

Influence of Parenting Styles on Delinquent Tendencies

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ABSTRACT

Aim of the Study: This research aims to explore the connection within practices adopted by parents, traumatic events and delinquent tendencies.

Methodology: The research was conducted on 180 individuals who had an age that ranged from 13 to 19 years ($M = 16.2$, $SD = 1.77$). Total number of participants was 180 with a clear dispersion of 50% from both genders. Coming to a distribution of educational institutions, 95 of the participants studied in public institutes and 85 belonged to private institutes. Analysis was done with the help of correlation, Analysis of Variation, t-test and regression.

Findings: It was discovered that emotional warmth, anxious rearing and delinquent tendencies had a strong direct relationship. The demographic variables found that a higher percentage of delinquency existed in male participants and also that those who had been studying in public institutes. Lastly, it was found that a family system revolving around joint type raises the level of delinquency and also that social class had no effect on it.

Conclusion: The research introduced new concepts which are worth looking into such as differences in culture, order of birth and religious obligations and how delinquent tendencies can be influenced by differences in them.

Keywords: Parenting Practices, Traumatic Events, Delinquency, Adolescents' Difference in Sex, Institution of Education, Social Class, Family Dynamics.

Introduction

Adolescence

A well-known stage within the advancement of a human lifespan that is related to an assortment of variables, particularly social, physiological, and mental variables that impact practices, identity, and way of life, and also a post of antagonistic childhood encounters is adolescence. Understanding the connection of child-rearing styles along with mental physiological and social components play a crucial role to understand behavior of adolescents. Endeavors to elude the development of intemperate delinquent inclinations in young adults may benefit from a more profound understanding of this affiliation. Despite

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proven connecting identity clutters to an expanded probability of delinquent behavior in youths, this affiliation requires advanced examination (Johnson et al., 2000).

Negligible explorations exist as of now on the relationship between parental practices, and delinquent behavior during puberty and early adulthood. Parenting styles play a vital role in adolescent delinquency as issues such as interpersonal conflicts contribute heavily during puberty. (Sander et al., 2010). Attainment of advancements on the connection between child-rearing approach and direction of delinquency evolves rational contemplations. In jurisdictional terms, a considered act of abusing law that comes to pass without defense as is castigated by the state is characterized as a crime (Cassel & Bernstein, 2007).

Parenting Styles

The development and improvement of teenagers are significantly affected by caregivers. Both valuable and destructive effects can be taken depending on the parental tones and child-rearing styles. Child rearing includes the approaches and procedures utilized by guardians to raise their children. Parental tones include the inclusion of guardians in their children's ordinary exercises, such as helping them with ordinary obligations. Child-rearing styles, involve an ethereal circle of passionate viewpoints towards children for the reason of advancement, which incorporates the wistful environment encompassing the children (Durbin et al., 1993).

The authors of this research reconnoitered these parenting styles (overprotection, emotional warmth, anxious rearing and rejection) in connection to delinquency and child maltreatment. Emotionally warm parents (authoritative) can be patient, loving and empathetic to children's needs and build a sense of trust between themselves and their child. Overprotection is often linked to authoritarian parents who have a reputation for being stringent and arduous. Rejection is often a key feature of neglectful parenting. They are so engrossed in their own lives that their children's requirements for development are often left deserted. Anxious rearing falls in the categories of both indulgent and authoritarian. Indulgent categorizes good relationships with children while authoritarian is worried about disciplining the child. So anxious rearing has an absence of discipline discipline to prevent children feeling deprived about themselves. (Baumrind, 1991; Maccoby and Martin, 1983).

Delinquent Behaviors

Delinquent actions are frequently characterized lawfully as activities that are culpable by detainment or penalties. Manslaughter, savagery, burglary and destruction, sexual offense, driving while inebriated, ambushing, and denial to give up charges are considerable classes of delinquent behavior (Sampson & Laub, 1993). Delinquent behaviors tend to point fundamentally towards specific people in an endeavor to take ownership of what they hypothesize or accept is their claim for the reason of getting physical belonging as well as an act of authority over somebody else. In any case, the person in address is cognizant or not of an existing dispute or is indeed mindful of the culprit's activities in particular mindfulness. As restricted to focusing just on particular delinquent activities, the accentuation ought to be on all delinquent behaviors.

Contrary to attempting to disentangle personal offenses like murder, theft, sexual attack, destruction, utilization of drugs and extortion, we ought to see the features they collectively have in normal in meanings of predominance. Proclivity, opportunity, desire for compensation, and desire for extraordinary security are the four constituents which are connected to the reason of delinquent behavior (Wilson, 2010).

One of the main factors of increased levels of delinquent propensity in young people is how guardians deal with them during childhood. People frequently act as specialists to trade for outside motivating forces like nourishment, sexual rapture, work, wellness, home, excursions, exercises for recreation etc. in the words of Edwin Sutherland. We compare with people who act as our support. Other people can extol

delinquency in several forms. They can utilize sweet talk and support to reinforce delinquent activity, in spite of the fact that it is an indispensable portion of a crime or reprobate gathering (Brown, 1940).

The core aims of the research are to reconnoiter the associations within parenting practices and delinquency. It is also to determine if traumatic events and practices of parents have an impact on the fostering of delinquent predispositions.

Literature Review

Simons and Sutton (2021) conducted longitudinal data collection and analysis. Their main concern was to determine whether parenting style influenced the career of crime in adolescence via eight various approaches to bring it up. They also want to answer whether or not these mental schemes, bad emotions, peer associations, results of puberty, and the involvement of the legal system had noticeable parenting influence. Studies based on the results revealed that parenting with high standard demandingness tends to decrease in adult offenders whether it corresponds with responsiveness or physical punishment. On the other hand, poor parenting styles were negatively associated with adult crime behavior, with parents of children who benefited from high responsiveness but lower demand having a significant effect on this and the use of physical punishment

Sevecke et al. (2016) performed an in-depth analysis of the complex problems between early traumatization and the manifestation of psychopathic features in adolescence in their total research. As a result of this research, we now fully understand the high relevance of psychopathy and emotional dysfunction in terms of the formation of aggressive and hostile behaviors, especially if one takes into account the psychological parameters of juvenile delinquency, which significantly affect the nature of the behavior of a teenager. This proved that obnoxious body maltreatment, emotional dyscontrol, and destructive behavioral traits were highly affordable in male convicts. Nevertheless, the connections between male-version of themselves were absent in the bodies of women. Interestingly, the considerations came out in a somewhat narrower realm, even though the presumed interconnections among trauma, personality pathology, and psychopathy substantiated mainly in the sense of lifestyle and disruptive dimensions and disregarded the motivating and interpersonal features of psychopathy, being potentially influenced by the relationships under study.

For researching the complicated link between delinquent behavior and parental styles, Yusuf et al. (2021) was chosen. One of the findings of their research has made it possible to understand the effects of various forms of parenting styles in developing juvenile criminality. The research jagged the edge that the kind of parenting style to emerge the adolescent in crime is abusive. The study under examination embarrassingly confirmed spot on the frequency of parental abuse in the Nigeria which further resulted in a strong relationship with adolescent bad behaviors. One of the primary objectives here was to analyze the association between parenting styles and juvenile crime, and indeed, this study succeeded in that. Former researchers have repeatedly stressed broken homes as a bedrock for hooligans, whereas this study focused on domestic-centric elements like bad treatment by parents which drives children to hooliganism.

Anjum and Kumar (2017) were presented with the task of exploring a set of factors that guide a higher probability of criminal behavior among adolescents. Researchers used the Extravagant Lifestyle Assessment Scale (ELAS) to measure students' inclination to commit crimes. Gender was a key factor in the findings. They learned that the level of one's economic vantage also has a significant role. It turned out this was not the sole determinant. The synergy of parenting style and gender in particular has been shown to carry a considerable weight between crime predisposing factors. The connection between gender and income influencing criminal behavior preference was found to be important as well. the major linkage between parenting style, gender, and economic class appears to be directly connected to crime inclination. The study found a statistically significant relationship between the three variables. Besides that, the study also proved that parenting style, as well as gender and relative socio-economic positions, all can be considered as additional sources of crime tendency of teenagers.

To clarify the relationship between youthful injuries and criminal actions as well as manage dis-associative patterns and household tensions among prisoners, Altıntaş and Bilici (2018) carried out a qualitative analysis. A group of 200 prisoners were subjected to the experiment and data was articulated through self-rating scales and in-depth interview sessions. The answers, about past psychiatric disorders in family and self's, showed a more common presence of these disorders in females associated with higher rates of suicide attempt and more aggressive crimes. On the one hand, female participants show the potential for a longer criminal record, while on the other hand, the male participants have a high rate of substance abuse and also they often commit their first crime at a relatively younger age. The results asserted that there was a significant relationship between the variables including flashbacks of dissociation, the experience of a traumatic childhood, and harsh treatment from the family among the convicts.

Schwerdtfeger and Larzelere (2013) conducted a study of parenting styles, which was aimed at investigating factors determining the prevalence of trauma in kids. The data comprised 105 moms with their infants starting from 18 – 30 months of age. The mothers who had experienced the traumatic events were more likely to tend to have authoritarian parenting including punishing their children by way of physical, and verbal abuse and also with a poor level of nurturance. It was demonstrated that verbal abuse was related to some symptoms that were connected to hyperactivity and oppositional defiant disorder in children. The authors concluded that a component of the authoritarian parenting style was the abusive verbal communication that was associated with the trauma of the child.

Haapasalo and Pokela (1999) studied the papers of a few researchers who were working on the relationship between child-rearing practices and child punishment of parents, as well as adolescent psychological abuse and the relationship of this with crime in individuals in adulthood. In their research, they adopted both approaches: investigating the consequences of abused kids and studying the early life of offenders. Consequently, they concluded that child-rearing, that is, the environment within which children grow, increases juvenile delinquency.

The research was based on 90 convicts as subjects and 90 as well from the general population. We also found out that the last 9 inmates on the death row did not fill out all of the questionnaires and as a result, they were not included in the analysis. Consequently, 81 of the unpunished and 90 of the ordinary prisoners were drawn into the study. The result here sites that the inmates are perceived to get more maternal and paternal rejections as compared to normal people (Sajid, 2016). It was further determined that parental withholding of affection has a huge scope of unfavorable psychological outcomes.

Nawaz (2018) designed an experiment to investigate how outcomes such as delinquency, and future orientation among traumatized adolescents diagnosed with and without PTSD differ. The sample polled was 600 teenagers, 12 to 18-year-olds and were selected randomly from different locations in Pakistan. They concluded that the two groups' traumatized adolescents and non-traumatized adolescents, differed statistically on the measurements of PTSD, level of delinquency, weakness of social support, and underdevelopment of future orientation. Moreover, females showed themselves superior in social support & prosociality, whereas, males were better in future avoidance & antisocial behavior.

Rationale

The current study targets on discovering what relation exists among traumatic events, different parental practices and delinquent tendencies. The investigators aim to understand if delinquency is linked to traumatic events and what parenting styles are most common among adolescents with these tendencies. The current research has an emphasis on the following 3 parenting styles which are emotional warmth, overprotection and rejection along with behaviours characterized by anxious rearing.

Prior studies such as the one conducted by Sevecke et al. (2016) have found that physical abuse and maltreatment predicts criminal behaviors in male individuals. It has already been found that parenting

styles revolving around abuse increase delinquency but, cultural significance is not established which is to be explored.

Another noteworthy finding in prior studies (Anjum and Kumar, 2017) was that criminal tendencies were influenced by social class but it was not discovered what level actually affected this influence and the researchers aim to explore this as well. There was also a gender difference with regards to levels of criminal tendencies and the researchers wish to explore which gender has more delinquent behaviors specifically.

Objectives

To study the relation that is present among parenting practices, trauma and criminal thinking in adolescents. To study the effect of traumatic experiences along with bad parenting practices on the development of delinquent behaviors in adolescents.

Hypotheses

- Overprotection from parents will decrease criminal tendencies.
- Emotional warmth from parents will reduce criminal tendencies.
- Rejection from parents will increase criminal tendencies.
- Anxious rearing from parents will increase criminal tendencies.

Method

Research Design

A quantitative approach for this research was used with a focus on the research strategy revolving around correlation for determining what kind of relation existed between the variables of parenting practices, traumatic events and delinquent tendencies.

Sample

The sample was comprised of children from different schools and colleges in Lahore, Pakistan who were also adolescents. Data was collected from both public and private institutes. G-power version 3.1 was used to calculate the estimated number of sample to conduct the research (Faul et al. 2007). Total number of participants was 180 with a clear dispersion of 90 from each gender. The participants had an age which was between 13 and 19 years with a mean of 16.2 along with having a standard deviation of 1.77 years. Coming to distribution of educational institutions, 95 of the participants studied in public institutes and 85 belonged to private institutes.

Inclusion Criteria

- The age of the participant should be ranging between 13 and 19 years.
- The participant must be residing with both of his parents.

Exclusion Criteria

- Adolescents having experienced the loss of one or both of parents were excluded.
- Adolescents not residing with their parents were excluded.
- Adolescents having physical or psychological abnormality were excluded.

Measures

To conduct the study, these psychometric scales were brought into use.

Egna Minnen Beträffande Uppfostran (EMBU-C)

An adapted version of EMBU-C (Muris et al., 2003) was utilized to evaluate parental rearing practices. The present study utilized a translated and adapted version of the EMBU-C working on a 4-point Likert

system. The original for this comprised of 40 questions but a further modified version comprising of 39 items was utilized as one of the item was discovered to be inappropriate with regards to our culture (Saleem et al., 2015). Values ranged from .63 to .89 when doing Cronbach α test for reliability.

Criminal Thinking Scale (CTS)

This scale was developed in Texas Christian University aiming to identify criminal thinking in individuals. Consisting of 36 items based on 5 point Likert system and having a reliability between 0.68 and 0.81 (Sease et al. 2022) was used. Higher scores reveal being aggressive towards others for the sake of gaining authority by manipulation Knight et al. (2006).

Translation and Adaptation

For the current study, the scale was adapted in Urdu language for the sake of making it appropriate regarding our culture with the help of forward-backward translation. The reliability test of the translated version revealed a Cronbach α value of .86 and the range of subscales was between .70 and .88.

Procedure

The main focus of the research was to explore the correlation that exists within parenting practices, traumatic events and delinquent tendencies. The institutional review board was presented with the variables and permission was taken for the research to be conducted. After the variables had been selected, it was identified which of the scales were to be used in the research. Two of the three scales used in the study were obtained from indigenous scales present in SPP. These scales were the ones that measure parenting practices (EMBU-C) and traumatic events (CATS). The scale that was used to measure delinquent tendencies was free to use from Texas Christian University, but as the other scales were already adapted and translated with regards to Pakistani culture, permission from the authors was taken to adapt the scale. After Texas Christian University allowed the researchers to adapt the scale, a forward backwards procedure for translation was used (Beaton et al. 2000). A pilot study was conducted after initial translation which comprised of 30 participants 18 of who were male and 12 were female. The pilot study revealed an acceptable reliability range so the scales were used as they had been adapted. For data collection, questionnaires were given to school and college students in Lahore, Pakistan and who belonged to public and private institutions. The researchers explained the purpose of the study to the participants along with their right to back out from the research at any moment. To obtain the results, different statistical analyses were utilized. The entirety of participant information was kept confidential and only for purposes regarding education.

Results

The current study focused to analyze the effect of different parenting practices on development of delinquent thinking. To identify outliers, data screening was done and it was discovered that there was a normal distribution of the data. The association among parenting practices, traumatic events and delinquent thinking was investigated with the help of a Correlation analysis. Additionally, prediction for criminal thinking was done with the help of Linear Regression Analysis. To analyze the effect of gender differences, differences caused by studying in a public or private environment and living in a nuclear or joint household, independent sample t-tests were used. To study the effect of socioeconomic status, One-way ANOVA was utilized.

Table 1: *Demographic table of the Study (180)*

Variables	<i>n</i> (%)
Sex	180 (100)
Male	90 (50)
Female	90 (50)
Educational Institute	180 (100)

Public	95 (52.8)
Private	85 (47.2)
Family System	180 (100)
Nuclear	116 (64.4)
Joint	63 (35.0)
Socioeconomic Status	162 (90)
Low	18 (10)
Medium	133 (73.9)
High	11 (6.1)

Note. n = sample size, M = sample mean

The above table shows demographic variables used in research. It shows that the participant count was 180 in which both male participants and female participants were 90 in number. 95 of them studied in a public institute, however 85 studied in a private one. 116 of the participants were raised in a nuclear household and 63 of them were raised in a joint one. The socioeconomic status of 18 participants was low, 11 was high and 133 was medium, which also was the majority in this study's sample.

Table 2: *Psychometric Properties of Scales (180)*

Scale	M	SD	Range	Cronbach's α
CTS	28.57	9.62	11.94 - 42.22	.86
EMBU-CF	92.90	11.8	53 - 120	.69
F Overprotection	23.14	5.04	10 - 36	.63
F Emotional Warmth	25.64	7.70	10 - 40	.89
F Rejection	17.75	6.94	9 - 35	.88
F Anxious Rearing	26.37	5.58	13 - 39	.70
EMBU-CM	95.04	12.88	56 - 142	.78
M Overprotection	24	5.07	13 - 38	.65
M Emotional Warmth	28	5.88	11 - 40	.78
M Rejection	15.98	5.06	9 - 31	.72
M Anxious Rearing	27.05	5.90	11 - 40	.76

Note. M = sample mean, n = 180, SD = Standard Deviation, CTS = Scale measuring Delinquent Thinking, CATS = Scale Measuring Trauma in Children and Adolescents, EMBU-CF = Parenting Styles of Father, EMBU-CM = Parenting Styles of Mother

Measurement characteristics of the different questionnaires used are showed by the above table. The α reliability of CTS was .86 while having a range that varied from 11.94 - 42. Furthermore, the reliability of EMBU (Father) was found to be .69 and its subscales had a reliability that ranged between .62 and .89. Finally, the Cronbach's α of the EMBU (Mother) was found to be .78 and its subscales had a reliability that ranged between .65 and .78.

Table 3: *Table of Correlation Analysis indicating the Relationship between Delinquent thinking, Traumatic Events and Parenting Practices of father (180)*

Variables	M	SD	1	3	4	5	6
1. Criminal Thinking	28.57	9.62	-	-.29**	.70**	-.76**	.34**
2. Overprotection	23.14	5.04		-	-.12	.41**	.37**
3. Emotional Warmth	25.64	7.70			-	-.77**	.69**
4. Rejection	17.76	6.94				-	-.21**
5. Anxious Rearing	26.37	5.58					-

Note. M = sample mean, SD = Standard Deviation, * p < .05, ** p < .01

The above table illustrates that a noteworthy inverse relation is present between delinquent thinking and traumatic events. Additionally, it specifies that overprotection and rejection from father display a

significant inverse relation with delinquent thinking. Moreover, the table shows a significant direct relation that is present between emotional warmth and anxious rearing with delinquent thinking.

Table 4: Table of Correlation Analysis indicating the Relationship within Delinquent thinking, Traumatic Events and Parenting Practices of mother (180)

Variables	M	SD	1	3	4	5	6
1. Delinquent Thinking	28.57	9.62	-	.02	.39**	-.40**	.30**
2. Overprotection	24	5.07		-	.24**	.16*	.56**
3. Emotional Warmth	28	5.88			-	-.60**	.56**
4. Rejection	16.44	4.60				-	-.23**
5. Anxious Rearing	26.65	5.90					-

Note. M = sample mean, SD = Standard Deviation, * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$

The above table shows a significant inverse relation within traumatic events and delinquent thinking. An absence of relation within overprotection from mothers and delinquent thinking was found. Additionally, it elaborates a significant direct relation that is present between anxious rearing and emotional warmth from mothers with delinquent thinking. There is also a significant inverse relation of rejection from mothers and delinquent thinking.

Table 5: Table of Regression analysis which indicates the Effects of Demographic variables, Traumatic events and Parenting Practices (Father) on Delinquent Thinking (180)

Variable	B	95% CI for B		SE B	β	R ²	ΔR^2
		LL	UL				
Step 1						.44	.44
Constant	53.00***	47.55	58.46	2.76			
Sex	-11.94***	-14.06	-9.81	1.08	-.62***		
Type of Institution	-5.68***	-7.80	-3.56	1.07	-.30***		
Family Structure	1.33	-.34	3.00	.84	.09		
Step 2						.69	.25
Constant	43.99***	34.56	53.42	4.78			
Overprotection	-.26**	-.47	-.06	.10	-.14**		
Emotional Warmth	.24*	.06	.42	.09	.19*		
Rejection	-.39**	-.62	-.16	.12	-.28**		
Anxious Rearing	.15	-.03	.34	.10	.09		

Note. B = unstandardized regression coefficients, β = standardized regression coefficients, SE = Standard error, R² = % effect of IV on DV, ΔR^2 = R² change, * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$, CI = Confidence Interval, LL = lower limit, UL = Upper Limit

The above table shows that the demographic variables predict 44% of criminal thinking in adolescents and parenting styles when added increase it to 69%. It additionally sustains the results that were produced by correlation analysis.

Table 6: Table of Regression analysis which indicates the Effects of Demographic variables, Traumatic events and Parenting Practices (Mother) on Delinquent Thinking (180)

Variable	B	95% CI for B		SE B	β	R ²	$\square R^2$
		LL	UL				
Step 1						.44	.44
Constant	53.00***	47.55	58.46	2.76			
Sex	-11.94***	-14.01	-9.81	1.08	-.62***		
Type of Institution	-5.68***	-7.80	-3.56	1.07	-.30***		
Family Structure	1.33	-.34	3.00	.84	.09		

Step 2						.48	.04
Constant	48.04	37.86	58.21	5.15			
Sex	-7.03***	-9.45	-4.61	1.23	-.37***		
Type of Institute	-4.16***	-6.14	-2.19	1.00	-.22***		
Family System Type	1.29	-.21	2.79	.76	.08		
Traumatic Events	-.26***	-.35	-.17	.04	-.37***		
Overprotection	-.11	-.35	.14	.12	-.06		
Emotional Warmth	.12	-.13	.36	.12	.07		
Rejection	-.02*	-.31	.27	.15	-.01		
Anxious Rearing	.27*	.02	.52	.13	.17*		

Note. *B* = unstandardized regression coefficients, β = standardized regression coefficients, *SE* = Standard error, R^2 = % effect of IV on DV, ΔR^2 = R^2 change, * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$, CI = Confidence Interval, LL = lower limit, UL = Upper Limit

The above table shows that the demographic variables predict 44% of criminal thinking in adolescents, parenting styles when added increase it to 48%. It additionally sustains the results that were produced by correlation analysis. It was also indicated by the results that only rearing behaviors of mother are a significant predictors of criminal thinking.

Discussion

The main purpose of the study was to identify the relationship that existed between parenting practices, and delinquent thinking in adolescents. The research aimed to see what kind of relationship, if any, was present between different styles of parenting, and criminal tendencies.

Hypothesis number 1 revolved around proving that experiences of overprotection from parents led to reduced or no delinquent tendencies. While analyzing the results, it was found that overprotection had definitely a negative relationship with delinquent tendencies. From the research done by Simons and Sutton (2021), it was discovered that parenting practices which involved higher standards (overprotective style or authoritarian style) caused reduced delinquent behavior.

Hypothesis number 2 aimed to prove a negative relation present between delinquent tendencies and emotional warmth. Conversely, the results found that a positive correlation was present between delinquent tendencies and emotional warmth from parents. The reason for this outcome is believed that more freedom is given to adolescents whose parents raise them with a parenting style regarding emotional warmth. It is also noticed in Pakistani culture that parents forget about teaching the difference between right and wrong to their children when they are providing their children with excessive love and care. This in turn also means that parents do not wish to damage their relationships with their children so they do not scold them when they are wrong resulting in criminal tendencies.

Hypothesis number 3 aimed to conclude that perceived rejection from parents formed a positive correlation with delinquent tendencies. The researchers based this hypothesis from the research of Sevecke et al. (2016) who concluded that physical trauma was experienced by adolescent males who were convicted. When looking at the results, it is discovered that this hypothesis is nullified completely because delinquent tendencies have a negative relationship with rejection parenting. It is assumed that a person becomes extremely frightened due to traumatic pasts that delinquent tendencies among them is diminished.

Hypothesis number 4 which is also the last of this research revolved around proving that delinquent tendencies had a positive correlation with parental rearing practices. The researchers found that there was a positive correlation between delinquent tendencies and parental rearing. But, it was discovered through regression analysis that maternal rearing had a much lesser impact on delinquent tendencies when they are compared to paternal rearing. The researchers formulated this hypothesis from the literature found in the research of Haapasalo and Pokela (1999) and also in the conclusion given by Yusuf et al. (2021)

where it was found that strong predictors of delinquent behaviors in adolescents were rearing behaviors from parents and abusive parenting.

Strengths

- The research emphasizes on explaining the impacts on development of delinquent tendencies when parenting in different styles.
- The research elaborates that avoiding the development of criminal tendencies can be done by utilizing overprotective parenting.
- The research aims to eliminate a gap in literature where parenting practices had not been studied in accordance with delinquent tendencies.
- As the research was done with a sample of normal population, it unfolds results which contradict previous researches as their sample was comprised primarily of convicted felons.
- The research evenly distributed participants with regards to gender and belongingness to different educational institutes (Public and Private).

Limitations

- Population was not evenly distributed across members of different socioeconomic classes, hence a good representative sample was not present.
- The study cannot be a representation of all cities of Pakistan as it was conducted in just Lahore.
- Sample distribution across family system was also not even as participants who belonged to a joint family system were low in number.

Recommendations

- Future researches should be done with sample from different cities so a representative sample can be created.
- To get a representative sample of socioeconomic status, sample should be chosen from all levels of society.
- To measure socioeconomic status, a specific scale should be used.
- Distribution of members from different family systems should be even.

Implications

- Parents can utilize a preferred parenting style to raise their children without delinquent tendencies.
- People living in joint households should be more actively focused on parenting correctly.
- More attention is required by male children as compared to female children.
- EMBU-C scale should be utilized by school psychologists so they know if some children require counselling to abolish development of delinquent tendencies.
- Finally, the study can be taken up by future researchers to develop new measures for studying the same variables.

Conclusion

The study revolves around identifying the correlation among parenting practices, and tendencies of delinquency in adolescents. It is discovered that the parenting styles characterized by rearing behaviors

and emotional warmth act as fosterers of delinquent tendencies and they are also found to have a strong connection with one another. The results elaborate the considerations as to how parenting practices form a connection with one another and development of delinquent tendencies can be because of what styles of parenting. The discoveries of this study can play an essential role in the lives of general public if used by them as it provides information regarding effective parenting styles which have the least likelihood of fostering criminals. The research also introduces new concepts which are worth looking into such as differences in culture, order of birth and religious obligations and how delinquent tendencies can be influenced by differences in them.

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Conflict of Interest

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