب الوالدية وسلوك المراهقين تشير إلى الترابط بين أساليب الوالدين سواء أسلوب الحجة والإقناع أو أسلوب الشدة والسلوك الاجتماعي السليم. والعكس من ذلك فقد تبين من خلال النتائج وجود علاقة بين السلوك المعادي للمجتمع وأسلوب المعاملة الوالدية المتساهلة مع الأبناء.

## APPROVAL PAGE

I certify that I have supervised and read this study and that in my opinion, it conforms to acceptable standards of scholarly presentation and is fully adequate, in scope and quality, as a dissertation for the degree of Master of Education.

.....  
Siti Rafiah Abd Hamid  
Supervisor

I certify that I have read this study and that in my opinion, it conforms to acceptable standards of scholarly presentation and is fully adequate, in scope and quality, as a dissertation for the degree of Master of Education.

.....  
Syed Alwi Shahab  
Examiner

This dissertation was submitted to Institute of Education and is accepted as a fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Education.

.....  
Siti Rafiah Abd Hamid  
Director, Institute of Education

## DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this dissertation is the result of my own investigations, except where otherwise stated. I also declare that it has not been previously or concurrently submitted as a whole for any other degrees at IIUM or other institutions.

Hasanah Pairoh

Signature .....

Date .....

INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY MALAYSIA

**DECLARATION OF COPYRIGHT AND AFFIRMATION  
OF FAIR USE OF UNPUBLISHED RESEARCH**

Copyright © 2011 by Hasanah Pairoh. All rights reserved.

**THE IMPACT OF PARENTING STYLES ON ADOLESCENTS' BEHAVIOR  
AMONG MUSLIM FAMILIES IN YALA PROVINCE, SOUTHERN  
THAILAND**

No part of this unpublished research may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronics, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise without prior written permission of the copyright holder except as provided below:

1. Any material contained in or derived from this unpublished research may only be used by others in their writing with due acknowledgement.
2. IIUM or its library will have the right to make and transmit copies (print or electronic) for institutional and academic purposes.
3. The IIUM library will have the right to make, store in a retrieval system and supply copies of this unpublished research if requested by other universities and research libraries.

Affirmed by Hasanah Pairoh.

.....  
Signature

.....  
Date

*This work is humbly dedicated to:  
My beloved father, Abdulrahman Abdulrahim  
And my late caring Mother, Aminah Khadir,  
May Allah SWT shower His mercy on them as they have shown the right path to me  
from my childhood.*

*My beloved sisters who have substituted my mother in caring for me till today.  
May Allah SWT reward them and guide them till the Day of Judgment.*

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First of all, I would like to say Alhamdulillah, thank to Allah SWT the Lord of universe, the Most Merciful the Most Gracious for giving me the strength and health to do this project work until its completion. My dissertation will not be successful without His endless help. I would like to express my appreciation to my parents and my entire family members as for their prayers and encouragement. They have always supported and understood me. My gratitude is always to their unforgettable love and caring for me. May Allah SWT grant them the higher place in Paradise. Moreover, my thanks go to Masum Billah who has always supported and encouraged me in the completion of this project. May Allah bless him in this world and hereafter.

In addition, I am highly indebted to my beloved supervisor, Dr. Siti Rafiah Abd Hamid who was very kind and positive lecturer. I really appreciated her guidance and constant supervision as well as her immensely information provided to me, for the project to reach its reap today. I would like to show my appreciation to my examiner, Associate. Prof. Dr. Syed Alwi Shahab, for his un-trivial comments and useful suggestions for the betterment of the study. I also extend my gratitude to all academic lecturers and staffs of Institute of Education of International Islamic University Malaysia.

I have taken efforts in this project. However, it would not have been possible without the kind support and help. My thanks and appreciations also go to Dr. Munir M. Baikadem for supporting funding for my Master degree. This great moment I would like to thank all my friends for supporting me psychologically and emotionally to achieve this work. Especially, Syahidah and her family who devoted their kindness and support to me, then Sis Hawa, Bilqis, K'zainab, Huda, Salwa, Dwita, Azimah, Fadhilah, Abidah, K'Ilham, Naziroh and all my friends that I did not mention here. I would like to extend my sincere thanks to all of them.

Last but not least, I would like to express my special gratitude and thanks to IIUM for giving me such attention, great time and useful materials.



# TABLE OF CONTENTS

Abstract .....	ii
Abstract in Arabic .....	iii
ApprovalPage .....	iv
Declaration Page .....	v
Copyright Page.....	vi
Dedication .....	vii
Acknowledgementv .....	iii
List of Tables .....	ix

<b>CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>1</b>
Background of the study .....	1
Statement of Problem.....	2
Purpose of the Study .....	3
The objectives of the study .....	4
Research questions.....	4
Justification of the Study .....	5
Significance of the Study .....	6
Delimitation of the Study.....	6
Theoretical framework.....	7
Definition of Terms.....	10

<b>CHAPTER 2: LITRITURE REVIEW.....</b>	<b>12</b>
Introduction .....	12
Parenting styles theory .....	13
Islamic parenting styles.....	15
Adolescents' Behavior Theory.....	16
Pro-social Behavior .....	18
Anti-social Behavior.....	19
Ecological Theory .....	20
Literature Review.....	23
Parenting Styles and Child Rearing Practices.....	23
Adolescents' behavior.....	27
Pro-social Behavior .....	28
Anti-social Behavior.....	29

<b>CHAPTER3: MEDTHODOLOGY.....</b>	<b>33</b>
Introduction .....	33
Population .....	33
Sample size.....	34
Characteristic.....	34
Instrument .....	35

Independent and Dependent Variables.....	39
Research Procedure .....	40
<b>CHAPTER4: ANALYSIS .....</b>	<b>42</b>
Introduction .....	42
Part One: Descriptive Statistics on Demography of the Sample.....	43
Descriptive Statistics on the Characteristics of Adolescents .....	44
Descriptive Statistics on Characteristics of the Parents .....	45
Part Two: Descriptive Statistics on the Impact of Parenting Styles on Adolescents' Behavior .....	47
The nature of Parenting Styles among Muslim families in Yala province ..	47
Authoritative Parenting style.....	49
Authoritarian Parenting style .....	51
Permissive Parenting style .....	53
The nature of adolescents' behaviors in Yala province .....	55
Pro-social behavior.....	55
Anti-social behavior .....	56
The relationship between the Parenting style and the adolescents' Behavior .....	58
The relationship between adolescents' behavior with the result of parenting styles questionnaire answered by parents .....	59
Parenting styles and pro-social behavior.....	59
Parenting styles and anti-social behavior.....	59
The relationship between adolescents' behavior with the result of parenting styles answered by adolescents .....	60
Parenting styles and pro-social behavior.....	60
Parenting styles and anti-social behavior .....	61
Summary .....	62
<b>CHAPTER 5: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION .....</b>	<b>64</b>
Introduction .....	64
The instrument and Analysis.....	64
Review of the findings of the Study .....	65
Discussion on the Findings .....	66
The nature of Parenting Style among Muslim families inYala province, southern Thailand .....	66
The nature of adolescents' behavior in Yala province.....	69
The relationship between parenting styles and the adolescents' behavior .....	69
Limitation of the Study .....	70
Implication of the Study.....	71
Recommendations .....	71
Summary .....	73
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY .....</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>APPENDIX I .....</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>APPENDIXII.....</b>	<b>84</b>

## LIST OF TABLES

<u>Table No.</u>		<u>Page No.</u>
4.1	Characteristic of adolescents	44
4.2	Characteristic of parents	46
4.3	Parenting styles answered by the parents	49
4.4	Parenting styles answered by adolescents	49
4.5a	Means, Standard deviations and Intercorrelations for authoritative parenting style and predictors variables	51
4.5b	Simultaneous Multiple Regression Analysis summary of parent's variable predicting authoritative parenting style	52
4.6a	Means, Standard deviations and Intercorrelations for authoritarian parenting style and predictors variables	53
4.6b	Simultaneous Multiple Regression Analysis summary of parent's variable predicting authoritarian parenting style	54
4.7a	Means, Standard deviations and Intercorrelations for permissive parenting style and predictors variables	55
4.7b	Simultaneous Multiple Regression Analysis summary of parent's variable predicting authoritarian parenting style	56
4.8a	Means, Standard Deviations and Intercorrelations for pro-social behavior and predictors variables	57
4.8b	Simultaneous Multiple Regression Analysis summary of gender, age and level of study predicting pro-social behavior	58
4.9a	Means, Standard Deviations and Intercorrelations for anti-social behavior and predictors variables	59
4.9b	Simultaneous Multiple Regression Analysis summary of gender, age and level of study predicting anti-social behavior	60
4.9c	Comparison of male and female on pro-social and anti-social behavior <sup>61</sup>	
4.10a	Intercorrelation, Means and Standard Deviations for three variables (Pro-social behavior)	62

4.10b	Intercorrelation, Means and Standard Deviations for three variables (Anti-social behavior)	63
4.11a	Intercorrelation, Means and Standard Deviations for three variables (Pro-social behavior)	64
4.11b	Intercorrelation, Means and Standard Deviations for three variables (Anti-social behavior)	

## LIST OF FIGURES

<u>Figure No.</u>		<u>Page No.</u>
1.1	The variables which have been examined by this study	7
2.1	The Ecological theory	23
2.2	Internal and external influences on adolescents	32

# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

### BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Family is perceived as a fundamental basis and the most important structure of a society. In a family lies a big tree whereby father and mother take the main role as the root of the tree and children are regarded as the branches. Since family is the most crucial institution in society, its outcome depends very much on how well the family is organized. Hence, it can be viewed as the strength of a society that constitutes the basis of a society. Therefore, family shapes children to become good individuals in a society. Thus, the researcher strongly believes that the first important step to build up a strong society is to undertake responsibility of raising good children.

In the Islamic perspective, parents bear responsibility towards their children, as Quran said: *“O you who believe, protect yourselves and your family...”* (Quran, At-Tahrim: 6). It is because every effort they made will be recorded and shown on the Day of Judgment (Quran, al-Baqarah: 286). As Allah SWT promised: *“We are recording what they present and also their influences, and We have counted everything in a clear and manifest record”* (Quran, Ya-Siin: 12). And also Allah SWT mentioned in Surah Al-Baqarah, verse 286 that *“..., it gets every good that it earns, and it suffers every ill that it earns”*. Ekram and Muhammad (2004) stated that children are the products of parental influence in the sense that their parents have strong influence on them, and Allah SWT is going to ask parents about that influence on the Judgment day.

Tiller, Garrison, Block, Cramer, and Tiller (n.d.) emphasized the necessity of family studies on younger children so that parents have better understanding of their children's development in light of their own parenting practices and fully realize the implications of these practices on their children's current and future success. The parents also have to ensure quality life of the children in the future.

## **STATEMENT OF PROBLEM**

Social ills, or social problems, are increasing nowadays. Scenarios such as bullying, drug addiction, gangsters, juvenile smoking, adultery and cohabitation are plaguing the youth. The researcher's home town, Yala province, is no exception to this situation despite the majority of the population being Muslims. From the researcher's personal observation, it is found that the number of social problems is tremendously increasing more among the youth of today. When we look at the reality of immorality existing among the youth nowadays, it is a matter of much worry. Therefore, it is crucial for the parents to try to overcome this situation in order to safeguard the image of the society. Moreover, rearing children is not only the duty of the parents; it is a task of the whole community to build up a good generation.

From the Islamic perspective, parents are leaders of the children. Likewise they are supposed to provide good education and right guidance to them. Parents should lead their children to follow the Islamic way of life that should be reflected in their religious belief or practice. Children can be said to be a mirror of their parents. Whether they are good or bad, the way they are raised obviously reflects how their parents nurture them. As such, child rearing styles that are being used by parents will affect the outcome of children in the future.

Because children are the mirror reflection of their parents, fathers and mothers should emphasize their roles as models for their children. Basically, mothers play the most important and serious role in the sense that they are closer to their children as they are assigned by Allah SWT with His blessings to assume this honorable duty. The mother's most important duty is to take care of the child since the child is 9 months old up to his maturation. The Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him) assigned such responsibility to mothers and fathers, as he said: "*A man is guardian of his family (household) and is responsible for his subjects, and a woman is the guardian of her husband's home, and is responsible for her subject.*" If mothers or fathers fail to shoulder the responsibility of educating and nurturing their children, this necessarily signifies that they do not pay much attention to the teachings of the Prophet (Peace Be Upon Him).

In relation to the statement above, this study examines the relationship of parenting style and its practices among the Muslim families in Yala province so as to observe its effects on adolescents' behaviors occurring today.

### **PURPOSE OF THE STUDY**

The purpose of the study is firstly to investigate what types of parenting styles are being practiced by Muslim families in Yala province, Southern of Thailand. This research is also to relate the theoretical parenting styles approached by Baumrind (1967, as cited in Santrock, 2000) to the child rearing practices commonly used by those Muslim families. It is also meant to examine the relationship between Baumrind's theoretical parenting styles in relation to common child rearing practices and adolescents' behaviors. The research is meant to actually look deep into the factors that affect common behaviors of adolescents nowadays. Besides, the research



is also aimed at investigating the role played by fathers and mothers towards their children in building positive effect among them. Overall, it is hoped that the study will be beneficial to the Muslim community in Yala province as well as in other Muslim communities at large. Since we know that a good society is derived from the basic institution, the researcher believes that when all parents undertake seriously their responsibilities in rearing their children in an appropriate way, society will overcome such overwhelming illnesses; and we will be able to build a healthy society.

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

This study has the following objectives:

1. To investigate the nature of parenting styles among Muslim families in Yala province.
2. To examine the nature of adolescents' behavior in Yala province in terms of their pro-social and anti-social behavior.
3. To ascertain the relationship between parenting styles and adolescents' behavior.

### **RESEARCH QUESTIONS**

This study will answer the following research questions:

1. What is the nature of parenting styles among Muslim families in Yala province?
2. What is the nature of adolescents' behavior in Yala province with respect to the following:
  - a) Pro-social behavior
  - b) Anti-social behavior

3. What is the relationship between the parenting styles and the adolescents' behavior?

### **JUSTIFICATION OF THE STUDY**

Many studies have been conducted on parenting styles. For instance, Dornbusch et al., (1987, as cited in Tiller et al., n.d) found that authoritarian and permissive parenting styles were negatively associated with higher grades; while Steinberg, Lamborn, Dornbusch, and Darling (1992) found that authoritative parenting style leads to better adolescent school performance and stronger school engagement, whereas Non-authoritativeness attenuates the beneficial impact of parental involvement in schooling on adolescent achievement. Moreover, Alberto and Mare (n.d.) found that parenting practices especially, a controlling type of parenting and a harsh disciplinarian type of parenting, negatively influenced the development of emotional intelligence on children, while a democratic style positively predicted higher levels of adaptability.

Although their researches have contributed significantly to the benefits of society, but their findings did not focus and emphasize on the effect of parenting styles on adolescents' behavior. Especially, Yala province, Southern Thailand, there is no doubt that degradation of behavior among the youth have attracted many researchers today; more specifically in the Southern Thailand whereby social conduct is very much emphasized. The reason can be retraced back to colonization which brought with it westernization leading Muslim communities to disunity. Disintegration in Muslim society is the result of separation or dichotomy between educational and religious aspects. When we talk about education, one has to refer to the basic institution since education starts from home. However, today media has brought a challenge to the parents who are eager to guide their children on the right path; that

means there is a contrast between the teaching of the parents and what the media portray and also the influence of peer groups in schools. Thus, it is significant to focus on how to overcome these challenges that we are facing today and to find the right way to bring up our children to the right path. It will be not possible unless we retrace back our traditional practices in the life of the Messenger (Peace Be Upon Him) of Allah. As Yedullah Kazmi (2000) mentioned, Muslims should reclaim the tradition of the prophet in order to flourish as they did in the golden age.

### **SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY**

The outcome of this research is believed to be very much beneficial and relevant to many related individuals who show their concerns about society. The result of this research can contribute useful knowledge and information; especially to the educators, psychologists, sociologists who take care of community welfare seriously, societal developers, community caretakers and power holders that bear responsibility of uplifting people's lifestyles, educating and guiding the village folks such as educators, political leaders, social and curriculum developers. This research is also of prime concern to the parents who are committed to raising their children despite the uptrend in social illnesses.

### **DELIMITATION OF THE STUDY**

This research targets at Muslim families in Yala province, Southern Thailand. It especially focuses on secondary school students and their parents or guardians. The research is, however, confined to Muslim families only. In Islam, the image of a Muslim should be reflected through his or her behavior. Especially, social conduct which is very much recommended in Islamic culture; for instance, there is one verse

that Allah SWT mentioned about how a good child should behave toward his parents: “Thy Lord hath decreed that ye worship none but Him, And that ye be kind to parents. Whether one or both of them attain old age in thy life, say not to them a word of contempt, nor repel them, but address them in terms of honor”(Surah Al-Isra: 23).

Despite that, the non-Muslims are also inflicted by social problems in Yala province but we believe in different perspectives. They seem to have fewer boundaries and are not particular about morality when it comes to social living. Therefore, child rearing practices and adolescents’ behaviors of the Muslims are somewhat incomparable to that of non-Muslims.

## THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

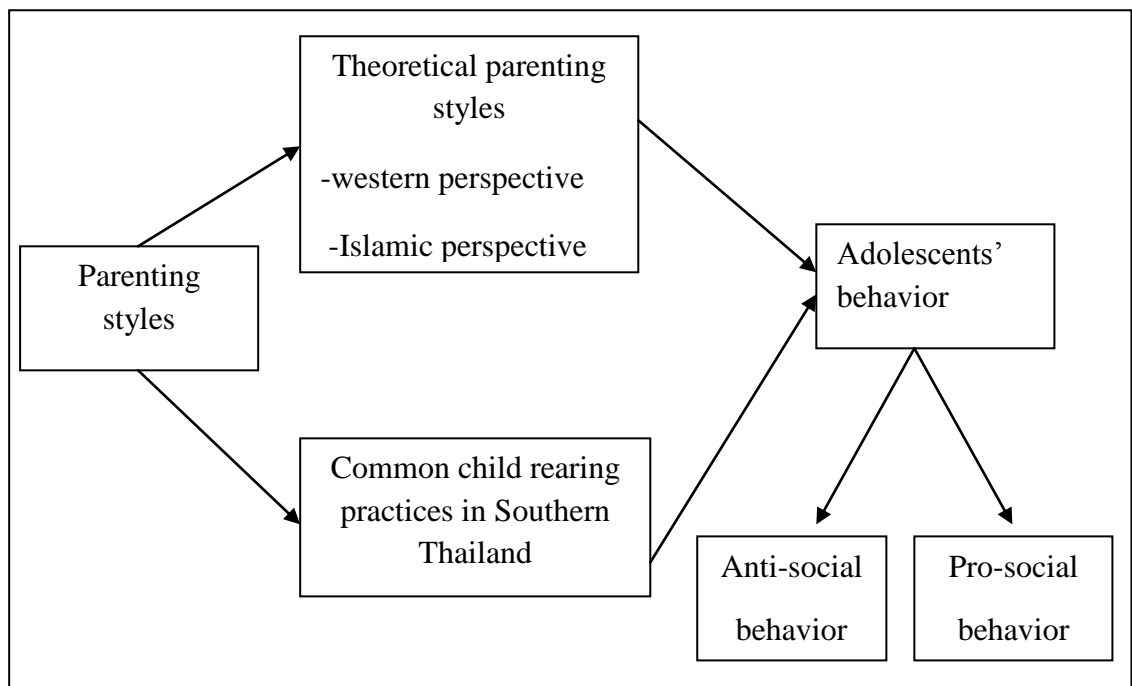


Figure 1.1: The variables which have been examined by this study.

According to this study, the researcher focused on parenting styles which are discussed from two perspectives, western and Islamic perspective. This study

examines the factor that may influence adolescents' behavior. The researcher focused on two kinds of behavior namely anti-social and pro-social behavior.

In this study, the researcher basically aims at examining the effects of parenting styles and child rearing practices on adolescent behaviors. At the early stage, the researcher will investigate and get exposed to some theories on parenting styles, child rearing and adolescents' behaviors in order to describe their relationship. In the second stage, the researcher will focus on parents' styles child rearing, as it is a fact that fathers and mothers have their own choices and ways on parenting styles based on their personality types, backgrounds and experiences. Belsky (1984, as cited in Tiller et al., n.d.) mentioned that the model of determinants of parenting is based on the studies of child maltreatment. It in a way examines the factors that influence parenting styles and consequently, child outcomes and it seeks to answer the question why do parents parent the way they do? Belsky states that "the determinants of parenting shape child rearing, which in turn influence child development". Apparently there are three domains of the said model, namely: (a) the personal psychological resources of the parents; (b) the characteristics of the child; and (c) contextual sources of stress and support that include the marital relations, the social networks, and the occupational experiences of parents.

Belsky, Robins, and Gamble (1984, as cited in Tiller et al., n.d.) define competent parenting as "the style of child rearing that enables the developing person to acquire the capacities required for dealing effectively with the ecological niches that he or she will inhabit during childhood, adolescence and adulthood". Authoritative parenting is competence inducing in that it recognizes the child's need for control and individuality, views the rights and duties of parents and children as complementary, and is characterized by sensitivity to children's capabilities and the

developmental tasks they face (Belsky, Lerner, & Spanier, 1984, as cited in Tiller et al., n.d.). Belsky's (1984, as cited in Tiller et al., n.d.) model provides the framework for the current study in which a direct link between parenting and child outcomes is posited and empirically tested with a sample of younger children and both their mothers and fathers.

Bronfenbrenner (1997, as cited Paquette & Ryan, 2001) stated that human development is influenced by several environmental systems. The ecological theory is one among the many different theories related to human development. It emphasizes environmental factors as playing the major role to development. However this theory varies from culture to culture. The theory identifies five environmental systems. The five environmental systems are: microsystems, mesosystems, exosystems, macrosystems and chronosystems. The researcher explores this theory in the next chapter.

All of those factors may affect adolescents' behavior. In this study, the researcher has categorized adolescents' behavior into two kind of behavior namely; pro-social and anti-social behavior. Santrock (2010) described components of pro-social behavior as caring about welfare and rights of others, feeling concern and empathy for them, and acting in a way that benefits others. Anti-social behavior has been defined as voluntary behavior intended to harm or disadvantage another individual (Kavussanu et al., 2009).

## **DEFINITION OF TERMS**

**The impact:** the striking of one body against another, a forceful consequence; strong effect. The impact in this study means, the effect of parenting styles and child rearing on the adolescent's personality.

**Relationship:** a relation between people; "relationship" is often used where "relation" would serve, as in "the relationship between inflation and unemployment", but the preferred usage of "relationship" is for human relations or states of relatedness.

**Parenting:** is a complex activity that includes many specific behaviors that work individually and together to influence child outcomes. Although specific parenting behaviors, such as spanking or reading aloud, may influence child development, looking at any specific behavior in isolation may be misleading.

**Parenting styles:** Categorizing parents according to whether they are high or low on parental demandingness and responsiveness creates a typology of four parenting styles: indulgent, authoritarian, authoritative, and uninvolved.

**Child rearing:** the training or bringing-up of children by parents or parent-substitutes. It is used also for child rearing practices in different societies, at different economic levels, in different ethnic groups, and so forth. It differs from parenting in that in child rearing the emphasis is on the act of training or bringing up the child and the interaction between the parents and child, while parenting emphasizes the responsibility and qualities of exemplary behavior of the parents.

**Adolescent:** According to Rathus (2006) adolescence is a transitional period between childhood and adulthood, a coming of age. Adolescence is as a period when biological, cognitive, social and emotional functioning is reorganized. The onset of adolescence coincides with the advent of puberty. Puberty, however, is a biological concept, whereas adolescence is a psychosocial concept with biological correlations.

**Pro-social:** Santrock (2010) describes pro-social behavior as caring about welfare and rights of others, feeling concern and empathy for them, and acting in a way that benefits others.

**Anti-social:** Anti-social behavior has been defined as voluntary behavior intended to harm or disadvantage another individual (Kavussanu et al., 2009).

**Ecological system:** According to Darling (2007), Ecological theory is seen at the center of a series of concentric circles representing microsystems, mesosystems, exosystems, and macrosystems.