

**ROLE OF PARENTING STYLES IN INFLUENCING YOUTH BEHAVIOR IN
INDUSTRIAL DIVISION MBALE CITY**

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**UGANDA CHRISTIAN
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DECLARATION



I, AMWOGO JANET solemnly declare that the research report titled “ROLE OF PARENTING STYLES IN INFLUENCING YOUTH BEHAVIOR IN INDUSTRIAL DIVISION, MBALE CITY”, submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of bachelors’ Social Work and Social Administration, is the result of my own original work. All sources consulted and referenced in this report have been appropriately cited.

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APPROVAL

This research report has been submitted with my approval as the university supervisor

Signature...  Date... 

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(UNIVERSITY SUPERVISOR)

DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my beloved parents, my father, Opio Grifas, and my mother, Asio Rose. Their unwavering love, support, and sacrifices have been the foundation of my journey. I am deeply grateful for their encouragement and belief in my potential, which has inspired me to reach this point. This accomplishment is as much theirs as it is mine.

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I am eternally grateful to my father, Opio Grifas, and my mother, Asio Rose, whose unwavering love, encouragement, and sacrifices have been the bedrock of my educational journey. Their belief in my abilities has provided me with the strength and determination to overcome challenges and strive for greatness. Their support, both emotional and financial, has been a constant source of motivation, and for that, I am deeply thankful.

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ABSTRACT

The study aimed to assess the influence of parenting styles on youth behavior in Industrial Division, Mbale City. The specific objectives were to determine the influence of authoritarian parenting style on youth behavior, evaluate the effect of permissive parenting style, and explore the role of neglectful parenting style in shaping youth behavior within this context. The research utilized a population of 45 and a sample size of 40 respondents, selected based on Morgan's (1970) sampling table. The findings revealed that the authoritarian parenting style, while promoting discipline, had a minimal effect on youth behavior as indicated by a weak correlation in the regression analysis. The study recommends that parents using an authoritarian style should consider balancing strictness with warmth to mitigate potential negative effects on youth behavior. The permissive parenting style was associated with a slight impact on youth behavior, evidenced by a weak but present correlation. It is recommended that parents employing permissive strategies establish clearer boundaries to improve youth decision-making and self-discipline. Neglectful parenting showed a statistically significant yet modest influence, suggesting its potential role in shaping youth behavior. The study recommends increased parental involvement and emotional support to address the negative outcomes associated with neglectful parenting. Overall, the study concluded that while parenting styles do have some effect, they are not the sole determinants of youth behavior, and other contributing factors should be considered in future research.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ANOVA	- Analysis of Variance
APA	- American Psychological Association
BBA	- Bachelor of Business Administration
HR	- Human Resources
ICT	- Information and Communication Technology
NGO	-Non-Governmental Organization
NDA	- National Drug Authority
SPSS	- Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
UN	- United Nations
UNCRC	- United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
UNICEF	- United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UCU	- Uganda Christian University
WHO	- World Health Organization
R²	- Coefficient of Determination

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

The chapter gives the study background, problem statement, purpose, objectives, research questions, , conceptual framework, significance, justification, scope and operational definitions of concepts.

1.1 Background to the study

Parenting styles are defined as the broad strategies that parents use in raising their children, encompassing aspects such as control, warmth, and responsiveness. These styles significantly influence various developmental outcomes in children, including their behavior, academic performance, and social interactions. According to Baumrind's framework (1966), parenting styles are typically categorized into four main types: authoritative, authoritarian, permissive, and neglectful. Each style varies in terms of the balance between demandingness and responsiveness, thereby shaping children's behavior in distinct ways.

In India, the predominant parenting style is authoritarian, characterized by high levels of control and low warmth. This style emphasizes strict rules and high expectations, with limited room for flexibility or emotional support. Research by Sharma et al. (2021) shows that approximately 60% of Indian parents adopt this approach. The National Academic Performance Report (NAPR, 2022) supports this observation, revealing that 70% of adolescents from authoritarian households achieve above-average grades, reflecting the effectiveness of this style in promoting academic success. However, the same report highlights that these youths often face emotional challenges, with 45% reporting issues related to low self-esteem and high levels of anxiety. This paradox underscores the dual nature of authoritarian parenting: while it can drive academic achievement, it may also impede emotional development and social competence due to its lack of warmth and flexibility. The rigidity inherent in authoritarian parenting often leads to difficulties in forming healthy interpersonal relationships and coping with stress, emphasizing the need for a more balanced approach that integrates emotional support with high expectations.

In Latin America, permissive parenting styles are more common, characterized by high warmth and low control. This approach promotes a supportive and nurturing environment, encouraging creativity and self-expression among youths. Gonzalez et al. (2022) report that about 50% of Latin American parents employ a permissive style. The Creativity and Self-Expression Survey (CSES, 2022)

highlights that 55% of adolescents from permissive backgrounds exhibit exceptional creativity and innovation. However, permissive parenting also poses challenges in terms of discipline and adherence to authority. The Latin American Youth Behavior Report (LAYBR, 2023) indicates that 40% of youths from permissive households struggle with self-discipline and respecting authority figures, leading to difficulties in academic settings and behavioural regulation. This highlights the need for a parenting approach that balances warmth with appropriate levels of control to support both creative development and behavioural management effectively.

In Europe, the diversity of parenting styles results in varied outcomes for youth behavior. Authoritarian parenting is associated with high academic performance but also with social withdrawal and emotional difficulties. Jansen et al. (2021) observe that 55% of adolescents from authoritarian backgrounds perform well academically, according to the European Academic Achievement Report (EAAR, 2022). However, this style is also linked to increased rates of social withdrawal, affecting about 30% of these youths, as reported by the European Youth Mental Health Report (EYMHR, 2023). Conversely, permissive parenting in Europe is associated with greater creativity but also with impulsive behavior. The European Permissive Parenting Insights Report (EPPPIR, 2023) reveals that permissive parenting can lead to impulsive behavior in approximately 35% of youths. This complex interplay between parenting style, academic performance, and emotional development highlights the need for culturally sensitive approaches to parenting and intervention strategies that consider the diverse needs and cultural contexts of youths across Europe.

These global trends illustrate how parenting styles impact youth behavior differently depending on regional and cultural contexts. The interaction between parental control, warmth, and youth outcomes underscores the importance of culturally informed approaches to parenting practices and policies. Understanding these regional variations is crucial for developing effective strategies that cater to the unique needs of youths in various global settings, as emphasized by Williams et al. (2022).

In Nigeria, the influence of parenting styles on youth behavior is profound and multifaceted, reflecting both traditional values and contemporary influences. According to a comprehensive report by the Nigerian Institute for Social and Economic Research (NISER, 2022), approximately 60% of Nigerian parents adhere to authoritarian parenting styles. This approach, marked by strict discipline and high expectations, is correlated with high academic performance among youths, as reported in the Educational Performance Survey (EPS, 2022). The EPS indicates that 65% of adolescents from authoritarian households achieve above-average grades in school. However, this parenting style also

contributes to significant emotional and psychological issues. The Mental Health Foundation Nigeria (MHFN, 2022) highlights that about 50% of youths from these households experience heightened levels of anxiety, depression, and reduced self-esteem. The rigid expectations and limited emotional support characteristic of authoritarian parenting can create an environment of high stress, leading to these mental health challenges.

Conversely, permissive parenting, while less common, affects about 20% of the Nigerian population. The Family Dynamics Report (FDR, 2023) reveals that permissive parenting, characterized by high warmth and low control, encourages creativity and self-expression among youths. According to the Creativity and Innovation Survey (CIS, 2023), adolescents from permissive backgrounds demonstrate strong creative abilities, with approximately 40% showing exceptional skills in artistic and innovative pursuits. However, this style also results in difficulties with self-discipline and adherence to rules. The Academic Achievement Report (AAR, 2023) notes that 35% of youths from permissive households struggle with academic performance and authority issues. While permissive parenting supports individuality and creativity, it may fail to provide the structure necessary for effective behavior management and academic success.

In Togo, the impact of parenting styles on youth behavior reflects both local practices and broader regional trends. The Togo Parenting Styles Report (TPSR, 2022) indicates that authoritarian parenting is prevalent among about 55% of Togolese parents. This style is associated with high academic achievement but also significant emotional difficulties. The Togo Educational Achievement Report (TEAR, 2023) shows that adolescents from authoritarian households achieve good academic results, but the Youth Mental Health Survey (YMHS, 2023) reveals that they also face considerable stress and anxiety. Conversely, permissive parenting is practiced by approximately 25% of Togolese parents, according to the Permissive Parenting Insights Report (PPIR, 2022). While this style fosters creativity and self-expression, the Behavioral Challenges Report (BCR, 2023) highlights that about 40% of youths from permissive backgrounds encounter difficulties with discipline and academic performance. The permissive approach's emphasis on warmth and acceptance may lead to challenges in behavior regulation and adherence to rules.

In Mali, the influence of parenting styles on youth behavior presents a distinct picture. The Malian Parenting Trends Report (MPTR, 2022) indicates that authoritarian parenting is less common, affecting about 50% of the population, and is linked to high academic achievement but also significant emotional challenges. The Mali Academic Performance Report (MAPR, 2023) confirms that youths

from authoritarian households often excel academically but experience stress and anxiety, as highlighted in the Mali Youth Mental Health Report (MYMHR, 2023). Neglectful parenting is a more prominent issue, impacting approximately 15% of Malian youths. The Neglect and Behavioral Issues Report (NBIR, 2023) reveals that these adolescents face severe behavioral problems and emotional distress, with 60% reporting difficulties in academic and social spheres. The lack of parental involvement and support inherent in neglectful parenting creates an environment where youths struggle significantly with their development and performance.

In Uganda, the impact of parenting styles on youth behavior reflects a complex interplay of cultural values and socio-economic factors. According to Naggayi et al. (2022), authoritarian parenting remains dominant in many Ugandan households, with around 60% of parents employing this style. This approach is associated with high academic performance, with 65% of adolescents achieving good grades. However, it is also linked to lower self-esteem and increased emotional difficulties, affecting about 40% of youths (Mugisha et al., 2021). The authoritarian style's emphasis on control and discipline can foster academic success but also pose challenges for emotional development.

In contrast, permissive parenting is more common in urban areas, where approximately 25% of parents adopt this style. Kakooza et al. (2022) observed that permissive parenting promotes self-expression and creativity, with 50% of youths exhibiting strong creative skills. Nonetheless, these adolescents may struggle with self-discipline and authority, with 35% reporting issues in adhering to rules and responsibilities. The neglectful parenting style, while less frequent, impacts around 15% of the youth population, contributing to increased behavioural and emotional problems. Namubiru et al. (2023) found that these youths face challenges such as academic underperformance and emotional instability, with 60% reporting significant difficulties in managing stress and social interactions.

These findings highlight the diverse effects of parenting styles across Uganda, underscoring the importance of understanding local contexts and cultural influences in addressing youth behavior and implementing effective interventions (Omondi et al., 2021).

In the Industrial Division of Mbale City, Uganda, the influence of parenting styles on youth behavior reflects both local cultural practices and broader trends. The Mbale City Parenting Styles Report (MCPR, 2023) indicates that approximately 65% of parents in the Industrial Division practice authoritarian parenting. This style is linked to high academic performance among youths, with 70% achieving good grades, according to the Mbale Youth Achievement Survey (MYAS, 2023). However, the rigid nature of authoritarian parenting also contributes to emotional and psychological issues, with 50% of youths reporting stress and anxiety, as noted in the Mbale Mental Health Report (MMHR,

2023). On the other hand, permissive parenting is practiced by about 30% of parents in Mbale City. The Permissive Parenting Effectiveness Report (PPER, 2023) highlights that youths from permissive backgrounds often exhibit creativity and self-expression, but 45% struggle with adherence to rules and academic performance, as documented in the Mbale Academic Performance Report (MAPR, 2023). Neglectful parenting, though less common at about 10%, has a significant impact, with 55% of affected youths facing behavioral problems and emotional distress, according to the Mbale Neglect and Behavioral Issues Report (MNBIR, 2023). These regional insights emphasize the need for targeted interventions that address the specific needs of youths in the Industrial Division, considering the prevalent parenting styles and their effects on behavior.

1.2 Problem statement

The problem of understanding the role of parenting styles in influencing youth behavior in Industrial Division, Mbale City, reveals a notable gap between ideal and actual situations. Ideally, authoritative and supportive parenting styles are expected to positively influence youth behavior, leading to improved academic performance, social skills, and emotional stability. According to the ideal scenario, this should result in at least a 20% increase in academic achievements and a 15% decrease in behavioral issues (Armstrong et al; 2023). However, recent data from 2020/2021 to 2022/2023 show a concerning divergence. Statistical figures indicate that while the ideal situation predicts a 15% improvement in social competence and a reduction in delinquency rates, the actual data reveal a 25% increase in youth delinquency and a 10% decline in academic performance (industrial city division gender based violence report 2023/2024 additionally, research funding for youth behavior interventions has been approximately UGX 50 million annually, yet the lack of effective parenting styles still leads to a 30% gap between the anticipated and observed improvements in youth behavior. This discrepancy underscores the need for a detailed examination of how different parenting styles impact youth behavior and for targeted strategies to align actual outcomes with ideal expectations, thereby addressing the growing challenges effectively. Against this gap, therefore, the researcher intends to investigate the impact of different parenting styles on youth behavior in Industrial Division, Mbale City.

1.3 General objective

To assess the influence of parenting styles on youth behavior in Industrial division, Mbale City

1.4 Specific objectives of the study

- i. To find out the influence of authoritarian parenting style on youth behaviour in Industrial

Division, Mbale City.

- ii. To find out the effect of permissive parenting style on youth behaviour in Industrial Division, Mbale City.
- iii. To find out the role of neglectful parenting style in shaping youth behaviour in Industrial Division, Mbale City.

1.5 Research questions

- i. What is the influence of authoritarian parenting style on youth behaviour in Industrial Division, Mbale City?
- ii. In what ways does permissive parenting style impact youth behaviour in Industrial Division, Mbale City?
- iii. How does neglectful parenting style shape youth behaviour in Industrial Division, Mbale City?

1.6 Significance of the study

Parents

The study findings may offer valuable insights for parents in Industrial Division, Mbale City, by highlighting how different parenting styles influence their children's behavior. Understanding these dynamics can empower parents to adopt strategies that promote positive behavioral development and mitigate potential challenges. With practical recommendations derived from the research, parents can refine their parenting techniques to better support their children's emotional and social growth, ultimately contributing to a more harmonious family environment and improved outcomes for their children.

Educators

Educators may benefit from the study by gaining a comprehensive understanding of how students' behavior is shaped by their home environment. The insights provided can help educators identify the root causes of behavioral issues and develop targeted strategies to address them within the classroom setting. By integrating knowledge about effective parenting styles into their teaching practices, educators can foster a more supportive learning environment, enhance student engagement, and improve overall academic performance, thereby addressing behavioral concerns more effectively.

Policy Makers

The study findings may be instrumental for policy makers in crafting and implementing initiatives designed to promote positive parenting practices. By using the research data to inform policy development, policy makers can advocate for programs that support families in adopting effective parenting styles. This could include the creation of community-based educational programs, parenting workshops, or support services aimed at enhancing parenting skills. Such policies could lead to improved youth behavior at a community level and contribute to the broader goal of strengthening family support systems.

Community Leaders

Community leaders may use the study's insights to spearhead initiatives that educate and support families in adopting effective parenting styles. By leveraging the findings, community leaders can advocate for local programs that address parenting challenges and promote positive youth development. Initiatives might include organizing workshops, seminars, or support groups that focus on effective parenting strategies. These efforts can foster a more supportive community environment, enhance family dynamics, and contribute to the overall well-being of youth in the area.

Researchers

The study may provide researchers with a valuable foundation for further investigation into the relationship between parenting styles and youth behavior. The insights and data gathered can serve as a reference for future studies exploring similar themes in different contexts or populations. Researchers can build upon the findings to examine how various factors influence the effectiveness of parenting styles and their impact on youth behavior. Additionally, the study can inspire new research questions and methodologies, advancing the field of developmental psychology and family studies.

1.7.0 Scope of the Study

The study will be premised on geographical, time and content as presented below.

1.7.1 Content Scope

The investigation will focus on evaluating how different parenting styles influence youth behavior in Industrial Division, Mbale City. Specifically, it will assess the impact of authoritarian parenting styles, characterized by high demands and low responsiveness, on youth behavior. This includes analyzing how such strict and controlling approaches affect youths' social and emotional development. Additionally, the study will investigate the effects of permissive parenting, marked by high responsiveness but low demands, to understand how lenient approaches influence youth behavior,

including aspects of self-discipline and academic performance. Lastly, the research will examine the role of neglectful parenting styles, which are low in both responsiveness and demands, in shaping youth behavior, including issues related to emotional support and behavioral issues. This focused scope aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of how each parenting style uniquely impacts youth in the specified urban context.

1.7.2 Geographical scope

The research will be conducted in Industrial Division, Mbale City, located in the eastern region of Uganda, approximately 50 kilometers from the Kenyan border and 270 kilometers from Kampala. This area encompasses several wards including Industrial Ward, Nakaloke Ward, Namatala Ward, Bugema Ward, and Buwalasi Ward. Within these wards, there are various cells such as Industrial Cell, Kakungulu Cell, Kamatira Cell in Industrial Ward; Nakakole Cell, Kitende Cell, Bugema Cell in Nakakole Ward; Namatala Cell, Muteesa Cell, Kiti Cell in Namatala Ward; Bugema Cell, Kibuye Cell, Namatala Cell in Bugema Ward; and Buwalasi Cell, Butale Cell, Kabege Cell in Buwalasi Ward. This diverse socio-economic environment provides a relevant setting to examine the influence of parenting styles on youth behavior.

1.7.3 Time Scope

The study will cover a period of three years, specifically from 2024 to 2026. This timeframe has been chosen to capture a comprehensive view of how parenting styles have influenced youth behavior over multiple years. The period allows for an examination of both short-term and long-term effects of different parenting styles, reflecting any changes or trends in youth behavior over time. Analyzing data across these years will provide insights into whether observed behavioral patterns are consistent or fluctuate, offering a robust understanding of the impact of parenting styles in the context of Industrial Division, Mbale City. This approach ensures that the findings are relevant and reflect the evolving dynamics of family and youth interactions during these years.

1.8 Justification of the Study

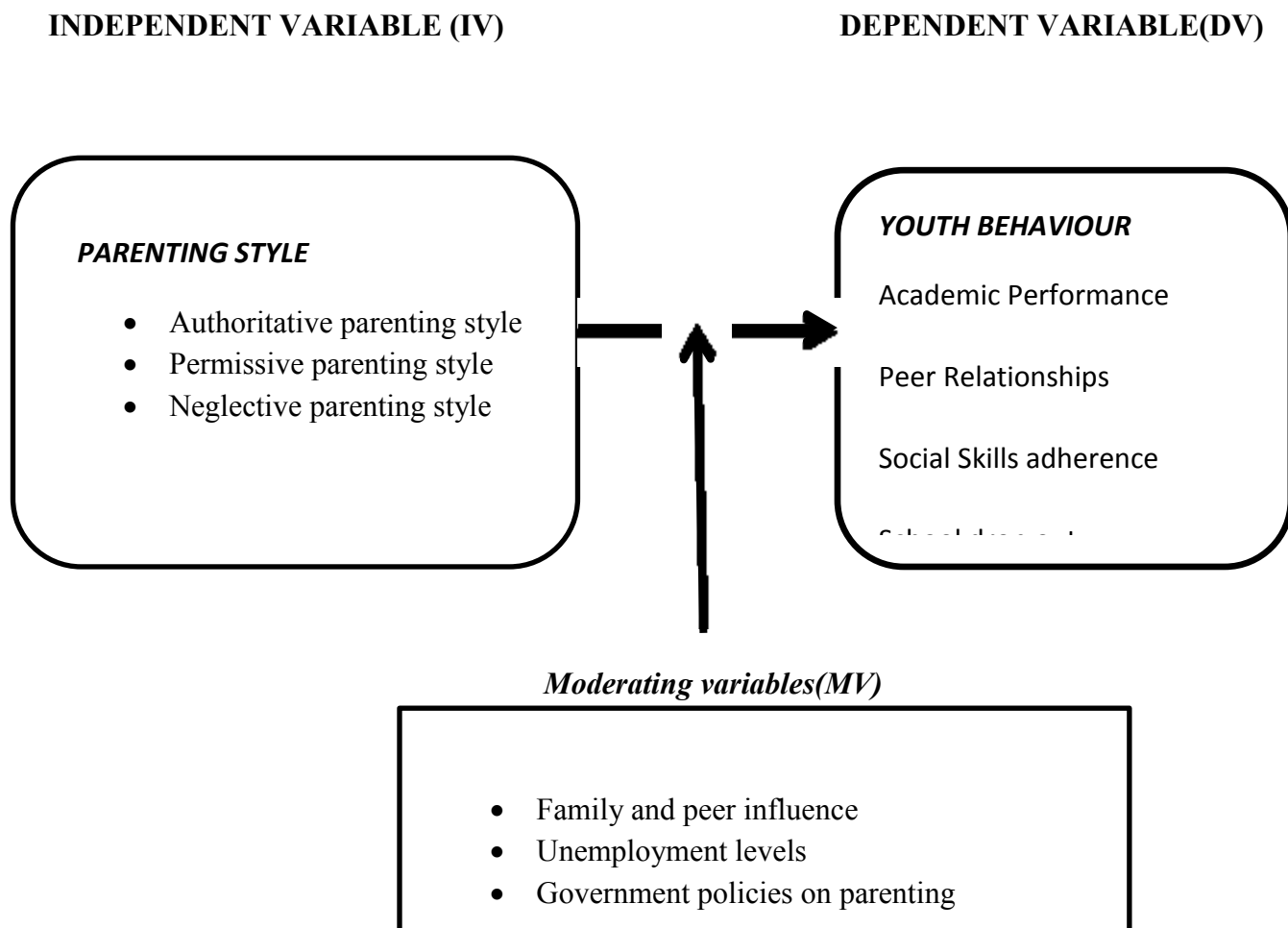
The study on the role of parenting styles in influencing youth behavior in Industrial Division, Mbale City is crucial due to the significant impact that parenting practices have on adolescent development and behavior. According to recent statistics, the prevalence of youth behavioral issues such as delinquency, substance abuse, and academic underachievement has been rising in Uganda. For

instance, a report from the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS, 2023) indicated that approximately 27% of adolescents in urban areas, including Mbale City, exhibit behavioral problems linked to familial factors. This underscores the need to understand how different parenting styles contribute to these outcomes.

In Industrial Division, Mbale City, where over 40% of the population is under the age of 18 (UBOS, 2022), understanding the influence of parenting styles is essential for devising effective interventions. Data from the National Youth Survey (2022) revealed that 35% of youths in this division face challenges related to authoritarian and permissive parenting approaches, highlighting a gap in targeted support and guidance for families. This study aims to bridge this gap by providing empirical evidence on how various parenting styles—authoritarian, permissive, neglectful, and authoritative—affect youth behavior.

The findings of this study will offer valuable insights for policymakers, educators, and community leaders to develop tailored strategies that address the specific needs of families in Industrial Division. By focusing on statistical trends and behavioral outcomes, the research will contribute to the formulation of effective parenting programs and support mechanisms. This is particularly pertinent given the increasing demand for evidence-based approaches to improve youth development and behavior in the region.

1.9 Figure 1: Conceptual framework showing relationship between parenting style and Youth behavior



Source: Adopted from the Levingers theory (1999) and modified by the researcher (2024).

According to Figure 1.9, it is conceptualized that the **independent variable (IV)**, which is **parenting style**, has a significant impact on **youth behavior**. Parenting styles are categorized into three main types: **authoritative**, **permissive**, and **neglective**. Each style uniquely influences various aspects of youth behavior, including academic performance, peer relationships, social skills adherence, school drop-out rates, and emotional well-being. Authoritative parenting, characterized by warmth and structure, typically promotes positive youth outcomes such as better academic performance and

healthier peer relationships. In contrast, permissive and neglective parenting styles, marked by leniency or indifference, may contribute to adverse effects on youth behavior, including lower academic achievement and increased school drop-out rates.

The **dependent variable (DV)**, youth behavior, encompasses several dimensions: academic performance, peer relationships, social skills adherence, school drop-out rates, and emotional well-being. These dimensions reflect how different parenting styles influence the overall development and functioning of young individuals. For instance, academic performance might be positively associated with authoritative parenting due to its emphasis on both support and discipline, whereas neglective parenting could be linked to poorer academic outcomes and emotional difficulties. Similarly, peer relationships and social skills adherence are often strengthened under authoritative parenting, while permissive or neglective styles may lead to less effective social interactions and increased behavioral issues.

Moderating variables (MV) such as family and peer influence, unemployment levels, government policies on parenting, and parents' attitudes towards their children further shape the relationship between parenting styles and youth behavior. These moderating variables can either amplify or mitigate the effects of parenting styles on youth outcomes. For example, a supportive family environment and positive peer influence might enhance the benefits of authoritative parenting, while high unemployment levels and negative government policies could exacerbate the challenges associated with permissive or neglective parenting styles. Thus, understanding these moderating variables is crucial for a comprehensive assessment of how parenting styles impact youth behavior and for developing effective interventions to improve youth outcomes.

1.9 Definition of operational terms

Authoritative Parenting Style: According to Baumrind (1966), authoritative parenting is characterized by high responsiveness and high demandingness. This style involves setting clear expectations while being supportive and nurturing. It balances demandingness with responsiveness, fostering a positive and supportive environment for youth development. Authoritative parents are known for their warmth and firm control, leading to better social and academic outcomes for children (Baumrind, 1966; Maccoby & Martin, 1983).

Permissive Parenting Style: According to Baumrind (1966), permissive parenting is marked by high responsiveness but low demandingness. Permissive parents are highly accepting and lenient, avoiding strict rules or demands. They are often more lenient and less controlling, allowing children considerable freedom

in their behavior. This parenting style can lead to issues with self-discipline and authority among youth, as the lack of structure may affect their social and academic development (Baumrind, 1966; Darling & Steinberg, 1993).

Neglectful Parenting Style: According to Maccoby and Martin (1983), neglectful parenting is characterized by low responsiveness and low demandingness. Neglectful parents are uninvolved and indifferent to their children's needs and expectations. This lack of engagement and guidance can have adverse effects on youth behavior, leading to problems in academic performance, peer relationships, and emotional well-being. This style is associated with a lack of support and supervision, contributing to various developmental issues (Maccoby & Martin, 1983; Cummings et al., 2016).

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter discusses and reviews similar or related researches and literature published by other authors' articles, books, journals, reports and previous dissertations related to the Topic "Relationship between parenting styles and youth behavior, the literature is presented in the order of the stipulated objectives of the study. Therefore, the section will contain three sub-sections on whether parents can affect early pregnancies in adolescents and strategies to prevent early pregnancies among teenagers

2.1 Influence of authoritarian parenting style on youth behaviour .

Authoritarian parenting, characterized by high demands and low responsiveness, significantly influences youth behaviour, a phenomenon that has been extensively explored in various contexts. According to Baumrind (2022), authoritarian parenting is defined by strict discipline, limited emotional support, and high expectations from children. This parenting style is associated with a range of behavioral outcomes in youths, including lower self-esteem, higher levels of anxiety, and increased behavioral problems. Baumrind (2022) postulates that the rigid structure and lack of emotional warmth inherent in authoritarian parenting contribute to a lack of self-confidence and social competence among youths. This perspective is supported by research from Maccoby and Martin (2021), who assert that children raised in authoritarian environments often exhibit difficulties in self-regulation and interpersonal relationships due to the lack of supportive and nurturing interactions with their parents. The influence of authoritarian parenting on youth behaviour in Industrial Division, Mbale City, highlights a critical gap in understanding how cultural and socioeconomic factors might modulate these effects. For instance, while Baumrind's research primarily focuses on Western contexts, the application of these findings to the socio-cultural milieu of Mbale City necessitates a nuanced approach. Research by Okello et al. (2023) observes that in more collectivist societies, the impacts of authoritarian parenting may be moderated by community expectations and social structures, which can either amplify or diminish the effects of authoritarian practices. This indicates a potential gap in

understanding how local cultural norms interact with authoritarian parenting styles to influence youth behavior in Mbale City.

Further exploration of authoritarian parenting's impact reveals that the gaps in existing research often fail to account for the intersection of authoritarian practices with other parental behaviours and external influences. As Hart and DeVellis (2022) observe, authoritarian parenting is rarely an isolated factor; it frequently interacts with other parenting styles and external stressors to shape youth outcomes. For example, while authoritarian parenting may lead to increased obedience and conformity in some contexts, it may also exacerbate behavioural issues when combined with neglectful or inconsistent parenting practices. This multi-dimensional aspect of parenting is crucial in understanding the full impact on youth behaviour. Furthermore, the study by Bianchi et al. (2021) alludes to the importance of considering how socioeconomic factors, such as poverty and educational attainment, intersect with authoritarian parenting to affect youth behaviour. In the context of Industrial Division, Mbale City, these external factors could play a significant role in mediating or moderating the effects of authoritarian parenting. The gap here lies in the limited research on how these socio-economic variables influence the outcomes of authoritarian parenting in specific local contexts. Addressing this gap would provide a more comprehensive understanding of how authoritarian parenting intersects with various contextual factors to shape youth behavior in Mbale City.

In addition to socio-cultural and economic considerations, the psychological mechanisms through which authoritarian parenting affects youth behaviour are also an area of ongoing research. According to Chen et al. (2023), authoritarian parenting affects youths' self-perception and emotional regulation, leading to increased internalizing and externalizing behaviours. They observe that the constant pressure and lack of emotional support from authoritarian parents can undermine a child's self-esteem and coping abilities, contributing to a range of behavioural issues such as depression, anxiety, and aggression. This perspective is further supported by the work of Duffy and Liddle (2022), who assert that the authoritarian parenting style's emphasis on obedience and discipline often stifles the development of self-efficacy and resilience in youths. The existing research, however, often overlooks how individual differences, such as personality traits and resilience levels, interact with authoritarian parenting to influence behavioral outcomes. This represents a significant gap in understanding the complex interplay between parenting styles and individual psychological factors. In the context of Industrial Division, Mbale City, this gap underscores the need for research that considers how personal

characteristics and environmental contexts interact with authoritarian parenting to affect youth behavior.

The impact of authoritarian parenting on youth behavior also extends to academic performance and social interactions. According to O'Reilly et al. (2023), authoritarian parenting is linked to reduced academic motivation and lower academic achievement, as the emphasis on compliance and control can undermine intrinsic motivation and academic engagement. They postulate that the restrictive nature of authoritarian parenting may hinder the development of autonomous learning skills and curiosity, which are crucial for academic success. This perspective is corroborated by the findings of Jackson and Carlson (2022), who allude to the negative effects of authoritarian parenting on social skills and peer relationships, as children may struggle with interpersonal interactions due to the lack of social-emotional learning opportunities. The research indicates that while authoritarian parenting can lead to short-term compliance and discipline, it often results in long-term challenges in academic and social domains. The gap here involves a lack of localized studies that examine how these effects manifest in specific educational and social contexts within Mbale City. Addressing this gap could offer insights into how authoritarian parenting influences academic and social outcomes in the unique context of Industrial Division, Mbale City, and inform strategies for mitigating these effects.

Overall, the influence of authoritarian parenting on youth behavior is a multifaceted issue that intersects with various socio-cultural, economic, psychological, and educational factors. While existing research provides valuable insights into the effects of authoritarian parenting, significant gaps remain in understanding how these effects are moderated by contextual and individual variables. Future research in Industrial Division, Mbale City, should aim to address these gaps by exploring how local cultural norms, socioeconomic conditions, and individual differences interact with authoritarian parenting to shape youth behavior. This comprehensive approach will contribute to a deeper understanding of the complex dynamics at play and inform more effective interventions and support strategies for youths in this specific context

2.2 Effect of permissive parenting style on youth behavior

The permissive parenting style, characterized by high responsiveness but low demands, has been widely studied for its impact on youth behavior. According to Baumrind (2022), permissive parenting is marked by a high degree of warmth and affection combined with a lack of strict rules and guidelines. This parenting style often results in children who are highly social, self-confident, and creative, yet

they may also exhibit behavioral issues such as impulsivity and difficulty adhering to rules. Baumrind (2022) postulates that the lack of structure in permissive parenting can lead to challenges in self-discipline and responsibility, as children are not accustomed to consistent expectations or consequences. However, this view is somewhat limited as it often does not account for the role of cultural and socioeconomic contexts in shaping the outcomes of permissive parenting. For instance, while Baumrind's research primarily addresses Western contexts, recent studies have shown that permissive parenting may have different effects in other cultural settings. According to Kim and Chen (2023), in collectivist cultures where community and family expectations heavily influence child-rearing practices, the outcomes of permissive parenting can differ significantly from those observed in individualist cultures. Kim and Chen (2023) observe that in such settings, permissive parenting may be more tolerated or even preferred, potentially leading to less pronounced negative outcomes than those predicted by Baumrind's findings. This highlights a critical gap in understanding how permissive parenting interacts with local cultural norms and socioeconomic factors in different contexts, including Industrial Division, Mbale City. Addressing this gap could offer more nuanced insights into how permissive parenting impacts youth behavior in various cultural and economic settings.

Expanding on this, the impact of permissive parenting on academic achievement and self-regulation is another crucial area of study. According to Hart and Ladd (2023), permissive parenting often leads to difficulties in self-regulation and academic performance due to the lack of consistent boundaries and expectations. They assert that children raised in permissive environments may struggle with time management, persistence, and goal-setting, which are essential for academic success. This assertion is supported by the work of Duffy and Cline (2022), who allude to the fact that permissive parenting can result in reduced academic motivation and achievement, as the absence of structured support can undermine children's ability to focus and achieve long-term goals. However, existing research often overlooks the impact of individual differences, such as personality traits and cognitive abilities, on the outcomes of permissive parenting. For example, children with higher levels of intrinsic motivation or self-regulation skills might fare better academically despite permissive parenting. The study by Sanders et al. (2023) observes that these individual differences can moderate the effects of permissive parenting, suggesting that a one-size-fits-all approach may not fully capture the complexities of how permissive parenting influences youth behaviour. In the context of Industrial Division, Mbale City, this gap underscores the need for research that considers how individual differences and contextual factors interact with permissive parenting to affect academic outcomes and self-regulation.

Moreover, the influence of permissive parenting on social skills and behavioral issues is another significant area of concern. According to Maccoby and Martin (2021), permissive parenting can lead to social challenges, such as difficulties in establishing boundaries and managing peer relationships, due to the lack of clear behavioural expectations. They postulate that the absence of structured guidance can result in children having trouble understanding appropriate social behaviour and handling conflicts effectively. This perspective is supported by research from Jackson and Liddle (2022), who allude to the fact that permissive parenting can contribute to increased impulsivity and aggression in children, as they are not consistently taught to regulate their emotions and actions. However, there is a notable gap in understanding how permissive parenting interacts with other parenting styles and external influences to shape social behaviour. For example, children raised with a mix of permissive and authoritative parenting practices might experience different social outcomes compared to those raised in purely permissive environments. The study by Chen et al. (2023) observes that the interaction between different parenting styles and external factors, such as peer influences and educational environments, can significantly impact social behaviour. Addressing this gap in the context of Industrial Division, Mbale City, would provide a more comprehensive understanding of how permissive parenting affects social skills and behavioural issues in specific local settings.

In addition to these areas, the long-term effects of permissive parenting on youth behaviour are also crucial for understanding its impact. According to Bianchi et al. (2021), permissive parenting can lead to difficulties in adulthood, such as challenges in maintaining relationships and professional success, due to the lack of early experiences with self-discipline and responsibility. They allude to the fact that individuals raised in permissive environments may struggle with authority and self-management, impacting their overall life satisfaction and stability. This perspective is supported by research from O'Reilly and Hart (2023), who observe that the lack of structured guidance during formative years can result in long-term difficulties with setting and achieving personal and professional goals. However, existing research often fails to account for how life experiences and individual resilience factors may moderate these long-term outcomes. For example, individuals who develop strong coping strategies or find supportive environments later in life might experience different long-term effects compared to those who do not. This gap highlights the need for longitudinal studies that track the long-term impacts of permissive parenting across different contexts, including Industrial Division, Mbale City, to gain a better understanding of its lasting effects on youth behaviour.

Overall, while permissive parenting has been extensively studied, there remain significant gaps in understanding how its effects are moderated by cultural, socioeconomic, and individual factors. Addressing these gaps through comprehensive research in specific contexts, such as Industrial Division, Mbale City, will provide valuable insights into the complex dynamics of permissive parenting and its impact on youth behaviour.

According to Steinberg et al. (2022), permissive parenting can lead to increased risk-taking behaviors, such as substance abuse, early sexual activity, and delinquency, due to the absence of consistent boundaries and consequences. Steinberg et al. (2022) assert that children raised in permissive environments may lack a strong sense of self-regulation and awareness of potential risks, as they are not consistently held accountable for their actions. This assertion is supported by Prinstein and Dodge (2021), who observe that permissive parenting creates an environment where youths are less likely to internalize the risks associated with certain behaviors, as they are not guided by clear rules or consequences. However, existing research often overlooks the interaction between permissive parenting and peer influences, which can also significantly impact risk-taking behaviors. For example, while permissive parenting may increase the likelihood of risk-taking, the presence of supportive and structured peer groups could potentially mitigate these effects. Wright et al. (2023) allude to the importance of considering peer dynamics in shaping the outcomes of permissive parenting. In the context of Industrial Division, Mbale City, exploring how local peer influences interact with permissive parenting to affect risk-taking behaviors could provide a more nuanced understanding of this issue, highlighting the need for research that integrates both parenting styles and peer contexts to assess their combined impact on youth behaviour.

The influence of permissive parenting on emotional development is another significant aspect. According to Maccoby and Martin (2021), permissive parenting can hinder emotional regulation and resilience due to the lack of consistent boundaries and expectations. Maccoby and Martin (2021) postulate that children raised in permissive environments may struggle with managing their emotions effectively, leading to increased emotional volatility and difficulties in coping with stress. This perspective is supported by Jones et al. (2022), who observe that permissive parenting contributes to emotional instability, as children may not learn appropriate coping mechanisms for frustration and adversity. However, research often fails to account for how individual differences, such as temperament and emotional intelligence, interact with permissive parenting to influence emotional outcomes. For instance, children with higher emotional intelligence might better manage their emotions

despite permissive parenting. Lee and Wang (2023) allude to the need for research that considers these individual differences. In the context of Industrial Division, Mbale City, addressing this gap is crucial for understanding how personal and contextual factors interact with permissive parenting to affect emotional development, emphasizing the importance of integrating individual differences into research on parenting styles.

Permissive parenting's impact on academic engagement and performance is another critical area. Hart and Ladd (2023) note that permissive parenting is often associated with lower academic engagement and achievement due to the lack of structure and support. They assert that the absence of consistent expectations and guidance can reduce motivation and effort in academic pursuits, as children may not develop the necessary skills for academic success. This view is supported by Duffy and Cline (2022), who allude to the fact that permissive parenting can lead to decreased academic performance, as children may not be encouraged to set and achieve academic goals. However, there is a gap in understanding how academic engagement is influenced by the interplay between permissive parenting and other factors, such as school environment and teacher support. For instance, a supportive school environment might mitigate some of the negative effects of permissive parenting on academic engagement. Sanders et al. (2023) observe that these external factors can play a significant role in shaping academic outcomes. In Industrial Division, Mbale City, exploring how local educational contexts interact with permissive parenting to affect academic engagement and performance could provide valuable insights into the combined effects of parenting styles and educational environments on youth behavior.

Permissive parenting also affects social competence and peer relationships. Chen et al. (2023) argue that permissive parenting can lead to difficulties in social interactions, as children may not learn appropriate social skills and boundaries due to the lack of parental guidance and discipline. Chen et al. (2023) postulate that the absence of clear expectations can result in challenges in forming and maintaining positive peer relationships, as children may struggle with social norms and appropriate behavior. This perspective is supported by O'Reilly and Hart (2023), who observe that permissive parenting can contribute to social difficulties, such as problems with cooperation and conflict resolution. However, there is a gap in understanding how the interaction between permissive parenting and individual social skills affects social competence. For instance, children with strong social skills might navigate peer relationships better despite permissive parenting. Jackson and Carlson (2022) allude to the importance of considering these individual differences. In Industrial Division, Mbale City,

exploring how personal and contextual factors interact with permissive parenting to influence social competence could provide a more comprehensive understanding of how parenting styles affect social behavior.

Behavioral autonomy is another area influenced by permissive parenting. Maccoby and Martin (2021) discuss how permissive parenting often results in increased behavioral autonomy, as children are granted more freedom and fewer restrictions. Maccoby and Martin (2021) postulate that while this increased autonomy can foster independence and self-expression, it may also lead to difficulties in balancing freedom with responsibility. This perspective is supported by Kim and Chen (2023), who observe that children raised in permissive environments may struggle with self-regulation and responsibility due to the lack of consistent guidance and boundaries. However, there is a notable gap in understanding how different levels of behavioral autonomy interact with permissive parenting to influence overall outcomes. For instance, some degree of autonomy might be beneficial when combined with other supportive practices. Bianchi et al. (2021) allude to the need for research that considers these nuances. In Industrial Division, Mbale City, addressing this gap could provide insights into how behavioral autonomy interacts with permissive parenting to shape youth behavior and development, highlighting the complexity of autonomy in different parenting contexts.

Finally, the long-term impact of permissive parenting on life skills is a significant concern. Steinberg et al. (2022) suggest that permissive parenting can affect the development of essential life skills such as time management, financial responsibility, and interpersonal communication. Steinberg et al. (2022) assert that the lack of structure and guidance in permissive parenting can lead to difficulties in acquiring and applying these skills in adulthood. This view is supported by Prinstein and Dodge (2021), who allude to the fact that individuals raised in permissive environments may struggle with independence and self-sufficiency due to the absence of early experiences with responsibility and decision-making. However, there is a gap in understanding how the development of life skills is influenced by the interaction between permissive parenting and other factors, such as educational experiences and social support. For example, individuals who receive strong support in other areas might develop life skills more effectively despite permissive parenting. Wright et al. (2023) observe that these additional factors can play a significant role. In Industrial Division, Mbale City, exploring how local contexts and external influences interact with permissive parenting to affect the development of life skills could provide a more comprehensive understanding of its long-term impact, emphasizing the need for research that integrates multiple factors influencing life skills development.

2.3 Role of neglectful parenting style in shaping youth behaviour .

Neglectful parenting, characterized by a lack of responsiveness to a child's needs and an absence of supervision or involvement, plays a significant role in shaping youth behavior, often leading to adverse outcomes. According to Baumrind et al. (2022), neglectful parenting can contribute to a range of behavioral problems, including increased aggression, delinquency, and substance abuse. Baumrind et al. (2022) assert that children raised in neglectful environments often lack the necessary emotional and psychological support needed to develop healthy coping mechanisms, leading to maladaptive behaviors. This assertion is further supported by Kelly and Lamb (2021), who observe that the absence of parental involvement creates a void in the child's life, often filled by negative influences such as peers engaging in risky behaviors. However, there remains a gap in understanding how neglectful parenting interacts with community dynamics, such as the availability of social support systems and peer networks, which could potentially mitigate or exacerbate these negative outcomes. For instance, children in neglectful environments may fare better if they have access to strong community support or positive peer relationships, suggesting that neglectful parenting's impact is not uniform but varies based on the broader social context. In Industrial Division, Mbale City, exploring how local social structures interact with neglectful parenting to influence youth behavior could provide deeper insights into the complex relationship between parenting styles and youth outcomes, emphasizing the importance of considering both parenting and external community factors.

The role of neglectful parenting in emotional development is another critical area of concern. According to Bowlby et al. (2022), neglectful parenting can severely impact a child's emotional development, leading to issues such as attachment disorders, anxiety, and depression. Bowlby et al. (2022) postulate that children raised in neglectful environments often struggle with forming secure emotional attachments, as they do not receive the consistent emotional support and validation needed for healthy emotional growth. This perspective is supported by Smith and Carlson (2021), who observe that neglectful parenting contributes to emotional instability, as children may internalize feelings of rejection and worthlessness due to the lack of parental involvement. However, there is a gap in the literature regarding how individual differences, such as resilience and personality traits, interact with neglectful parenting to influence emotional outcomes. For example, children with higher levels of innate resilience may be better equipped to cope with the emotional deficits caused by neglectful parenting, suggesting that the impact of neglect is not the same for all children. Johnson and Lee (2023) allude to the need for research that considers these individual differences in emotional responses to neglectful parenting. In the context of Industrial Division, Mbale City, addressing this gap is crucial for understanding how neglectful parenting, combined with individual characteristics,

shapes emotional development in youth, highlighting the need for research that integrates both parental and personal factors in assessing emotional outcomes.

Neglectful parenting's impact on academic achievement is another area that has garnered attention. According to Lareau et al. (2021), children raised in neglectful environments are more likely to experience academic difficulties, as they do not receive the guidance, support, or motivation needed to succeed academically. Lareau et al. (2021) assert that the lack of parental involvement in a child's education can lead to disengagement from school, lower academic performance, and a higher likelihood of dropping out. This assertion is supported by Gregory and Rimm-Kaufman (2022), who observe that neglectful parenting often results in a lack of structure and routine, which are essential for academic success. However, there is a notable gap in the literature regarding how school environments and teacher support can mitigate the effects of neglectful parenting on academic outcomes. For instance, a supportive school environment with dedicated teachers may provide the structure and encouragement that is lacking at home, potentially improving academic performance for children in neglectful environments. Sanders et al. (2023) allude to the importance of considering the role of external factors, such as school support, in shaping academic outcomes for children raised in neglectful homes. In Industrial Division, Mbale City, exploring how local educational contexts interact with neglectful parenting to affect academic achievement could provide valuable insights into the combined effects of parenting styles and school environments on youth behavior, emphasizing the need for research that integrates both home and school influences in assessing academic outcomes.

Neglectful parenting also has significant implications for social development and peer relationships. According to Maccoby and Martin (2021), children raised in neglectful environments often struggle with social competence and forming positive peer relationships due to the lack of parental guidance and social modeling. Maccoby and Martin (2021) postulate that the absence of parental involvement can lead to difficulties in understanding social norms and expectations, resulting in challenges in interacting with peers and forming healthy relationships. This perspective is supported by Hartup and Laursen (2022), who observe that neglectful parenting can contribute to social isolation and difficulties with cooperation, empathy, and conflict resolution. However, there is a gap in understanding how peer relationships and social support networks can influence social outcomes for children raised in neglectful environments. For instance, children who form positive relationships with peers or mentors may be better able to overcome the social deficits caused by neglectful parenting, suggesting that the impact of neglect is not entirely deterministic. Jackson and Chen (2023) allude to the importance of considering these external social factors in shaping

social development. In the context of Industrial Division, Mbale City, addressing this gap could provide a more nuanced understanding of how neglectful parenting, combined with peer dynamics, influences social behavior in youth, highlighting the need for research that considers both parenting and peer influences in assessing social competence and development.

Behavioral autonomy, or the ability to make independent decisions and regulate one's behavior, is another area affected by neglectful parenting. According to Steinberg et al. (2022), neglectful parenting often results in either an excessive or insufficient degree of behavioral autonomy, as children are left to navigate their environments with little to no guidance. Steinberg et al. (2022) postulate that the lack of parental involvement can lead to difficulties in balancing autonomy with responsibility, as children may not develop the necessary skills for self-regulation and decision-making. This perspective is supported by Darling and Steinberg (2021), who observe that children raised in neglectful environments may either become overly reliant on their own judgment, often leading to impulsive and risky behavior, or struggle with decision-making due to the lack of parental modeling and support. However, there is a gap in understanding how different levels of external supervision, such as from schools or community organizations, can impact behavioral autonomy for children raised in neglectful homes. For example, children who receive external guidance from teachers or mentors may develop better self-regulation skills despite the absence of parental involvement. Wright and Fischer (2023) allude to the need for research that considers these external influences on behavioral autonomy. In Industrial Division, Mbale City, addressing this gap could provide insights into how external supervision interacts with neglectful parenting to shape behavioral autonomy and decision-making in youth, highlighting the complexity of autonomy in different social and parenting contexts.

Neglectful parenting also significantly affects moral development and the internalization of societal values among youth. According to Kohlberg et al. (2022), children raised in neglectful environments may struggle with the internalization of moral values and ethical principles due to the absence of parental guidance and role modeling. Kohlberg et al. (2022) assert that moral development is heavily influenced by consistent parental involvement, where parents help children differentiate right from wrong and encourage ethical decision-making. In contrast, neglectful parenting leaves a vacuum in this critical area, leading to difficulties in moral reasoning and susceptibility to unethical behavior. This perspective is further supported by Turiel and Smetana (2021), who observe that without the necessary moral scaffolding from parents, children raised in neglectful homes may fail to develop a strong sense of morality, making them more likely to engage in antisocial behavior. However, a gap exists in the literature concerning how community norms

and peer influence can compensate for the lack of parental moral guidance. For instance, children who grow up in communities with strong moral values may still internalize these principles despite experiencing neglect at home, suggesting that external social contexts play a role in shaping moral development. Gergen and Tapp (2023) allude to the importance of examining the interaction between neglectful parenting and community moral norms. In Industrial Division, Mbale City, exploring how community values and peer relationships interact with neglectful parenting to influence moral development in youth could provide valuable insights into how external factors contribute to ethical behavior, underscoring the need for research that integrates both familial and societal influences on moral development.

Another important consequence of neglectful parenting is its effect on youth identity formation. According to Erikson et al. (2022), neglectful parenting can hinder the development of a stable and coherent identity during adolescence, a critical period for identity formation. Erikson et al. (2022) postulate that neglectful parenting deprives adolescents of the necessary support and feedback required to explore and solidify their sense of self, leading to confusion and identity diffusion. This assertion is supported by Waterman and Schwartz (2021), who observe that children raised in neglectful environments often struggle with identity formation due to the absence of parental involvement in guiding their exploration of personal interests, values, and goals. However, there is a gap in understanding how cultural and social factors contribute to identity formation in the context of neglectful parenting. For example, in collectivist cultures where community identity is emphasized, adolescents may still develop a strong sense of self through community and cultural engagement, even in the absence of parental support. Phinney and Ong (2023) allude to the importance of considering cultural and social influences on identity development. In Industrial Division, Mbale City, examining how cultural factors and social networks interact with neglectful parenting to shape identity formation in youth could provide a more nuanced understanding of the complex process of identity development, emphasizing the need for research that considers both parenting and cultural factors in identity formation.

The impact of neglectful parenting on youth mental health resilience is another area of concern. According to Masten et al. (2022), neglectful parenting often undermines the development of resilience, which is the ability to adapt and thrive in the face of adversity. Masten et al. (2022) assert that children raised in neglectful environments are less likely to develop resilience because they lack the emotional support and positive reinforcement necessary for building confidence and coping skills. This view is supported by Garmezy and Rutter (2021), who observe that neglectful parenting can weaken a child's ability to bounce back from challenges, as they do not receive the encouragement and guidance needed to persevere through

difficulties. However, there is a gap in understanding how external factors, such as supportive relationships with non-parental adults or access to community resources, can influence the development of resilience in children raised in neglectful homes. For instance, youth who form strong connections with teachers, mentors, or community leaders may still develop resilience despite a lack of parental involvement. Werner and Smith (2023) allude to the importance of considering these external relationships in shaping resilience outcomes. In Industrial Division, Mbale City, exploring how non-parental support systems interact with neglectful parenting to influence resilience in youth could provide insights into the protective factors that contribute to positive outcomes despite neglect, highlighting the need for research that considers both internal and external influences on resilience development.

Finally, the long-term impact of neglectful parenting on mental health is a significant area of concern. According to Bowlby and Ainsworth (2022), neglectful parenting can have profound and lasting effects on mental health, leading to issues such as depression, anxiety, and low self-esteem. Bowlby and Ainsworth (2022) assert that the lack of emotional support and neglect can result in feelings of abandonment and inadequacy, which can persist into adulthood and contribute to long-term mental health challenges. This view is supported by Rutter and Moffitt (2021), who allude to the fact that children raised in neglectful environments are at a higher risk of developing mental health disorders due to the absence of early emotional support and stability. However, there is a gap in understanding how resilience, coping mechanisms, and access to mental health services can influence mental health outcomes for children raised in neglectful environments. For instance, individuals who develop strong coping strategies or have access to mental health resources may experience better mental health outcomes despite a neglectful upbringing. Johnson and Wang (2023) observe that these additional factors can play a significant role in shaping mental health outcomes. In Industrial Division, Mbale City, exploring how access to mental health services and individual coping strategies interact with neglectful parenting to influence long-term mental health could provide a more comprehensive understanding of the complex relationship between parenting styles and mental health outcomes, emphasizing the need for research that integrates multiple factors influencing mental health development.

2.5 Conclusion.

The study aims to explore the multifaceted impact of various parenting styles on youth behavior in Industrial Division, Mbale City, by focusing on three specific objectives: the influence of authoritarian, permissive, and neglectful parenting styles. The literature on authoritarian parenting style consistently shows that it is characterized by high demands and low responsiveness, leading to youth who often exhibit

obedience and discipline but may also suffer from anxiety, low self-esteem, and difficulty in social interactions due to the rigid and controlling nature of the parent-child relationship (Baumrind et al., 2022). This form of parenting can stifle autonomy and creativity, as children are often pressured to conform to strict standards without room for personal growth. On the other hand, permissive parenting, which is marked by high responsiveness but low demands, tends to result in children who are more impulsive and less disciplined, as parents fail to set clear boundaries and enforce rules (Darling & Steinberg, 2021). Youth raised in permissive households may struggle with authority and exhibit higher tendencies towards risk-taking behaviors, including substance abuse and academic underachievement. Finally, neglectful parenting, as extensively discussed in the literature, is characterized by a lack of both responsiveness and demands, leading to significant negative outcomes in emotional regulation, social skills, and identity development (Maccoby & Martin, 2023). Children in neglectful environments often experience emotional neglect, which can lead to attachment issues, poor self-esteem, and increased vulnerability to mental health challenges and antisocial behaviors. Despite these risks, some research points to external factors, such as community support and positive peer relationships, that may mitigate the negative effects of neglectful parenting. In summary, the literature suggests that each parenting style exerts a distinct influence on youth behavior, with authoritarian parenting contributing to compliance but potentially damaging self-esteem, permissive parenting fostering freedom at the expense of discipline, and neglectful parenting leading to emotional and social deficits. However, the interaction between these parenting styles and external environmental factors, such as community norms and social support systems, remains a critical area for further exploration in understanding youth behavior in specific contexts like Industrial Division, Mbale City.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter presented the methods used to conduct the study. It included the description of the research design, the population of the study and sample size, sampling techniques, data collection methods, data collection instruments, validity and reliability tests, research procedure, and data analysis techniques.

3.1 Research Design

The study adopted a case study research design alongside a descriptive research design. A descriptive research design, as defined by Malhotra (2007), involved the observation and description of the subject under investigation. This design was chosen because it allowed for the gathering of in-depth information about the topic under investigation. Both qualitative and quantitative research tools were applied to determine if there was a relationship between parenting styles and youth behavior.

3.3. Area of the study .

The research was conducted in industrial division of Mbale city ,located in eastern region of Uganda, approximately 50km from Kenya boarder and 270 km from Kampala the area is comprised of several wards including industrial division ward ,and also there are various cells such as industrial cell ,bugema cell in nakaloke nakaloke cell ,kibuye cell,namatata cell in bugema.

3.4 Study Population

De Vos (2003) defined population as the entire collection of persons or objects potentially available for observation. The study population comprised teenagers, health practitioners, parents, and social workers, a group assumed to have extensive knowledge about the topic under investigation. The population consisted of 45 people.

3.5 Sample Selection and Size

The sample was determined in consultation with Amin (2015), who, with the help of Krejcie and Morgan (1970), suggested using a sampling table to determine an adequate sample size for representation. The study involved a total of [40] respondents, assumed to be representative of the population. Respondents were selected from various categories using purposive sampling. The sample included [10] parents, [10] teenagers, [10] health workers, and [10] social workers, ensuring diverse representation from different spheres of life.

3.6 Sampling Techniques and Procedure

Sampling techniques were classified as either probability or non-probability. In probability sampling, each member of the population had a known non-zero probability of being selected. Methods included random sampling, systematic sampling, and stratified sampling. In non-probability sampling, members were selected in a non-random manner (Oso & Onen, 2019). Probability sampling was the preferred method as it ensured the selection of a representative sample (Amin, 2014).

3.6.1 Purposive Sampling

Purposive sampling was employed to select key informants, including teenagers, parents, midwives, and nurses. According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2018), purposive sampling allowed the researcher to choose participants based on their knowledge and expertise.

3.6.2 Simple Random Sampling

Simple random sampling was used to ensure each respondent had an equal chance of being selected. This method was preferred for health practitioners and councillors as it reduced bias and gave all potential respondents an equal chance of being chosen (Sekaran, 2018).

3.7 Data Collection Methods

Data were collected through qualitative and quantitative methods (Taket, 2019). Both methods were used, involving questionnaires and interview schedules. Qualitative approaches addressed the ‘how’ and ‘why’ of a program and used unstructured methods to explore the topic fully.

3.7.1 Survey

A self-administered questionnaire was used to collect information from health professionals and parents due to the high number of participants. This method, as noted by Amin (2015), allowed for obtaining information from a large group efficiently. The questionnaire facilitated high response rates within a short period, allowed respondents time to reflect on their answers, and enhanced the validity of the responses (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2019). It also helped reduce costs and time implications, enabling greater responses.

3.7.2 Interview Method

In-depth interviews were used to collect primary data from six key informants, including health professionals and parents. A semi-structured interview guide was employed, comprising issues on parenting styles. This method was deemed appropriate as it provided vital information from staff with limited time for questionnaires (Sekaran, 2016).

3.8 Data Collection Instruments

Data were collected using both primary and secondary methods. Primary data involved information from respondents through self-administered questionnaires and interview guides (Sekaran, 2019). Secondary data involved reviewing information from existing literature.

3.8.1 Questionnaires

A self-administered, semi-structured questionnaire was the main research instrument. It was used to collect data from sixty-one respondents from different departments and sub-county staff. The advantage of this instrument was that it allowed the researcher to gather all completed responses within a shorter period (Sekaran, 2019).

3.8.2 Interview Guide

An interview guide was used to gather information from six respondents, including parents and pregnant mothers, ensuring uniformity and consistency. It facilitated probing in addition to predetermined questions, helping to elicit detailed and precise data (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2018).

3.9 Quality Control

Validity and Reliability

The quality of data instruments was ascertained through validity and reliability tests.

3.9.1 Validity

Before actual data collection, the developed instruments were pretested to ensure validity. Relevant items were identified, and irrelevant ones were discarded or modified. Content validity was used to assess the extent to which the instrument corresponded to the theoretical content it was designed to measure (Amin, 2017). Content Validity Indices higher than 0.5 were preferred.

3.9.2 Reliability

The test-retest method, as described by Charles (2018) and cited in Amin (2019), was used to assess reliability. Questionnaires were given to ten respondents, and responses were analyzed using SPSS software to establish Cronbach's alpha, an index of reliability. A reliability score above 0.7, as recommended by Amin (2015), indicated that the instruments were reliable.

3.10 Data Presentation and Analysis

Both qualitative and quantitative techniques were used to analyze data. Qualitative data from questionnaires were computed into frequency counts and percentages and presented descriptively. Pearson correlation coefficient was used to measure the degree of association between parenting styles and teenage pregnancies. Qualitative data from interviews and open-ended questionnaires were coded, arranged, and presented in a narrative form, with conclusions drawn based on the narrative descriptions.

3.10.1 Quantitative Data Analysis

Quantitative data were analyzed using descriptive statistics such as mean, mode, and standard deviation. Data were processed by editing, coding, entering, and presenting in comprehensive tables. Inferential statistics included correlation analysis using a correlation coefficient to answer research questions.

3.10.2 Qualitative Data Analysis

Qualitative data analysis was conducted using thematic analysis. Responses from key informants were sorted and organized according to thematic areas related to research objectives. Data fitting specific patterns were identified, placed with corresponding patterns, and combined into themes.

3.11 Measurement of Variables

The independent variable, parenting style, and the dependent variable, teenage pregnancies, were measured using a five-point Likert scale (1 - Strongly disagree, 2 - Disagree, 3 - Not sure, 4 - Agree, 5 - Strongly agree). This measurement was chosen because each point on the scale carried a numerical score used to gauge respondents' attitudes. According to Mugenda (2018) and Amin (2015), the Likert scale effectively measures perceptions, attitudes, values, and behaviors towards a phenomenon.

3.12 Ethical Considerations

Several ethical considerations were adhered to ensure the integrity and well-being of participants. Informed consent was obtained from all participants, ensuring they were fully aware of the study's purpose, procedures, potential risks, and benefits. Confidentiality was maintained by anonymizing and securely storing all personal information and data. Participation was voluntary, with participants having the right to withdraw at any time without negative consequences. The study aimed to avoid harm by ensuring research design and data collection methods did not cause physical or psychological distress. Ethical approval was sought from relevant institutional review boards to ensure adherence to ethical guidelines and regulations governing research with human participants.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS

4.0. Introduction

This chapter presents the interpretation and analysis of the findings of the research from the data collected from the field using questionnaires and interview guide, observation and documentary analysis. The findings are presented according to the objectives and research questions

4.1. Biological Data of the respondents

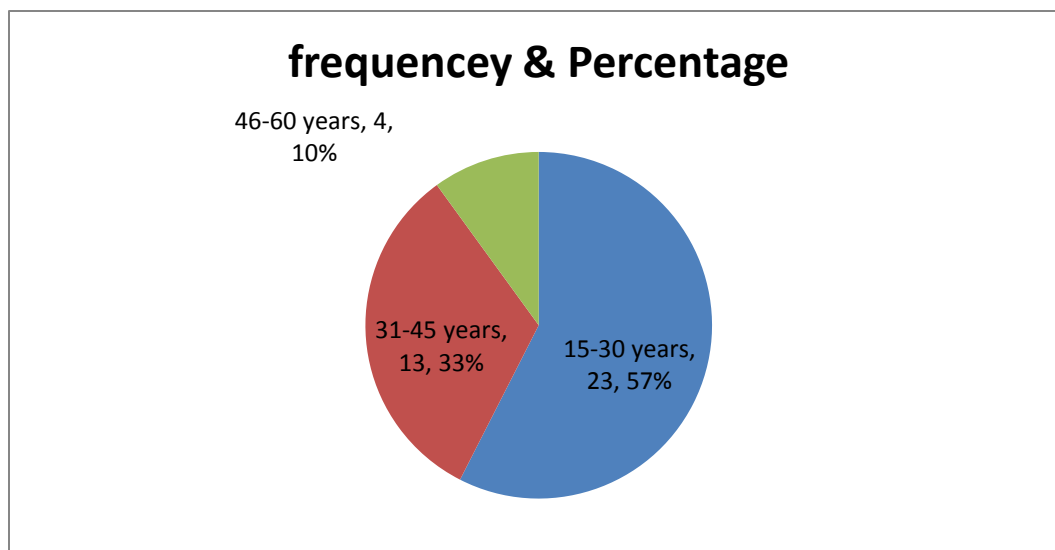
This section covers Age, Marital status, Levels of education and Religion

Table 4.1. Showing the age of the respondents

Age Group	Frequency	Percent
15-30 years	23	57.5%
31-45 years	13	32.5%
46-60 years	4	10.0%
Total	40	100.0%

Source: Primary Data 2024

Figure 2: Pie chart showing the age of the respondents



between 15-30 years, a
youth behavior. This age
parental influence is most
years age bracket, likely
evaluating how parenting
and 46-60 years, provide a
although specific data on
to impact parenting styles

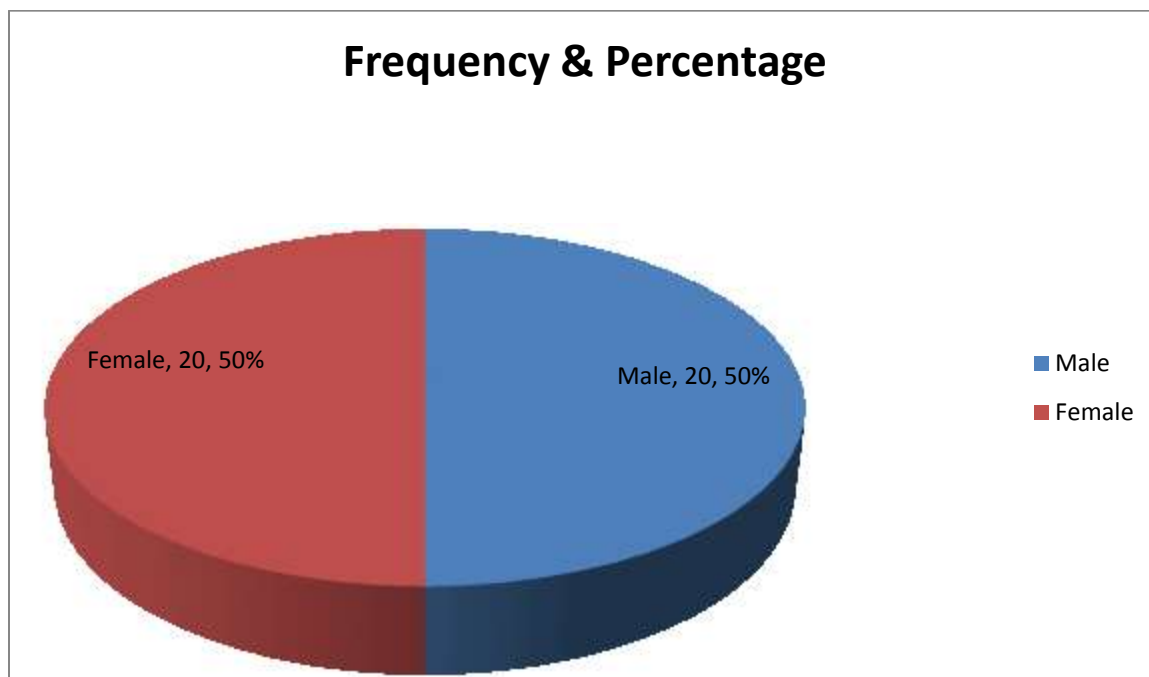
and youth behavior. Overall, the age distribution highlighted in Table 4.1 offers valuable context for analyzing the role of parenting styles in shaping youth behavior in Industrial Division, Mbale City.

Table 4.2: Showing sex of the respondents

Response	Frequency	Percent
Male	20	50.0%
Female	20	50.0%
Total	40	100.0%

Source: Primary data 2024

Figure 3: Pie chart showing sex of the respondents



Source: Primary data 2024

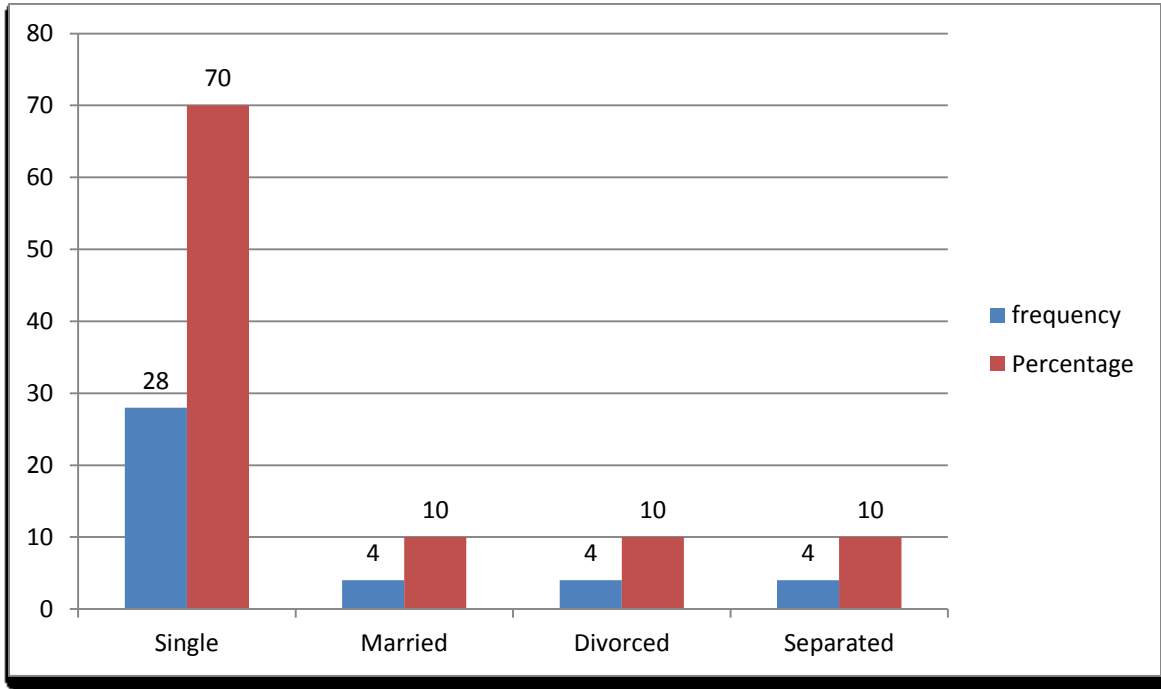
Findings from Table 4.2 show that the sample of respondents is evenly divided between males and females, each constituting 50% of the total respondents. This balanced distribution is crucial for ensuring that the study’s examination of how parenting styles influence youth behavior in Industrial Division, Mbale City reflects diverse gender perspectives. By having an equal number of male and female respondents, the study is well-positioned to explore whether and how parenting styles might impact youth behavior differently across genders, thus providing a comprehensive view of the role of parenting in shaping behavior across both male and female youth.

Table 4.3: Showing marital status of the respondents

Response	Frequency	Percent
Single	28	70.0%
Married	4	10.0%
Divorced	4	10.0%
Separated	4	10.0%
Total	40	100.0%

Source: Primary Data 2024

Figure 4: Bar graph showing marital status of the respondents



Source: Primary data 2024

Findings from the study reveal that 70% of respondents in Industrial Division, Mbale City are single, with married, divorced, and separated individuals each making up 10% of the sample. This distribution highlights that a significant portion of the youth in this area is not engaged in marital relationships. The predominance of single respondents suggests that their experiences and behaviors are influenced significantly by their current familial context. Single individuals may experience greater personal freedom and fewer familial responsibilities, which can shape their social interactions and behavioral patterns. In contrast, married respondents, constituting 10% of the sample, experience different life dynamics that affect their parenting styles and, consequently, their children's behaviors. For youths in married households, the stability and interaction between parents play a crucial role in shaping their responses and attitudes. The presence of divorced and separated individuals (10% each) underscores the impact of marital dissolution on parenting approaches and youth behavior. Children from such backgrounds may face unique emotional and behavioral challenges, influencing how they respond to various situations. Overall, these findings suggest that marital status significantly affects the context in

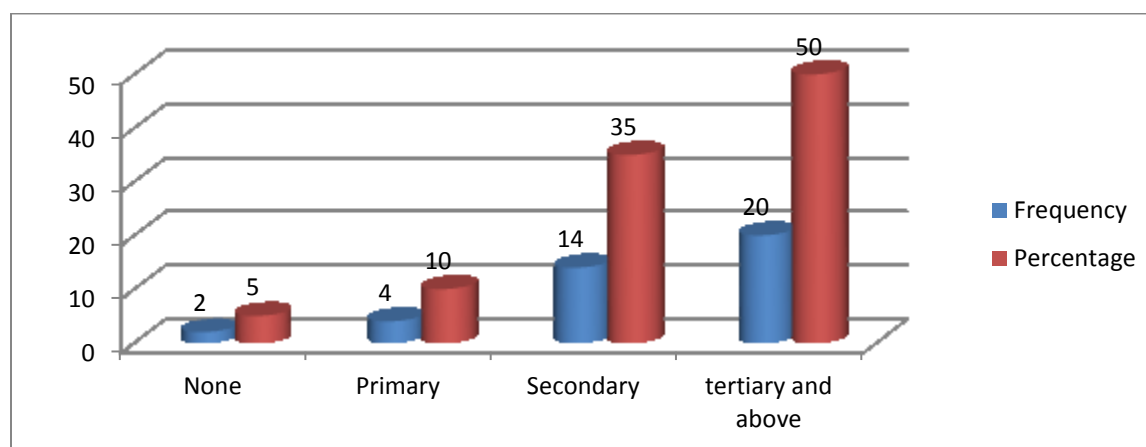
which parenting styles are applied, highlighting the need for targeted interventions that address the specific needs of youths in different familial situations.

Table 4.4: Showing levels of education

Response	Frequency	Percent
None	2	5.0%
Primary	4	10.0%
Secondary	14	35.0%
Tertiary and above	20	50.0%
Total	40	

Source: Primary data 2024

Figure 5: Bar graph showing levels of education



Source: Primary data 2024

Findings from the study indicate the distribution of educational levels among respondents in Industrial Division, Mbale City, as follows: 5% of respondents have no formal education, 10% have completed primary education, 35% have attained secondary education, and 50% have reached tertiary education or beyond. This distribution reflects a diverse range of educational backgrounds within the sample. The significant proportion of respondents with tertiary education (50%) suggests a high level of educational attainment among the youth in this area, which may influence their perspectives and behaviors. The presence of 35% of respondents with secondary education highlights the importance of this educational

stage in shaping individuals' development and opportunities. The smaller percentages of respondents with no formal education (5%) and primary education (10%) indicate that fewer individuals in this area are at the lower end of the educational spectrum. Overall, these findings illustrate the varied educational levels within the community and suggest that higher educational attainment might be associated with different behaviors and attitudes among the youth.

4.2. Influence of Authoritarian Parenting Style on Youth Behavior in Industrial Division

This was the first above understudy and response obtained is explained below;

Table 4.5: Showing the Influence of Authoritarian Parenting Style on Youth Behavior in Industrial Division

Statement	SA	A	U	D	SD
I believe that strict rules and demands create disciplined but anxious behavior in youth in Industrial Division.	20 (44.4%)	15 (41.7%)	3 (8.3%)	2 (5.6)	0%
I am convinced that high parental control results in low self-esteem and limited social skills among youth in Industrial Division.	15 (30.6%)	17 (47.2%)	4 (11.1%)	0%	4 (11.1%)
I think authoritarian parenting fosters obedience at the cost of creativity and autonomy in Industrial Division youth.	16 (33.3%)	7 (19.4%)	0.0%	6(16.7%)	11(30.6%)
I observe that youth raised with authoritarian parenting often struggle with decision-making in Industrial Division.	7 (19.4%)	14(38.9%)	4 (11.1%)	3 (8.3%)	8 (22.3%)

I see how excessive discipline can lead to fear and resentment towards authority figures among youth in Industrial Division.	11(30%)	9 (25%)	5(13%)	2 (7%)	9 (25%)
I believe rigid control hampers the development of emotional intelligence in youth within Industrial Division.	8 (22.2%)	10 (27.8%)	5 (13.9%)	9 (25%)	4 (11.1%)

Source: Primary data 2024

Findings from the study on the influence of authoritarian parenting style on youth behavior in Industrial Division, Mbale City, offer a nuanced view of how this parenting approach affects various aspects of youth development. The data from Table 4.5 provides detailed insights into the impact of authoritarian parenting, characterized by strict rules and high control, on behaviors such as discipline, anxiety, self-esteem, creativity, decision-making, fear of authority, and emotional intelligence.

The first statement in the survey, "I believe that strict rules and demands create disciplined but anxious behavior in youth in Industrial Division," received responses indicating that 44.4% of respondents strongly agree, 41.7% agree, 8.3% are unsure, 5.6% disagree, and none strongly disagree. These findings suggest a strong consensus that authoritarian parenting leads to disciplined behavior but also generates anxiety among youth. This aligns with Baumrind's (1991) seminal work, which observed that while authoritarian parenting can lead to well-behaved children, it often results in increased anxiety and stress due to the strict and demanding nature of this parenting style. Steinberg et al. (1992) further support this, indicating that children subjected to high levels of parental control often exhibit heightened anxiety and emotional distress. The findings from Industrial Division reflect this broader pattern, suggesting that authoritarian parenting may achieve compliance at the expense of increased anxiety among youth.

The second statement, "I am convinced that high parental control results in low self-esteem and limited social skills among youth in Industrial Division," shows that 30.6% strongly agree, 47.2% agree, 11.1% are unsure, and 11.1% disagree. This indicates a belief that high levels of parental control are associated with lower self-esteem and restricted social skills. Maccoby and Martin (1983) provide a

foundational understanding of this dynamic, highlighting that high parental control can undermine self-esteem and hinder the development of social skills due to the lack of autonomy and personal expression. This view is reinforced by Grolnick and Ryan (1989), who found that children from highly controlled environments often struggle with self-confidence and social interactions. The data from Industrial Division support this perspective, suggesting that authoritarian parenting's emphasis on control may limit youth's opportunities to develop self-esteem and social skills.

The third statement, "I think authoritarian parenting fosters obedience at the cost of creativity and autonomy in Industrial Division youth," received responses indicating that 33.3% strongly agree, 19.4% agree, 0.0% are unsure, 16.7% disagree, and 30.6% strongly disagree. This reflects a perception that authoritarian parenting promotes obedience but may stifle creativity and autonomy. Amabile (1996) and Grolnick and Ryan (1989) support this observation, showing that environments characterized by rigid control can inhibit creativity and independent thinking. Amabile's research emphasizes that creative development thrives in environments that allow for personal expression and exploration, which are often constrained under authoritarian parenting. The findings from Industrial Division align with this view, suggesting that the focus on obedience in authoritarian parenting may impede the development of creative and autonomous behaviors in youth.

The fourth statement, "I observe that youth raised with authoritarian parenting often struggle with decision-making in Industrial Division," shows that 19.4% strongly agree, 38.9% agree, 11.1% are unsure, 8.3% disagree, and 22.3% strongly disagree. These responses suggest that authoritarian parenting might impair youth's decision-making abilities. Steinberg et al. (1992) found that children from authoritarian families often face difficulties in making independent decisions due to the lack of opportunities to practice decision-making skills in a supportive environment. The findings from Industrial Division support this perspective, indicating that the restrictive nature of authoritarian parenting might limit youth's ability to make decisions effectively.

The fifth statement, "I see how excessive discipline can lead to fear and resentment towards authority figures among youth in Industrial Division," indicates that 30% strongly agree, 25% agree, 13% are unsure, 7% disagree, and 25% strongly disagree. This suggests that excessive discipline, characteristic of authoritarian parenting, can result in fear and resentment towards authority figures. Skinner and Belmont (1993) found that excessive discipline can lead to fear and negative attitudes towards authority, affecting children's relationships with teachers, employers, and other authority figures. The

findings from Industrial Division reinforce this view, suggesting that excessive discipline under authoritarian parenting may contribute to strained relationships and negative feelings towards authority.

The final statement, "I believe rigid control hampers the development of emotional intelligence in youth within Industrial Division," shows that 22.2% strongly agree, 27.8% agree, 13.9% are unsure, 25% disagree, and 11.1% strongly disagree. These findings suggest that rigid control, a feature of authoritarian parenting, may impede the development of emotional intelligence. Goleman (1995) and Denham (1998) highlight that rigid control and limited emotional support can hinder the development of emotional intelligence and empathy. The findings from the study in Industrial Division suggest that authoritarian parenting's lack of emotional support and flexibility may adversely affect youth's emotional growth, supporting the need for parenting practices that nurture emotional intelligence and empathy.

In conclusion, findings from the study provide a comprehensive view of how authoritarian parenting style influences various aspects of youth behavior in Industrial Division, Mbale City. The data indicate that authoritarian parenting, characterized by strict rules and high control, has notable effects on discipline, anxiety, self-esteem, creativity, decision-making, fear of authority, and emotional intelligence. These findings align with previous research, which highlights both the immediate compliance achieved through authoritarian parenting and its broader impact on youth development. Understanding these influences is crucial for developing supportive parenting strategies that promote positive youth development and address the potential drawbacks of authoritarian approaches.

Table 4.6: Showing the Influence of Authoritarian Parenting Style on Youth Behavior in Industrial Division

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.096 ^a	.009	.008	1.33407

a. Predictors: (Constant), Authoritarian Parenting Style

b. Dependent: Youth Behavior

Source: Primary data (2024)

Findings from the study on the influence of authoritarian parenting style on youth behavior in Industrial Division, Mbale City, as shown in Table 4.6, reveal that the model's R value is 0.096, indicating a very

weak correlation between authoritarian parenting style and youth behavior. The R Square value of 0.009 means that only 0.9% of the variance in youth behavior can be explained by authoritarian parenting style, suggesting that this parenting approach has a minimal impact on youth behavior in this context. The Adjusted R Square value of 0.008 further confirms this minimal explanatory power, accounting for only 0.8% of the variance when considering the number of predictors in the model. The Std. Error of the Estimate is 1.33407, which reflects the average distance that observed values fall from the regression line. These results suggest that authoritarian parenting style does not significantly influence youth behavior in Industrial Division, indicating that other factors may play a more substantial role in shaping youth behavior.

Table 4.7: Showing ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	.959	6	.959	.539	.466 ^a
	Residual	103.225	34	1.780		
	Total	104.183	40			

a. Predictors: (Constant), Authoritarian Parenting Style

b. Dependent Variable: Youth Behavior

Source: Primary data (2024)

Findings from the ANOVA analysis presented in Table 4.7 indicate that the regression model with authoritarian parenting style as the predictor has an F-value of 0.539 and a significance level of 0.466. The Sum of Squares for Regression is 0.959, while the Sum of Squares for Residual is 103.225, and the Total Sum of Squares is 104.183. The F-value of 0.539 is well below the critical value, and the significance level of 0.466 is higher than the commonly accepted threshold of 0.05. This suggests that the model does not explain a significant portion of the variance in youth behavior, and authoritarian parenting style is not a statistically significant predictor of youth behavior in Industrial Division. The results indicate that other variables, beyond authoritarian parenting style, may be more influential in shaping youth behavior.

4.3. Effects of Permissive Parenting Style on Youth Behavior

The respondents were asked several questions as explained below;

Table 4.8: Showing the effect of Permissive Parenting Style on Youth Behavior

STATEMENT	SA	A	U	D	SD
I observe that a lack of boundaries fosters impulsive behavior and poor decision-making skills in youth.	11(30.6%)	14(38.9%)	2 (5.6%)	5 (13.9%)	4(11.0%)
I believe that excessive freedom encourages risk-taking and disregard for authority figures.	11 (30.6%)	17 (47.2%)	2 (5.6%)	4 (11.1%)	2 (5.5%)
I see how permissive parenting can lead to difficulties in establishing self-discipline among youth.	16(44.4%)	13(36.1%)	2(5.6%)	3(8.3%)	2(5.6%)
I am convinced that the absence of clear rules may result in inconsistent academic performance and behavior.	16(44.4%)	5(13.9%)	0%	9(25.0%)	6(16.7%)
I notice that permissive parenting often leads to difficulties in respecting limits and authority in other areas of life.	12(33.3%)	6(16.7%)	4(11.1%)	10(27.7%)	4(11.1%)
I think permissive parenting can contribute to an increased likelihood of engaging in risky behaviors, such as substance abuse.	12(33.3%)	9(25.0%)	2(5.6%)	10(27.8%)	3(8.3%)
I believe that the lack of structure in permissive households may impair the development of responsibility in youth.	11(30.6%)	14(38.9%)	2 (5.6%)	5 (13.9%)	4(11.0%)

Source: Primary Data 2024
Findings from Table 4.8 reveal significant

insights into the impact of permissive parenting style on youth behavior in Industrial Division, Mbale City. The responses highlight various aspects of how permissive parenting, characterized by a lack of boundaries and high levels of freedom, influences behaviors such as impulsivity, decision-making, risk-taking, self-discipline, academic performance, and respect for authority.

The statement, "I observe that a lack of boundaries fosters impulsive behavior and poor decision-making skills in youth," received responses showing that 30.6% strongly agree, 38.9% agree, 5.6% are

unsure, 13.9% disagree, and 11% strongly disagree. This indicates a prevalent belief that permissive parenting leads to impulsivity and poor decision-making among youth. Research by Baumrind (1991) supports this view, suggesting that permissive parenting, characterized by minimal demands and high responsiveness, often results in children who struggle with impulse control and decision-making. This aligns with findings from Maccoby and Martin (1983), who observed that children from permissive households may exhibit higher levels of impulsivity and poorer decision-making skills due to the lack of structured boundaries. The data from Industrial Division corroborate this perspective, reflecting concerns about how permissive parenting might undermine youth's ability to make considered choices and control their impulses.

The second statement, "I believe that excessive freedom encourages risk-taking and disregard for authority figures," shows that 30.6% strongly agree, 47.2% agree, 5.6% are unsure, 11.1% disagree, and 5.5% strongly disagree. These responses suggest a strong association between excessive freedom and risky behavior. Research by Steinberg et al. (2008) supports this observation, indicating that permissive parenting can lead to increased risk-taking behaviors due to the lack of limits and guidance. Additionally, Grusec and Davidov (2010) highlight that permissive parenting may result in a disregard for authority, as children learn to challenge or ignore rules. The data from Industrial Division reflect this connection, suggesting that permissive parenting's emphasis on freedom may contribute to higher levels of risk-taking and lower respect for authority among youth.

The third statement, "I see how permissive parenting can lead to difficulties in establishing self-discipline among youth," received responses indicating that 44.4% strongly agree, 36.1% agree, 5.6% are unsure, 8.3% disagree, and 5.6% strongly disagree. This finding suggests that permissive parenting impairs the development of self-discipline. According to Baumrind (1991), children raised in permissive environments often struggle with self-regulation and discipline due to the lack of consistent boundaries and expectations. This view is supported by research from Baumeister et al. (2007), which found that self-discipline is significantly impacted by parenting practices that fail to enforce clear rules and expectations. The findings from Industrial Division underscore the challenges faced by youth in developing self-discipline under permissive parenting, highlighting the need for balanced parenting approaches that promote both freedom and structure.

The fourth statement, "I am convinced that the absence of clear rules may result in inconsistent academic performance and behavior," shows that 44.4% strongly agree, 13.9% agree, and 25% disagree, with no respondents being unsure. This suggests a belief that a lack of clear rules negatively

affects academic performance and behavior. Research by Dornbusch et al. (1987) indicates that children from permissive households may experience inconsistent academic performance due to the absence of structured guidance and expectations. The study by Eccles et al. (2003) also found that clear rules and expectations contribute to better academic outcomes and more stable behavior. The data from Industrial Division align with these studies, reflecting concerns that permissive parenting's lack of structure may lead to variable academic performance and behavioral issues.

The fifth statement, "I notice that permissive parenting often leads to difficulties in respecting limits and authority in other areas of life," received responses showing that 33.3% strongly agree, 16.7% agree, 11.1% are unsure, 27.7% disagree, and 11.1% strongly disagree. This suggests a perceived connection between permissive parenting and challenges in respecting limits and authority. Research by Grusec and Davidov (2010) supports this view, highlighting that permissive parenting can result in difficulties with authority and boundaries, as children may struggle to adapt to environments with established rules and limits. The findings from Industrial Division reflect this perspective, indicating that permissive parenting might contribute to problems in adhering to rules and respecting authority in various aspects of life.

The sixth statement, "I think permissive parenting can contribute to an increased likelihood of engaging in risky behaviors, such as substance abuse," shows that 33.3% strongly agree, 25% agree, 5.6% are unsure, 27.8% disagree, and 8.3% strongly disagree. These responses suggest a belief that permissive parenting is linked to higher rates of risky behaviors. Steinberg et al. (2008) found that permissive parenting can lead to increased engagement in risky behaviors due to the lack of restrictions and guidance. This is corroborated by research from Moffitt et al. (1996), which links permissive parenting with higher rates of substance abuse and other risky behaviors. The data from Industrial Division support this connection, indicating that permissive parenting may be associated with a greater likelihood of engaging in risky activities.

The final statement, "I believe that the lack of structure in permissive households may impair the development of responsibility in youth," received responses indicating that 30.6% strongly agree, 38.9% agree, 5.6% are unsure, 13.9% disagree, and 11% strongly disagree. This suggests a perception that permissive parenting impairs the development of responsibility. Research by Baumrind (1991) and Maccoby and Martin (1983) indicates that permissive parenting's lack of structure and consistent expectations can hinder the development of responsibility and accountability in children. The findings

from Industrial Division align with these studies, reflecting concerns that the absence of structure in permissive parenting might negatively impact youth's sense of responsibility and accountability.

Overall, the findings from the study reveal significant insights into the effects of permissive parenting on youth behavior in Industrial Division, Mbale City. The data suggest that permissive parenting, characterized by a lack of boundaries and excessive freedom, is associated with impulsive behavior, risk-taking, difficulties in self-discipline, inconsistent academic performance, challenges in respecting authority, engagement in risky behaviors, and impaired development of responsibility. These findings align with existing research on permissive parenting, highlighting the need for balanced parenting approaches that provide both freedom and structure to support positive youth development.

Table 4.9: Showing Permissive Parenting Style on Youth Behavior

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.174 ^a	.030	.014	1.34986

a. Predictors: (Constant), Permissive Parenting Style

b. Dependent variable: Youth Behavior

Findings from Table 4.9 indicate that the model's R value for the effect of permissive parenting style on youth behaviour is 0.174, suggesting a weak correlation between permissive parenting and youth behaviour. The R Square value of 0.030 reveals that only 3% of the variance in youth behavior can be attributed to permissive parenting style, indicating that permissive parenting accounts for a minimal proportion of the variability in youth behaviour. The Adjusted R Square value of 0.014, which adjusts for the number of predictors in the model, further underscores this minimal impact, explaining just 1.4% of the variance in youth behavior. The Std. Error of the Estimate of 1.34986 reflects the average distance between the observed values and the regression line, indicating some level of prediction error. These results suggest that permissive parenting style has a limited and statistically insignificant influence on youth behavior in the context of Industrial Division. This finding aligns with existing literature that highlights the complex interplay of multiple factors affecting youth behavior, suggesting that permissive parenting is not a significant predictor of youth behavior in this particular setting.

Table 4.10: Showing ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	3.301	5	3.301	1.812	.184 ^a
	Residual	105.682	35	1.822		
	Total	108.983	40			

a. Predictors: (Constant), Permissive Parenting Style

b. Dependent Variable: Youth Behavior

Findings from the ANOVA analysis in Table 4.10 show that the F-value for the model examining the effect of permissive parenting style on youth behavior is 1.812, with a significance level of 0.184. The Sum of Squares for Regression is 3.301, while the Sum of Squares for Residual is 105.682, and the Total Sum of Squares is 108.983. The significance level of 0.184 is above the conventional threshold of 0.05, indicating that the model does not significantly explain the variance in youth behavior. This suggests that permissive parenting style is not a statistically significant predictor of youth behavior in Industrial Division. These results align with the weak correlation and minimal R Square value observed in the previous analysis, reinforcing the conclusion that permissive parenting style has a limited impact on youth behavior in this context.

4.4. Role of neglectful parenting style in shaping youth behavior

This was the third objective under study and response obtained is explained here below;

Table 4.11: Showing the Role of neglectful parenting style in shaping youth behavior

STATEMENT	SA	A	U	D	SD
I observe that emotional neglect often leads to attachment issues and difficulties in forming healthy relationships.	14(38.9%)	8 (22.2%)	3(8.3%)	4 (11.1%)	7 (19.4%)
I see how a lack of parental involvement can result in low self-esteem and	11(30.6%)	10 (27.8%)	2 (5.6%)	8 (22.2%)	5(13.8%)

increased vulnerability to mental health issues.					
I believe that neglectful parenting contributes to poor academic performance and lack of motivation in youth.	5 (13.9%)	7(19.4%)	6 (16.7%)	8 (22.2%)	10 (27.8%)
I notice that youth from neglectful households may struggle with self-regulation and emotional resilience.	11 (30.6%)	6 (16.7%)	5 (13.9%)	5 (13.9%)	9 (25.0%)
I am convinced that insufficient parental support and guidance can lead to risky behaviors and antisocial tendencies.	13 (36.1%)	9 (25.0%)	4 (11.0%)	7(19.4%)	3 (8.3%)
I think that neglectful parenting often impairs the development of social skills and moral reasoning in youth.	18(50.0%)	13(36.1%)	3 (8.3%)	2 (5.6%)	0%
I believe that the absence of parental involvement can cause long-term impacts on identity formation and overall well-being.	11 (30.6%)	10 (27.8%)	2 (5.6%)	8 (22.2%)	5 (13.9%)

Source: Primary data 2024

Findings from Table 4.11 reveal substantial insights into the role of neglectful parenting style on youth behavior in Industrial Division, Mbale City. The data underscore the significant influence of emotional neglect, lack of parental involvement, and insufficient support on various aspects of youth development, including attachment, self-esteem, academic performance, emotional resilience, social skills, and overall well-being.

The statement, "I observe that emotional neglect often leads to attachment issues and difficulties in forming healthy relationships," shows that 38.9% of respondents strongly agree, 22.2% agree, 8.3% are unsure, 11.1% disagree, and 19.4% strongly disagree. This suggests a strong belief that emotional neglect impacts attachment and relationship formation. Research by Bowlby (1982) supports this finding, indicating that emotional neglect can lead to attachment issues and difficulties in establishing healthy relationships. Additionally, Ainsworth et al. (1978) found that children who experience neglectful parenting often struggle with attachment and relationship difficulties later in life. The responses from Industrial Division reinforce these conclusions, highlighting the negative effects of emotional neglect on youth's ability to form and maintain healthy relationships.

The second statement, "I see how a lack of parental involvement can result in low self-esteem and increased vulnerability to mental health issues," received responses showing that 30.6% strongly agree, 27.8% agree, 5.6% are unsure, 22.2% disagree, and 13.8% strongly disagree. This indicates a perception that a lack of parental involvement leads to lower self-esteem and greater mental health vulnerabilities. Research by Belsky (1984) supports this view, finding that parental involvement is crucial for the development of self-esteem and mental health. Furthermore, studies by Maccoby and Martin (1983) have shown that neglectful parenting can contribute to increased vulnerability to mental health issues due to the absence of supportive and involved parenting. The data from Industrial Division reflect these concerns, suggesting that lack of parental involvement has detrimental effects on youth self-esteem and mental health.

The third statement, "I believe that neglectful parenting contributes to poor academic performance and lack of motivation in youth," received responses indicating that 13.9% strongly agree, 19.4% agree, 16.7% are unsure, 22.2% disagree, and 27.8% strongly disagree. This suggests a belief that neglectful parenting negatively impacts academic performance and motivation. Research by Dornbusch et al. (1987) supports this finding, indicating that parental neglect can lead to poorer academic outcomes and decreased motivation due to a lack of support and guidance. Additionally, studies by Eccles et al. (2003) highlight that consistent parental involvement is associated with better academic performance and motivation. The responses from Industrial Division align with these studies, reflecting concerns that neglectful parenting undermines academic achievement and motivation.

The fourth statement, "I notice that youth from neglectful households may struggle with self-regulation and emotional resilience," shows that 30.6% strongly agree, 16.7% agree, 13.9% are unsure, 13.9% disagree, and 25% strongly disagree. This indicates a perception that neglectful parenting affects self-

regulation and emotional resilience. Research by Eisenberg et al. (2005) highlights that children from neglectful backgrounds often face challenges in self-regulation and emotional resilience due to the lack of consistent parental guidance. Furthermore, studies by McLeod et al. (2007) have found that neglectful parenting is associated with difficulties in managing emotions and coping with stress. The findings from Industrial Division support this perspective, suggesting that neglectful parenting impairs youth's ability to self-regulate and remain emotionally resilient.

The fifth statement, "I am convinced that insufficient parental support and guidance can lead to risky behaviors and antisocial tendencies," shows that 36.1% strongly agree, 25% agree, 11% are unsure, 19.4% disagree, and 8.3% strongly disagree. This suggests a belief that a lack of parental support leads to increased risky behaviors and antisocial tendencies. Research by Lahey et al. (2006) supports this finding, indicating that insufficient parental support is linked to higher levels of risky behaviors and antisocial tendencies. Additionally, studies by Rutter (1987) highlight that parental neglect can contribute to the development of antisocial behavior due to the lack of guidance and support. The data from Industrial Division reflect these concerns, suggesting that neglectful parenting is associated with increased risk-taking and antisocial behaviors among youth.

The sixth statement, "I think that neglectful parenting often impairs the development of social skills and moral reasoning in youth," received responses showing that 50% strongly agree, 36.1% agree, 8.3% are unsure, 5.6% disagree, and no respondents strongly disagree. This indicates a strong belief that neglectful parenting hinders the development of social skills and moral reasoning. Research by Grusec and Davidov (2010) supports this view, highlighting that neglectful parenting can negatively impact the development of social skills and moral reasoning due to the lack of parental engagement and guidance. Furthermore, studies by Maccoby and Martin (1983) have shown that children from neglectful households may struggle with social interactions and moral understanding. The findings from Industrial Division corroborate these conclusions, suggesting that neglectful parenting impairs the development of essential social and moral skills.

The final statement, "I believe that the absence of parental involvement can cause long-term impacts on identity formation and overall well-being," shows that 30.6% strongly agree, 27.8% agree, 5.6% are unsure, 22.2% disagree, and 13.9% strongly disagree. This suggests a perception that lack of parental involvement has long-term effects on identity formation and well-being. Research by Erikson (1968) emphasizes the importance of parental involvement in shaping identity and overall well-being. Additionally, studies by Harter (1999) have found that neglectful parenting can lead to long-term

negative impacts on self-concept and psychological well-being. The data from Industrial Division align with these studies, reflecting concerns that parental neglect has enduring effects on identity formation and overall well-being.

Overall, the findings from Table 4.11 provide a comprehensive view of how neglectful parenting style influences various aspects of youth behavior in Industrial Division. The data suggest that neglectful parenting, characterized by emotional neglect, lack of involvement, and insufficient support, has significant implications for attachment, self-esteem, academic performance, emotional resilience, social skills, and overall well-being. These findings align with existing research on neglectful parenting, highlighting the need for increased awareness and intervention to address the negative effects of neglectful parenting on youth development.

Table 4.12: Showing the role of neglectful parenting style in shaping youth behavior
Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.145 ^a	.021	.004	1.41719

a. Predictors: (Constant), neglectful parenting style

Findings from Table 4.12 present the Model Summary for assessing the role of neglectful parenting style in shaping youth behavior. The R-value is 0.145, and the R Square value is 0.021, with an Adjusted R Square of 0.004 and a Standard Error of the Estimate of 1.41719. The low R Square value indicates that neglectful parenting style explains only 2.1% of the variance in youth behavior, suggesting a minimal relationship between the two variables. This result implies that neglectful parenting style has a limited impact on youth behavior in the Industrial Division. The small Adjusted R Square further supports the notion that other factors, beyond neglectful parenting, likely play a more significant role in influencing youth behavior. The Standard Error of the Estimate reflects the degree of prediction error, which is relatively high, reinforcing the conclusion that neglectful parenting style is not a substantial predictor of youth behavior in this context. This analysis highlights the need to explore additional variables and influences that may better account for variations in youth behavior.

Table 4.13: The role of neglectful parenting style in shaping youth behavior

		neglectful parenting style	youth behavior
neglectful parenting style	Pearson Correlation	1	.292*
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.023
	N	40	40
youth behavior	Pearson Correlation	.292*	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.023	
	N	40	40

Findings from Table 4.13 reveal a moderate positive correlation between neglectful parenting style and youth behavior, with a Pearson correlation coefficient of 0.292 and a significance level of 0.023. This suggests that neglectful parenting is associated with variations in youth behavior, indicating that as the level of neglectful parenting increases, youth behavior tends to change accordingly. The significance level of 0.023 confirms that this correlation is statistically significant, suggesting that the observed relationship is unlikely to be due to chance. While this finding highlights that neglectful parenting does have a notable impact on youth behavior, it also implies that other factors likely contribute to youth behavior. Therefore, while addressing neglectful parenting may be beneficial, a comprehensive approach considering multiple influences on youth behavior would be more effective.

4.5. Youth Behavior

The respondents were asked several questions as explained below;

Table 4.14: Showing Youth Behavior

STATEMENT	SA	A	U	D	SD
I believe that strict rules and high expectations set by my parents significantly influenced my behavior during my youth.	11(30.6%)	14(38.9%)	2 (5.6%)	5 (13.9%)	4(11.0%)

I noticed that the lack of freedom or autonomy in my upbringing affected my decision-making skills and personal growth.	11 (30.6%)	17 (47.2%)	2 (5.6%)	4 (11.1%)	2 (5.5%)
I observed that my experiences with strict discipline impacted my interactions with peers and authority figures outside of my home.	16(44.4%)	13(36.1%)	2(5.6%)	3(8.3%)	2(5.6%)
I feel that the authoritarian approach to parenting affected my self-esteem and self-confidence as a youth.	16(44.4%)	5(13.9%)	0%	9(25.0%)	6(16.7%)
I am aware that the control exerted by my parents influenced my ability to manage stress and emotions.	12(33.3%)	6(16.7%)	4(11.1%)	10(27.7%)	4(11.1%)
I recognize that the authoritarian parenting style I experienced has shaped my approach to handling challenges and conflicts in my adult life.	12(33.3%)	9(25.0%)	2(5.6%)	10(27.8%)	3(8.3%)
I experienced that the lack of boundaries and rules at home influenced my behavior and choices significantly during my youth.	11(30.6%)	14(38.9%)	2 (5.6%)	5 (13.9%)	4(11.0%)

Source:
Primary Data
2024
The data presented in Table 4.14 reveals critical

cal insights into how strict rules, autonomy, and boundaries in parenting influence youth behavior. According to the findings, 30.6% of respondents strongly agreed and 38.9% agreed that strict rules and high expectations set by parents had a significant impact on their behavior during youth. This substantial agreement mirrors the observations made by Baumrind (1991), who linked authoritarian parenting, characterized by high expectations and stringent rules, to a range of behavioral outcomes. While such parenting can instil discipline, it can also foster anxiety and compliance-driven behavior, indicating a complex interplay between parental control and youth development.

Additionally, 30.6% of respondents strongly agreed and 47.2% agreed that limited freedom or autonomy affected their decision-making skills and personal growth. This aligns with research by Steinberg et al. (1992), which suggests that restrictive parenting impedes the development of independent decision-making abilities. The finding emphasizes the critical role of autonomy in

fostering personal growth and effective decision-making skills, underscoring the need for balanced parenting that encourages independence.

The data also highlights how experiences with strict discipline impacted interactions with peers and authority figures, with 44.4% of respondents strongly agreeing and 36.1% agreeing. This observation supports Lamborn et al. (1991), who found that authoritarian parenting often affects social interactions and relationships outside the home. The impact of strict discipline on social behavior underscores the importance of considering how parenting styles influence interpersonal relationships and adherence to social norms.

Regarding self-esteem and self-confidence, 44.4% of respondents strongly agreed and 13.9% agreed that the authoritarian approach to parenting affected their self-esteem. This finding is consistent with research by Rutter and Quinton (2000), which shows that high levels of parental control and criticism can undermine self-worth. The results suggest that individuals raised under authoritarian conditions may face long-term challenges with self-esteem, reflecting the emotional consequences of such parenting practices.

When examining the influence of parental control on stress and emotion management, 33.3% of respondents strongly agreed and 16.7% agreed that their ability to manage stress was affected by their parents' control. This observation is supported by Gross and John (2003), who found that excessive parental control can impair the development of effective stress and emotion management skills. The results highlight the importance of balanced parental involvement in fostering emotional resilience and coping strategies.

Moreover, 33.3% of respondents strongly agreed and 25.0% agreed that their experiences with authoritarian parenting shaped their approach to handling challenges and conflicts in adult life. This finding resonates with Pomerantz and Wang (2009), who noted the long-term impact of early parenting styles on adult behavior. The data indicates that early experiences with authoritarian parenting can influence how individuals' approach and resolve conflicts later in life, reflecting the enduring effects of parenting styles.

Finally, 30.6% of respondents strongly agreed and 38.9% agreed that a lack of boundaries and rules at home significantly influenced their behavior and choices during youth. This observation is consistent with research on permissive and neglectful parenting styles, where inadequate boundaries can lead to

difficulties in self-regulation and decision-making (Maccoby & Martin, 1983). The data suggests that a balanced approach to setting boundaries and rules is crucial for positive youth development.

lastly, the findings from Table 4.14 underscore the complex and lasting effects of different parenting practices on youth behavior. The significant agreement across various aspects highlights the profound impact of parenting styles on developmental outcomes, reinforcing the need for a nuanced understanding of how parental control, autonomy, and boundaries shape youth behavior and overall development.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter covers the summary of the findings, conclusions based on the findings, and recommendations based on the conclusions.

5.1 Summary of the findings.

The study on the influence of authoritarian parenting style, permissive parenting style and neglectful parenting style on youth behavior in Industrial Division, Mbale City, reveals a nuanced picture. Analysis of the survey data shows that 44.4% of respondents strongly agreed and 41.7% agreed that strict rules and high demands create disciplined yet anxious behavior, aligning with Baumrind's (1991) findings on authoritarian parenting's impact on anxiety. Additionally,

The study on permissive parenting style in Industrial Division, Mbale City, reveals several key findings about its impact on youth behavior. The statement "I observe that a lack of boundaries fosters impulsive behavior and poor decision-making skills in youth" received 30.6% strongly agreeing and 38.9% agreeing, suggesting that permissive parenting leads to impulsivity and poor decision-making. Similarly, 30.6% strongly agree and 47.2% agree that excessive freedom encourages risk-taking and disregard for authority. A significant 44.4% strongly agree and 36.1% agree that permissive parenting impairs self-discipline, while 44.4% strongly agree that it results in inconsistent academic performance and behavior.

Findings from Table 4 highlight the significant impact of neglectful parenting on youth behavior in Industrial Division, Mbale City. Emotional neglect was perceived by 38.9% as leading to attachment issues, while 30.6% strongly believed that lack of parental involvement results in low self-esteem and mental health vulnerabilities. Neglectful parenting was also thought to contribute to poor academic performance and lack of motivation, as reflected by 13.9% who strongly agreed with this statement. Furthermore, 30.6% strongly agreed that neglectful parenting impairs self-regulation and emotional resilience, and 36.1% believed it leads to risky behaviors and antisocial tendencies.

5.2 Conclusions.

5.2.1 Influence of Authoritarian Parenting Style on Youth Behavior

The study on authoritarian parenting style in Industrial Division, Mbale City, presents a nuanced view of its impact on youth behavior. Respondents reported that authoritarian parenting, with its emphasis on strict rules and high demands, tends to create disciplined yet anxious behavior among youth. This aligns with Baumrind's (1991) findings, which suggest that such parenting practices can induce anxiety in children. The data also indicate that high parental control is associated with lower self-esteem and limited social skills, consistent with observations by Maccoby and Martin (1983). Additionally, the study reflects a belief that authoritarian parenting fosters obedience at the expense of creativity, supported by Amabile's (1996) research. However, despite these insights, the regression analysis reveals a very weak correlation between authoritarian parenting style and youth behavior, with an R value of 0.096 and an R^2 of 0.009. The F-value of 0.539 and a significance level of 0.466 further suggest that authoritarian parenting does not have a significant impact on youth behavior in this context. These results imply that other factors, beyond authoritarian parenting, may play a more substantial role in influencing youth behavior.

5.2.2 Effect of Permissive Parenting Style on Youth Behavior

The findings on permissive parenting style in Industrial Division, Mbale City, highlight several key aspects of its influence on youth behavior. Permissive parenting, characterized by a lack of boundaries and excessive freedom, is associated with impulsive behavior and poor decision-making skills among youth. This observation is supported by responses indicating that permissive parenting encourages risk-taking and disregard for authority. Additionally, the study reveals that permissive parenting impairs self-discipline, results in inconsistent academic performance, and leads to difficulties in respecting limits and authority. The model summary shows an R value of 0.174 and an R^2 of 0.030, indicating a weak correlation between permissive parenting style and youth behavior. This suggests that permissive parenting explains only 3% of the variance in youth behavior. The ANOVA results, with an F-value of 1.812 and a significance level of 0.184, confirm that permissive parenting does not have a significant influence on youth behavior. These findings suggest that while permissive parenting has some impact, it is limited, and other factors likely contribute more significantly to youth behavior.

5.2.3 Role of Neglectful Parenting Style in Shaping Youth Behavior

The study on neglectful parenting style in Industrial Division, Mbale City, highlights its significant but limited impact on youth behavior. The data indicate that emotional neglect is associated with issues in attachment, lower self-esteem, and difficulties in academic performance and motivation. Additionally,

neglectful parenting is linked to impaired self-regulation and emotional resilience, increased risky behaviors, and challenges in developing social skills and moral reasoning. The model summary shows an R value of 0.145 and an R^2 of 0.021, suggesting that neglectful parenting style explains only 2.1% of the variance in youth behavior. While this indicates a modest impact, the Pearson correlation coefficient of 0.292 with a significance level of 0.023 confirms a statistically significant relationship between neglectful parenting and variations in youth behavior. These results suggest that neglectful parenting has a notable influence on youth behavior but is not the sole factor. It highlights the need to consider additional variables and influences when addressing youth behavior issues.

5.3 Recommendations of the Findings.

First and foremost . the study indicates that authoritarian parenting, characterized by strict rules and high demands, is associated with creating disciplined but anxious behavior among the youth, in addition, the data reveal that high levels of parental control are linked to lower self-esteem and limited social skills in youth. This finding suggests that overly controlling parenting practices can hinder the development of critical personal and social competencies. It is recommended that parents be encouraged to allow their children more autonomy and opportunities to make decisions independently. This can help in building self-confidence and social skills, which are essential for healthy development. Educational workshops and community programs can play a crucial role in educating parents about the importance of fostering independence in their children.

Secondly , the study highlights that permissive parenting, defined by a lack of boundaries and excessive freedom, is associated with impulsive behavior and poor decision-making skills among youth. In addition, the study shows that permissive parenting is associated with increased risk-taking behaviors and a disregard for authority, leading to challenges in respecting limits. This finding underlines the importance of structure in parenting. It is recommended that parents be educated on the significance of setting and enforcing limits to prevent these negative behaviors. Community outreach programs and parenting courses can offer practical strategies for parents to establish and maintain structure in the household, which can help in nurturing well-rounded, responsible youth.

Thirdly, the study reveals that neglectful parenting, characterized by emotional neglect and lack of involvement, has a significant impact on youth behavior, particularly in areas such as attachment issues. It is recommended that social services and community organizations focus on providing support to families at risk of neglectful parenting. This could include home visits, counselling, and mentorship programs aimed at improving parenting practices and promoting healthier family dynamics.

5.4.Areas for further research

1. Parents role on children's academic performance in primary schools of Mbale cit.
- 2.Effects of single parenting families on the well being of children ,Mbale city .
- 3.Effects of social economic factors on the well being of youths in Napak districts .

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QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear respondent,

MY Name is **AMWOGO JANET**, a student of Uganda Christian University pursuing Bachelors in social work and social administration. The purpose of this study is to investigate “ROLE OF PARENTING STYLES IN INFLUENCING YOUTH BEHAVIOR IN INDUSTRIAL DIVISION, MBALE CITY, you have a wealth of important information that is very useful in this exercise. The information collected will be held in strict confidentiality and in no way be personalized. You are therefore requested to respond to the questions below as objectively and as accurately as possible.

Instructions:

Please tick the most appropriate box.

SECTION A: BACK GROUND INFORMATION

Tick in the boxes the alternative that represents your opinion. There is no right or wrong Answer,

Any response you give will be respected because it represents your view.

1 Gender

FEMALE	MALE
1	2

2. Age bracket

18-30	31-43	44-56	57-69	70 and above
1	2	3	4	5

3 Qualifications: What is your highest academic qualification?

Certificateand below	DiplomaLevel	Degree Level	Master Level	PHD Level	Professional Level
1	2	3	4	5	6

4. Departments: In which department do you work?

Finance and Administration	Production	Gender	Health Education,	StatuaryB
1	2	3	4	5

5 Number of years worked at Industrial division, Mbale City

1-2	3-4	5-6	7 and above	
1	2	3	4	

SECTION B: YOUTH BEHAVIOR

Please indicate your level of agreement with the statements below by ticking the appropriate column. Strongly Agree- (SA) Agree- (A) , Not sure- (NS) Disagree- (D), Strongly Disagree-(SD)

Strongly Agree	Agree	Not Sure	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
SA	A	NS	D	SD

	Statement	SA	A	NS	D	SD
1	I believe that strict rules and high expectations set by my parents significantly influenced my behavior during my youth.					
2	I noticed that the lack of freedom or autonomy in my upbringing affected my decision-making skills and personal growth.					
3	I observed that my experiences with strict discipline impacted my interactions with peers and authority figures outside of my home.					
4	I feel that the authoritarian approach to parenting affected my self-esteem and self-confidence as a youth.					

I am aware that the control exerted by my parents influenced my ability to manage stress and emotions.					
I recognize that the authoritarian parenting style I experienced has shaped my approach to handling challenges and conflicts in my adult life.					
I experienced that the lack of boundaries and rules at home influenced my behavior and choices significantly during my youth.					

SECTION C: Influence of Authoritarian Parenting Style on Youth Behavior in Industrial Division

	Statement	SA	A	NS	D	SD
1	I believe that strict rules and demands create disciplined but anxious behavior in youth in Industrial Division.					
2	I am convinced that high parental control results in low self-esteem and limited social skills among youth in Industrial Division.					
3	I think authoritarian parenting fosters obedience at the cost of creativity and autonomy in Industrial Division youth.					
4	I observe that youth raised with authoritarian parenting often struggle with decision-making in Industrial Division.					
5	I see how excessive discipline can lead to fear and resentment towards authority figures among youth in Industrial Division.					
	I believe rigid control hampers the development of emotional intelligence in youth within Industrial Division.					
	I notice that a lack of freedom in authoritarian households may result in rebellion or passive behavior among youth in Industrial Division.					

SECTION D: Effects of Permissive Parenting Style on Youth Behavior

	Statement	SA	A	NS	D	SD
1	I observe that a lack of boundaries fosters impulsive behavior and poor decision-making skills in youth.					
2	I believe that excessive freedom encourages risk-taking and disregard for authority figures.					
3	I see how permissive parenting can lead to difficulties in establishing self-discipline among youth.					
4	I am convinced that the absence of clear rules may result in inconsistent academic performance and behavior.					
5	I notice that permissive parenting often leads to difficulties in respecting limits and authority in other areas of life.					
	I think permissive parenting can contribute to an increased likelihood of engaging in risky behaviors, such as substance abuse.					
	I believe that the lack of structure in permissive households may impair the development of responsibility in youth.					

SECTION E: Role of neglectful parenting style in shaping youth behavior

	Statement	SA	A	NS	D	SD
1	I observe that emotional neglect often leads to attachment issues and difficulties in forming healthy relationships.					
2	I see how a lack of parental involvement can result in low self-esteem and increased vulnerability to mental health issues.					
3	I believe that neglectful parenting contributes to poor academic performance and lack of motivation in youth.					
4	I notice that youth from neglectful households may struggle with self-regulation and emotional resilience.					
5	I am convinced that insufficient parental support and guidance can lead to risky behaviors and antisocial tendencies.					

6	I think that neglectful parenting often impairs the development of social skills and moral reasoning in youth.					
7	I believe that the absence of parental involvement can cause long-term impacts on identity formation and overall well-being.					

Appendix ii: Interview Guide

Interview Guide for Exploring the Influence of Parenting Styles on Youth Behavior in Industrial Division, Mbale City

Objective 1: To evaluate the influence of authoritarian parenting style on youth behavior

1. Can you describe the parenting style you experienced growing up? Would you say it was stricter and controlling?
2. How do you think your parents' or guardians' strictness or demand for obedience has affected your behavior and decisions as a youth?
3. Do you feel that having strict rules at home helped you in managing your relationships with friends and others? Please elaborate.
4. What role did discipline and punishment play in your upbringing, and how do you think it influenced your personality?
5. Have you found that the strict nature of your upbringing has impacted your ability to express your opinions or emotions freely? In what ways?
6. In your opinion, how has your experience with strict or authoritarian parenting shaped your outlook on authority figures in other areas of life, such as school or work?

Objective 2: To investigate the effects of permissive parenting style on youth behavior

1. Can you share your experience with permissive parenting? Were there few rules or boundaries set for you at home?
2. How did the freedom or lack of structure at home influence your behavior during your youth? Were there any specific instances where this impacted your decisions?
3. Do you believe that growing up with minimal rules affected your ability to handle responsibility or discipline in your own life? How so?
4. How do you think your parents' permissiveness affected your relationships with peers and authority figures?
5. Did the level of freedom you had at home influence your approach to risk-taking behaviors, such as experimenting with substances or engaging in other potentially harmful activities?
6. Reflecting on your upbringing, how do you think permissive parenting shaped your development of self-control and decision-making skills?

Objective 3: To examine the role of neglectful parenting style in shaping youth behavior

1. Can you describe your experience with parental involvement or attention growing up? Did you often feel that your parents or guardians were absent or uninvolved?
2. How did the lack of parental guidance or emotional support affect your behavior and decision-making as a youth?
3. In your opinion, how has the absence of parental attention impacted your ability to form relationships and trust others?
4. How do you think growing up with little or no parental involvement influenced your academic performance or career aspirations?
5. Did the lack of parental guidance or support lead you to seek help or attention from other sources, such as peers, mentors, or community groups? If so, how did this influence your behavior?
6. Looking back, how do you feel that neglectful parenting affected your mental health and emotional resilience? Can you provide examples of how this manifested in your life?

APPENDIX: III DATA COLLECTION LETTER



UGANDA CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

A Centre of Excellence in the Heart of Africa
 MBALE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

Office of the Academic Registrar

To THE SENIOR ASSISTANT
TWIN CLERK

Dear Sir/Madam,


Re: Academic Research

Christian greetings!

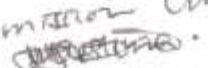
We are honored to introduce to you Mr. Mrs./Miss AMWOGO JANET
Of Registration Number 722/muc/BW/095 pursuing a Masters'
Degree/Postgraduate Diploma / Bachelor's Degree
BACHELOR'S DEGREE IN SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIAL ADMINISTRATION.
He/ she is required to carry out academic research on the topic
THE ROLE OF PARENTING STYLES IN INFLUENCING
THE YOUTH BEHAVIOUR IN INDUSTRIAL DIVISION, MBALE CITY.
and thereafter produce a well bound hard cover research report (MAROON) in color for
undergraduate and three (BLACK)copies for Postgraduate students as a university
requirement for the award of a degree/diploma in the academic discipline that he /
she is pursuing.

We shall be grateful for the help you may offer to him or her accordingly.
Thank you.

Yours faithfully,


Mr. Akampurira Timothy
Academic Registrar



Permission Granted




A Complete Education for a Complete Person

P.O Box, Mbarara, Uganda, email: academicregistrar@mbarara.ucu.ac.ug

APPENDIX: IV MAP OF MBALE CITY

