

## Effect Of Teaching Styles on Adolescent Students Behaviour in Ikwere Local Government Area of Rivers State

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Article History	Abstract
Original Research Article	<p><i>The purpose of this study was to investigate the influence of various parenting styles on the behaviours of adolescent student in Ikwere Local Government Area of Rivers State. The research design adopted in this study was a descriptive survey. The data used were here were obtained from both primary and secondary sources. The primary source involved the distribution of questionnaire to a selected number of senior secondary students. The population of the study comprised of a total of 5,169 senior secondary students in eighteen government secondary schools located in Ikwere. The Taro Yamane was used to determine the sampling size of 370 for the study. The sample was then divided between the male and the female students with a total of 185 students per group. Out of 370 copies of the questionnaire distributed to the target respondents, only 294 was returned and used for the analysis of the study. The reliability of the instrument gave a correlation coefficient of 0.85 which was considered highly reliable. Two research questions and two hypothesis were formulated for the study. The research questions were analyzed using tables, mean and grand mean while the hypothesis were tested with the SPSS version 22 using paired sample independent t-test. The findings of the research shows that authoritarian parenting style and neglectful parenting style are two parenting styles that have produced the worst behaviours among adolescent children. According to the findings authoritarian parenting styles was found to make adolescent children develop a form of resentment for authority and a loss of good character formation. Authoritative parenting however had shown the most positive outcomes in adolescent behaviours. The researcher therefore recommends that parents adopt democratic parenting styles more often than any other parenting style in raising and nurturing their children.</i></p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> parenting styles, adolescent behavior, authoritarian parenting, authoritative parenting, neglectful parenting.</p>
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### Introduction

Some sources define adolescence as a transition between childhood and adulthood, as Kaplan (2004) states. But, the very simplicity of these definitions is argued against by Degner (2002) who states that this life stage cannot be standardized as it is so heterogeneous and varies across cultures, historical contexts and experiences. Accordingly, adolescence as a stage in development may not sufficiently account for the intricacy of that phase of life. In many Western societies, the period of adolescence is basically defined as being from puberty until around 18 or 21. Western cultures, on the other hand, typically construct the

transition to adulthood through a series of clearly delineated rites of passage directly following puberty marking the end childhood and an individuals formal integration in adult society.

Prior to the Industrial Revolution, the family functioned as an inclusive unit; thus, the transition from childhood to adulthood was relatively short. Onyejiaku (2005) explained that secondary sex characteristics usually appear in such a way that there is enlargement of nipple and breast and that period is the healthiest period of an adolescence and their

intelligence is high, their strength is high. The adolescent does not stand alone in his world; he passes a stage of upbringing which parenting style is important in adolescent upbringing.

Boundless (2016) supported the socio-cultural orientation, which States that physiological changes in adolescence are usually important but culture is the overriding factor in adolescent development. Social learning theories like Bandura's also believe that individuals behave the way they do by modeling on social environmental agents.

### Statement of the Problem

Adolescents also experience extensive biological (the onset of puberty), psychological, and social changes, including the emergence of sexual identity, gender identity and ethnic identity. In this phase, the relationships between peers and demands for social acceptance are most salient; adolescents demand autonomy from parents to pursue their own identities. This is a time often reflected by extreme emotional sensitivity, pressures and hardships. This makes parents and adult acquaintances a vital source of guidance, emotional support, and stability. Yet, because of generational gap and parents not understanding what developmental changes their children are going through, it usually results in conflict between parents and adolescents.

This is a transitional period for both the adolescent and his or her parents, as the development during this time is rapid and it requires active parental presence to provide support within that growth. It is found that maintaining the parent-child relationship positively affects adolescent behaviours and adolescents are reluctant to engage in risky behaviours when they keep good relationships with their parents. The strength of this relationship illustrates why parenting attitudes are so important in the development, functioning, and self-esteem of adolescents. How children are raised has a massive impact on what they grow up to be, because families provide the most basic context for early development. Adolescents start to move away from parental values as they interact with peers and grow their own mind. The result is a state of identity or role confusion (Erik Erikson, 1968) because adolescents begin to experiment with roles in the process of identifying their sense self.

### Purpose of the Study

The goal of the study is to identify the influence of parent on child rearing practices among adolescent students in Ikwere Local Government Area of Rivers State. More specifically, the study aimed at exploring:

1. The extent to which autocratic parenting style influence adolescent students' behavior in

Ikwere Local Government Area of Rivers State.

2. The extent to which democratic parenting style influence adolescent students' behavior in Ikwere Local Government Area of Rivers State.

### Research Questions

The following research questions have been formulated for this study:

1. To what extent does autocratic parenting style influence adolescent students' behavior in Ikwere Local Government Area of Rivers State?
2. To what extent does democratic parenting style influence adolescent students' behavior in Ikwere Local Government Area of Rivers State?

### Research Hypotheses

The following research hypotheses have been formulated for this study:

**Ho1:** There is no significant difference in the mean responses of male and female students concerning the influence of autocratic parenting style on adolescent students' behavior in Ikwere Local Government Area of Rivers State.

**Ho2:** There is no significant difference in the mean responses of male and female students concerning the influence of democratic parenting style on adolescent students' behavior in Ikwere Local Government Area of Rivers State.

### Significance of the Study

The study is significant in many ways. It is believed that the result of this study will help to bring parenting practices and highlight different parenting styles. It will identify the most appropriate parenting practices that can produce healthy adolescents who are capable of withstanding all crises associated with this period and move on successfully to adulthood. Parents who come in contact with this material will be at proper position in bringing up their adolescent students' (male and female). Teachers will through this study realize individual differences among their students and know their parenting backgrounds. Based on this information, the best ways to educate these students in relation to their background and differences will not pose any problem to teachers. Since aspects of negative identity will be examined, the teachers will know how to manage such problem and also students aware of the formation of negative identity and its consequences.

The study is significant in various ways; it will help educationally to serve as a reference point for prospective researchers to understand different types of parental child rearing styles. If the issue of adolescent crisis is reduced, antisocial behavior will no more be a problem, thus the society at large, would be at peace. Hence, healthy resolution of adolescent crises and good parenting practices will be an antidote to social vices.

### Scope of the Study

This study covers eighteen (18) secondary schools in Ikwere Local Government Area of Rivers State. Senior Secondary Class two (SS II), aged between fifteen to nineteen (15-19) years formed the population because the highest number of adolescents was found in this class and they were not too encumbered with preparation for external exams. This parental child rearing style studies were autocratic, democratic, permissive and rejecting/neglecting parental child rearing style.

### Research Method

The study is categorized under research design, population of the study, sample and sampling techniques, research instrument, validity of the instrument, reliability of the instrument, administration of the instrument and data analysis procedure. These elements offer a logical framework under which the research can be effectively done and exhibited in a systematic and cohesive way.

The study utilized a descriptive survey research design which investigated the influence of different modalities of teaching on adolescent students in selected senior secondary schools at Ikwere Local Government Area, Rivers State. This design is deemed suitable since it entails the gathering of data from a predefined population to assess and describe current states of affairs and orderings amongst variables.

According to the data obtained from the Rivers State Education Board, there are eighteen (18) public secondary schools. The total population of students found within this population of study was 5,570 as at when the investigation was carried out (Rivers State Universal Basic Education Board, 2016) and this form the form population of the study.

A sample of 370 adolescent students selected from 16 public secondary schools was used for the study. Two secondary schools were exempted from the study because there were non-mixed schools comprising of only girls. The sampling procedure adopted is the simple random sampling while the Taro Yamen formula was used to determine the sample size as shown below.

Using Taro Yemen Formular

Sample size,  $n = \frac{N}{1+N(0.05)^2}$ ; where n= sample size ;N =Total Population;0.05=level of significance and 1 is a theoretical constant

Sample size, n = 370.

The instrument used in this study is a non-cognitive assessment tool, the Parenting Style Behaviour Scale (PSBS) developed through a logical procedure. A comprehensive algorithm of behavioural items for teaching styles and adolescent in selected secondary schools in Ikwere Local Government Area of Rivers State was generated by the researcher. These items were created as a result of a complete study of empirical and conceptual literature to achieve sufficient coverage over the phenomena under consideration. The instrument incorporated both negatively and positively worded items, and undergone multiple rounds of editing and modifications to refine the clarity, relevance, and quality.

The researcher analyzed the instrument through professional view from experts in the Department of Educational Foundations. The experts examined the language used and its relevancy in the items concerning with respect to the cognitive level of the intended respondents. Other comments facilitated the enhancement of content and construct validity, confirming that the questionnaire effectively measured the variables.

The test-retest method was used to establish the reliability of the instrument. A part of the responses given by first administration were correlated with that of the second administration using Cronbachs Alpha method. A reliability coefficient of 0.85 was achieved, demonstrating a high level of internal consistency and confirming the instruments reliability to be used in this study.

The PSBS was administered on three hundred seventy (370) Senior Secondary School Two (SSII) students between October 2021 and March 2022 of sixteen government secondary schools in Ikwere Local government area of Rivers state for data collection. Class teachers in the school received training as research collaborators to help collate the administration process. The researcher gave precise guidelines to both the assistants and students for filling up the questionnaire. After a week, the instruments were collected and were considered adequate for analysis.

### Method of Data Analysis

The data collected for the study were analyzed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences. The paired sample and independent t-test statistical techniques were employed to compute the mean and standard deviation, as well as to test the formulated null hypotheses. The analysis was conducted in line with the specific hypotheses developed by the researcher to determine the significance of differences and relationships among the study variables.

**Analysis of Research Question 1:** To what extent does autocratic parenting style influence adolescent students' behavior in Ikwere Local Government Area of Rivers State?

*Table 1 Mean Responses of Autocratic Parenting Style and Adolescent Behaviours.*

S/N	Items	Gender	VHE	HE	LE	VLE	X	Remark	Behavioural Effect
1	Authoritarian parenting style does not encourage positive, self-assertiveness among adolescent students	MALE	77	43	22	5	3.31	High extent	-VE
		FEMALE	72	60	10	5	3.35	High extent	-VE
2	Authoritarian parenting style can influence adolescent students, into developing excessive fear failure	MALE	63	52	23	5	3.15	High extent	-VE
		FEMALE	66	50	20	11	3.16	High extent	-VE
3	Authoritarian parenting style can affect adolescent students by making them become socially withdrawn with an attitude of low esteem.	MALE	71	45	14	17	3.16	High extent	-VE
		FEMALE	69	66	8	4	3.36	High extent	-VE
4	Authoritarian parenting style can make adolescent students develop a resentment for authority.	MALE	88	22	12	25	3.18	High extent	-VE
		FEMALE	85	17	22	23	3.12	High extent	-VE
<b>Total Mean</b>							<b>25.78</b>		
<b>Grand Mean</b>							<b>3.22</b>	<b>High extent</b>	<b>Overall behavioural effect is -VE</b>

Table 1 result above shows that the respondents agreed to a high extent in response to research question 1 in item 1, 2, 3 & 4. The grand mean also offered a final remark of high extent with a value of 3.22. The net effect on the behaviour of adolescent children was negative.

**Analysis of Research Question 2:** To what extent does democratic parenting style influences adolescent students' behavior in Ikwere Local Government Area of Rivers State?

*Table 1 Mean Responses of Autocratic Parenting Style and Adolescent Behaviours.*

S/N	Items	Gender	VHE	HE	LE	VLE	X	Remark	Behavioural Effect
1	Democratic parenting style does not encourage positive, self-assertiveness among adolescent students	MALE	17	12	52	86	1.73	Less extent	+VE
		FEMALE	21	8	44	74	1.84	Less extent	+VE
2	Democratic parenting style can influence adolescent students and make them develop abnormal high fear for failure	MALE	7	12	78	50	1.84	Less extent	+VE
		FEMALE	9	10	67	61	1.78	Less extent	+VE
3	Democratic parenting style can affect adolescent students by	MALE	6	11	14	17	0.69	Less extent	+VE

	making them become socially withdrawn with an attitude of low esteem.	<b>FEMALE</b>	5	8	55	79	1.59	Less extent	+VE
4	Democratic parenting style can make adolescent students develop a resentment for authority.	<b>MALE</b>	8	8	43	88	1.56	Less extent	+VE
		<b>FEMALE</b>	7	10	44	86	1.58	Less extent	+VE
<b>Total Mean</b>							<b>12.60</b>		
<b>Grand Mean</b>							<b>1.59</b>	<b>Less extent</b>	<b>+VE</b>

From the result on table 2 above, in response to research question 1 in item 1,2, 3 & 4, the respondents agreed to a less extent. Also, the grand mean gave a final remark of a less extent at a value of 1.58. The overall behavioural effect was positive on adolescent children.

### Hypotheses Testing

**Ho1:** There is no significant difference in the mean responses of male and female students concerning the influence of autocratic parenting style on adolescent students' behavior in Ikwere Local Government Area of Rivers State.

*Table 3 Paired Samples Statistics for Hypothesis 1*

		Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1	MALE	3.2000	4	0.07439	0.03719
	FEMALE	3.2475	4	0.12527	0.06263

*Table 4. Paired Samples Correlations for Hypothesis 1*

		N	Correlation	Sig
Pair 1	MALE & FEMALE	4	0.07439	0.03719

*Table 5 Paired Samples Test for Hypothesis 1*

		Mean	Std. Deviation	Paired Differences Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference		t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
					Lower	Upper			
Pair 1	MALE & FEMALE	-0.04750	0.10996	0.05498	-0.22247	0.12747	-0.864	3	0.451

### Interpretation of result

From the result shown above with Sig. (2-tailed) value at 0.451 being greater than 0.05, then we conclude that there is no statistical significant difference between the mean responses of male and female senior secondary school students concerning the influence of autocratic parenting style on the behavior of adolescent students in Ikwere Local Government Area of Rivers State as shown in the result on table 5 above.

**Ho2:** There is no significant difference in the mean responses of male and female students concerning the influence of democratic parenting style on adolescent students' behavior in Ikwere Local Government Area of Rivers State.

**Table 6 Paired Samples Statistics for Hypothesis 2**

		Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1	MALE	1.4550	4	0.52284	0.26142,
	FEMALE	1.5725	4	0.22911	0.11456

**Table 7. Paired Samples Correlations for Hypothesis 2**

		N	Correlation	Sig
Pair 1	MALE & FEMALE	4	-0.144	0.856

**Table 8 Paired Samples Test for Hypothesis 2**

		Mean	Std. Deviation	Paired Differences Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference		t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
					Lower	Upper			
Pair 1	MALE - FEMALE	-0.11750	0.60024	0.30012	-1.07262	0.83762	-0.392	3	0.722

From the result shown above with Sign. (2-tailed) value of 0.722 being greater than 0.05, then we conclude that there is no statistical significant difference between the mean responses of male and female senior secondary school students concerning the influence of democratic parenting style on the behaviour of adolescent students in Ikwere Local Government Area of Rivers as shown in the result on table 8 above.

### Discussion of Finding

Consequently, the two research questions and their corresponding hypotheses were thoroughly addressed, allowing for sound conclusions and findings. Exploring the four parenting styles: authoritative, authoritarian, permissive and neglectful proves the essential role parenting strategies have on shaping adolescent development. Introduction The results of the study especially indicate that the personal style of upbringing is a major factor with reference to behavioral and psychological consequences in adolescents, hence parental methods in child rearing cannot be underplayed.

For research question one, authoritarian parenting style was shown to negatively affect adolescent children more than positively. The responses of participants suggest that adolescents who are raised this way often display negative self-assertiveness, increased fear of failure, less successful interaction with peers and motivating a hatred toward authority. Such behavioural tendencies imply that strict and

authoritarian parenting styles may impede adolescents' healthy emotional and social development.

This findings is in agreement to the findings of several scholars: according to Shaffer (1988),negative behavioural patterns like fearfulness, apprehensiveness, moodiness, becoming easily upset, unhappiness, passive hostility, easily distressed, unsociable and aimlessness are usually found among adolescent children from authoritarian Schoolss. According to reports by Sharma, Sharma & Yadava (2011) authoritarian parenting style has significant positive correlation with depression. Dewae (2013) also observed that children from authoritarian families are usually, disruptive, aggressive and more prone to vices in the society. According to Lamborn, et al., (1991), children from authoritarian Schoolss are prone to becoming more socially withdrawn than their peers from other Schoolss. It is obvious that authoritarian parenting style is not a very helpful method of training children usually because of the numerous negative character structure it builds in the children.

### Conclusion

The study has shown beyond evidence that the kinds of child rearing styles adopted by parents in many Schoolss today is highly disapproving. It has become obvious from the findings of this study that parenting style can either negatively or positively influence the growth and development of children. If parents fail to understand and incorporate the youths into the decision making process that

can affect their future and career in life, it is likely that they will end up becoming liabilities to themselves and the society. It is important therefore that parents pay more attention to their children especially when they start approaching the period of adolescence in their lives. The importance of helping to shape the future of these young ones especially in this period of psychological conflict in their adolescent life stage cannot be over emphasized.

## Recommendations

The following are hereby recommended for better child rearing practices:

- (1) Parents should renew their commitment to positive child rearing practices by becoming more democratic in their parenting style. Parents should become more conscious of the moral development of their children by spending more quality time with them.
- (2) Parent should understand that autocratic parenting style only tends to creating more negative than positive character formation in the youths.
- (3) Parents should find quality time to listen to their children even when it is obvious they are ignorant of many things.

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