

Mediating Effect of Self-Efficacy On the Relationship Between Paternal Parenting Styles and Antisocial Behaviours Among Adolescents of Geidam Town, Yobe State, Nigeria

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Abstract

The mediating effect of self-efficacy on the relationship between paternal authoritative parenting style, paternal authoritarian parenting style and paternal permissive parenting style and antisocial behaviours. Bootstrapping method based on the 95% bias–corrected (BC) confidence interval (CI) was employed to determine the interrelationship of self-efficacy via paternal parenting styles (authoritative, authoritarian and permissive) and antisocial behaviours among adolescents of Geidam Town. The results established all the variables have significant relationships. However, the nature of the relationships differs; the finding maintained that, paternal authoritative parenting style significantly mediate by self-efficacy on the relationship with antisocial behaviours but the relationship was negative. While, paternal authoritarian and permissive parenting styles have a significant positive relationship with antisocial behaviours via mediating effect of self-efficacy.

Keywords: *self-efficacy, relationship, paternal, parenting, adolescents.*

INTRODUCTION

Adolescents are considered to be facing many changes in transitional movement from childhood to adulthood with regard to their mode of life under the care of their parents (Blackwell, Trzesniewski, Kali and Dweck, 2007). In this period of socialization and learning, the children and adolescents are better to be close to their biological parents to learn and adopt the norms and values of the societies in order to function and contribute vital roles to the smooth running of the society (Crowell, Fraley, and Shaver, 1999). In such a situation, adolescents who lack supervision and parental control are bound to ignite the excessive and frequent rate of violence behaviours which eventually led to dysfunctional and antisocial adolescents (Crowell, Fraley, and Shaver, 1999). Equally, humanitarian studies like sociology, psychology, psychotherapy, guiding and counselling and other social sciences field of studies explained the harmful effects of antisocial behaviours among adolescents (Rutter, Giller and Hagell, 1998). Meanwhile, Family is one of the most important agents of socialization, and socialization is the process of learning, and this learning would take one to either abide by the norms and values or to deviate from the rules and regulations of the society. Most children behaviours depend on the type of parenting styles that one socialized to. The adequate supervision and monitoring of adolescents are the major roles of the parents in order to produce socially accepted behaviours for the functioning of the society, whereas antisocial and other related deviance and crime behaviours is the product of their parents as a result of undesirable rearing (Gottfredson and Hirsch, 1990). Similarly, Patterson (1984) maintained that, lack of efficient supervision of parents or families would easily lead to children and adolescents to engage in antisocial behaviours and other social vices.

It is a general belief that those adolescents who's close to their biological parents are less to be found in committing antisocial

behaviours. Lack of intimate supervision and poor parenting styles by parents would increase children's preference to commit in antisocial behaviours (Ainworth, Blehan, Waters and Wall, 2015). Mutual understanding, supervision, close monitoring and influence as well as good communication between adolescents and their parents would lead to harmony and eventually make adolescents to comply with laid down authority and would contribute their quotas to the development of the society (Parsa, Yaacob, Redzuan, Parsa, and Esmaili, 2014). In contrast, adolescents who lack good parental care, that is to say, there is no good understanding and sensitive monitoring and supervision by the parents, there is tendency of such kind of adolescents to engage in violence and other antisocial behaviours (Moitra and Mukherjee, 2010). Previous findings revealed that, antisocial behaviours of adolescents are linked with lack of good orientation, inadequate monitoring and supervision by parents (Wilson, 1987). Tremendous findings confirmed that lack of good parenting, deficient of proper care, insufficient monitoring and supervision of adolescents will easily predispose them to commit delinquent and antisocial behaviours (Barnes, Hoffman, Welter, Farrel and Cheff, 2006). It is also noted that, good parenting upbringing it is in good position to obstruct children and adolescents in all form of externalizing behaviours including substance abuse, prostitutions and other negative behaviours among adolescents.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

The increasing and widespread of antisocial and externalizing behaviours among children and adolescents in the globe and indeed Nigeria are source of concern to the right thinking citizens. The dangerous issues of it have occupied central position in the day today activities of Nigerians (Ikediashi and Akande, 2015). Adolescent's antisocial behaviours and other social vices are drastically affecting the national development on the issues like insecurity of life

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and property, poverty and hunger, unattractive destination for tourists, unemployment, and low foreign investment. Most of these disobedience of authority and other deviants and antisocial behaviours of adolescents came into existence as a result of paternal parenting styles, where by the adolescents are engaged in all forms of externalizing and internalizing behaviours because of the low self-efficacy and low level of self-regulation and deficient of self-monitored as a result of parenting socialization (Tam, Chong, Kadirvelu and Khoo, 2013). An antisocial behaviour has led to many negative impacts like in home environment, education, socio-economic settings which indicated that negative factors are largely caused by antisocial behaviours of adolescents to the north eastern part and Nigeria at large (Ikediashi and Akande, 2015).

Thus, it is necessary to employ strategies to raise strong self-efficacy to obstruct the prevalence of such negative outcomes among adolescents in order to smooth running of the society. It is better to frame up useful strategies with concrete understanding to factors that contribute to active and high self-efficacy of children and adolescents. However, several studies showed that positive paternal parenting style immensely contributed to adolescents' high self-efficacy as such become functioning and accepted members of society (Mcclun and Merrelli, 1998; Ingocdsby, Schvanevelde, Supple, and Buch, 2004; Tam et al., 2013). Meanwhile, negative and unresponsive paternal parenting style has contributed to deviance behaviours among adolescents. Furthermore, Mayor (2001) and Ikediashi and Akande (2015) asserted that, in Nigeria aversive and punitive home environment encouraged antisocial behaviours like vandalism, violence and other social vices by the adolescents. It is well-known that parents, particularly fathers have a vital role to play in their houses to influence the behaviours of children and adolescents and even the mothers either positively or negatively

depend on the nature of paternal parenting socialization.

It is clearly well-known that, the contemporary Nigerian issues are caused by adolescents as a result of poor paternal parenting socialization, and this is because family is the primary agent of socialization (Gottfredson and Hirschi, 1990). The effect of antisocial and other deviant behaviours caused by adolescents has reached peak stage especially in the area of this study that is Geidam Metropolis of Yobe State in north-eastern part of Nigeria. The adolescents are highly engaged in social vices; it is clear evidence that today most of public gatherings, marriage ceremonies, and Eid celebrations became breeding periods to engaging in antisocial and other deviant behaviours (Gana, 2014). Above all, contemporary crises of Boko Haram insurgency which is currently ravaging the north-eastern part of the county has caused the death of countless lives of innocent citizens are majorly caused by adolescents (Okoli and Iortyer, 2014). Moreover, all this such negative and violence behaviours of children and adolescents is a product of lack self-efficacy to manage the situational challenges in which these unwanted behaviours are learned from their parents (Tam et al., 2013).

This study tries to determine the relationship between paternal parenting styles and adolescent's outcome. Past research showed that, many studies were carried out around the world and more are still on-going in a related field of studies, but it is rarely done in Nigeria, particularly the area of this study, that is paternal parenting styles, self-efficacy and antisocial behaviours among adolescents. Therefore, the main purpose of this study is to scrutinize the effects of paternal parenting styles on adolescents' antisocial behaviours. Likewise, the study tries to examine the relationship and mediating effects of self-efficacy on the relationship between paternal parenting styles and adolescent's antisocial behaviours. Furthermore, the study tries to clearly examine the levels of adolescents' self-

efficacy and paternal parenting styles that contribute to real antisocial behaviours. Moreover, it is better to scrutinise the specific condition under which these effects exist. Examining these issues is another important aspect to this study.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

To examine the mediating effect of self-efficacy on the relationship between paternal parenting styles and antisocial behaviours among adolescents.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Adolescence is considered to facing many challenges and vicissitudes in the transitional movement from childhood to adulthood that are related to adolescents' perceptions of themselves and their parental life (White and Renk, 2012). An overview of adolescence discloses that during this stage of development, young people are "in an active, purposeful 'flight' away from attachment relationships with parents" (Allen and Land, 1999, p. 319). If parental supervision, nurturing and control is not socialised sensitively it results in increased of antisocial behaviours among adolescents which eventually lead to breaking of rules and regulations of the society (Allen and Land, 1999). Developmental psychologists and other related field of studies have examined antisocial behaviour from many perspectives, including the schools, mass media, working place, peer group and socio economic status of their parents (Gaik, Abdullah, Elias and Uli, 2010; Razali, Dokuoushkan and Rajendran, 2013; Batool Syeda Shahida, 2013). According to Wachikwu and Ibegbunam (2012) delinquency, Rebellious behaviour, aggressive behaviours, violence behaviours, deviance behaviours, mental disorder, personality disorder or conduct disorder are terms tantamount with antisocial behaviours which defined as crimes violated by children and adolescents under the age of eighteen years commonly characterized by violation of existing standard social norms and values. It was also Mayer (2001) defined

antisocial behaviours as a frequent violation of socially accepted rules and regulation of the society usually involving violence, destruction of public and private property, aggression, vandalism, rules transgressions, defiance of authority and violation of social norms and other accepted rules of society. Such kind of negative behaviours displayed by adolescents are presently immensely affecting the area of this study.

Antisocial behaviours of children and adolescents are commonly divided into two groups these are: externalizing or disruptive behaviours which characterised by aggressive behaviours, violence behaviours, attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder, substance abuse, conduct problems etc. while, internalizing or emotional behaviours which is also characterised with anxiety, worry, hopelessness and depression (Achenbach, 1991). Internalizing problems are intrapersonal in nature and appear in the form of withdrawal, depression, anxiety, and fearfulness (Achenbach, 1992; Campbell, 1995). Many studies maintained that, internalizing behavioural problems are often affect individuals themselves more than the others members of society (Caspi, Moffitt, Newman, and Silva, 1996; Biederman et al., 2001). Moreover, externalizing behaviours refers to others group of behaviours such as vandalism, aggression, disruption, delinquency, law breaking, deviance, crime and hyperactivity (Liu, 2004). These type of behaviours is not disturbing the antisocial children only but also harm the entire society at large (Campbell, Shaw, and Gilliom, 2000). As per as this is concern this research will give more emphasise to externalising behaviours of adolescents which is expected to influence by parenting styles via Self-Efficacy.

It is very common to see youths molest, vanquish, depress and harass one another for their senseless mission (Nwanneka, Joseph and Akande, 2015). Currently, the antagonists and aggressive adolescents in the Niger Delta which

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is in the southern part of the country and Boko Haram sect which known as western education and ideology is taboo are on-going with their destructions and killing of innocents lives in the Northern part of the country, precisely the situation was became worst from the North Eastern region which are the extreme zone of this study (Okoli and Iortyer, 2014). The meaningless killing going on in that region one may assumed whether the sect was intended to kill the entire members of Nigerians specifically the Northerners. All these wicked and senseless behaviours which are opposing to the standard social norms and rules and regulation of the society are majorly committed by the children and adolescents associated with antisocial behaviour as a result of low Self-Efficacy and negative parenting socialization (Nwanneka, et al 2015).

METHODOLOGY

The population of this research is 1556 adolescents of 2 Secondary schools of Geidam local government area of Yobe state. Likewise, simple random sampling was employed from the probability sampling type in the choosing of the respondents. Moreover, Cochran (1977) formula was utilised in selection of respondents out of the whole population mentioned of this study from two schools. Hence, the researcher used simple random sampling, because it is expected to give equal chance to whole population who fulfilled the inclusive criteria. The inclusive criteria of this study are males and female's adolescent's age fifteen to eighteen years who living with his or her father. Self-administered questionnaires were offered to the respondents in collecting the data. However, we briefly enlightened the main objective of the study and convinced them that the privacy of the respondents cannot be disclose. Furthermore, the collected data of this study was analyse and processed by the Statistical Package for Social Science IBM-SPSS version 22.

Paternal parenting styles were measured using parental authority questionnaire (PAQ: Buri 1991). This tool is very reliable in measurement and it contained 30 items and this items divide into 3 subscales and each of the subscales consisted 10 items, the subscales are authoritative, authoritarian and permissive parental authority questionnaires. These subscales assess the parenting styles as a predictor of adolescent's antisocial behaviours. Parental Authority Questionnaire (PAQ) is rated by five Likert scale ranging from 1= strongly disagree, 2= disagree, 3= neither agree nor disagree, 4= agree and 5= strongly agree. While, the dependent variable was measured on self-youth report questionnaire by Achenbach (1991) which employed to assess the adolescent's antisocial behaviours toward their interactions with parents. This tool contained of 3 Likert scale and has 30 items ranging from 1= untrue, 2= somewhat true and 3= very true or often true.

RESULT OF THE STUDY

The studies focus on the mediating effect of self-efficacy on the relationship between paternal authoritative parenting style, paternal authoritarian parenting style and paternal permissive parenting style and antisocial behaviours. Bootstrapping method based on the 95% bias-corrected (BC) confidence interval (CI) was employed to determine the interrelationship of self-efficacy via paternal parenting styles (authoritative, authoritarian and permissive) and antisocial behaviours. The results clearly ascertained that all the variables have significant relationships. However, the nature of the relationships was varied; where it was indicated from the finding that paternal authoritative parenting style was significantly mediated by self-efficacy on the relationship with antisocial behaviours but the relationship was negative. While, paternal authoritarian and permissive parenting styles have a significant positive relationship with antisocial behaviours via mediating effect of self-efficacy.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The authors wish to acknowledge (TETFund) for sponsorship of this research and the management of Mai Idris Aloomaa Polytechnic for giving us this opportunity.

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