ISSN 0794-8689

NIGERIAN JOURNAL of BASIC AND APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY

Editor In Chief
GLORIA S. KARURI Ph.D.

Published by:
DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL & APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF JOS, JOS-NIGERIA, 2018 EDITION

NIGERIAN JOURNAL OF BASIC AND APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY (NJBAP)

Volume 7, Number 1, 2018

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Copy right:

Email: njbapunijos@gmail.com

PUBLISHED BY
DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL AND APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF JOS

ISSN 0794-8689

Printed in Nigeria by
Fab Anieh Nigeria Limited,
Plot 7, Kabong Layout,
Near PW Construction Yard,
Rock Haven, Jos, Nigeria.
Tel: 0703 229 8131, 0803 452 7025,
E-mail: fabaniehpress@yahoo.com

EDITORIAL–"REAWAKENING" *NIGERIAN JOURNAL OF BASIC AND APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY*(NJBAP)

According to Peter Drucker, "we now accept the fact that learning is a lifelong process of keeping abreast of change. And the most pressing task is to teach people how to learn."

Our aspirations and resolve to resuscitate *The Nigerian Journal of Basic and Applied Psychology*(NJBAP) for the Department of General and Applied Psychology in the University of Jos couldn't have come at a better time than now. The knowledge explosion and infotainment culture of the 21st century global society imposes great challenges upon us in the academia. Our teachings and research findings need to be communicated for the benefit of our immediate community and the wider world.

The periodic journal of a profession, like psychology, offers a vast range of opportunities to both staff and students to publish the outcome of their findings in order to contribute to academic prowess. Re-establishing a new journal (like ours), offers fresh windows in our academic pursuits. More so, the challenges and inspirations from our immediate environment can also be communicated. Thus, our interventions in public governance and the private sector management which are critical realms in our existence; can also find expressions in an organized manner and also enjoy the wider readership through our professional journal.

Readers, staff and students will recall that the last edition of this journal was published in 2004 and since then we have not been able to pull ourselves together for continuation. I therefore call on all of us to see this reawakening as a spur for us to live up to our academic expectations by contributing articles to this journal for thepromotion of academic excellence and the enrichment of teaching materials for all of us.

It is my hope that *The Nigerian Journal of Basic and Applied Psychology* (University of Jos) has come to stay with this "Reawakening edition."

"To read someone else's work is good, to have them read yours is amazing!" Rishi Barua

Thank you and remain blessed.

Gloria S. Karuri Ph.D.
Editor-in-Chief.
Head of Department

Nigerian Journal of Basic and Applied Psychology (NJBAP) Volume 7, Number 1, 2018. 165-172

PARENTING STYLES AS CORRELATE OF JUNENILE DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR AMONG IN-SCHOOL ADOLESCENTS IN ILORIN EAST LOCAL GOVERNMENT, KWARA STATE, NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

This study investigated parenting styles as correlate of juvenile delinquent behaviour among junior in- school adolescents in Ilorin east local government of Kwara State. The study adopted descriptive survey of correlation type. A total number of 18 public secondary schools were selected across the local government from which 360 in-school adolescents and 360 parents were randomly selected. Two instruments were used to elicit information from the respondents.The instruments were validated by an expert in measurement and evaluation and both were found to have reliability coefficient of 0.60 and 0.62 respectively. Research questions were raised and answered and a null hypothesis formulated was analyzed respectively. The findings of this study revealed that most of the parents in Ilorin East of Kwara State adopt authoritarian style of parenting followed by authoritative style and permissive style with the Mean of 16.74. 15.08 and 13.93 respectively. It was also revealed thatin-school adolescents in Ilorin East of Kwara State are averagely delinquent with 194 (53.9%). This is followed by 98 (27.2%) students who are highly delinquent in schools. It was revealed that authoritative, authoritarian and permissive parenting styles are good determinants of juvenile delinquent behaviours of in-school adolescents in Ilorin East of Kwara State. However, in terms of relative contribution, authoritarian parenting style has highest contribution. It is therefore recommended that parents should be dynamic in their styles of using authority by taking into consideration the surrounding factors of exhibiting a particular behaviour by their children.

Keywords: *Juvenile delinquent Behaviour, Parenting styles, Ilorin East, Kwara State, Nigeria*

INTRODUCTION

Delinquent behaviour among the youths has become a concerned an issue of discussion in so many countries of the world, Nigeria inclusive. This underscores the need for a special attention to put a stop to the behaviours that are not in conformity with

the societal norms in order to attain the desired development in the society at large. In every society, there are a set of norms which every member is expected to follow. However, not every individual abides by the stated rules and regulations and any individual that exhibits any behaviour in contrary to the societal norms is regarded as being delinquent. Solomon (2014) explained that juvenile delinquency has become a serious issue of concern in Nigeria especially among secondary school students. Bello (2006), explained that delinquent behaviours have assumed an alarming rate in Nigeria. Various writers and researchers have, therefore, attempted to describe juvenile delinquency. For instance, Nisar, Ullah, Ali and Alam (2015) refer to delinquency as the conduct that is not in agreement with the societal norms but not against the law. However, before the establishment of juvenile courts, children under the age of seven were never held responsible for criminal acts. According to them, the law considered them incapable of forming the necessary criminal intent. Juvenile delinquency according to Smith (2004) is an aspect of deviant behaviours that has to do with the youths' behaviour that is not in congruence with the stated rules and regulations of the society. It is regarded as a social problem that is capable of interrupting the development of the society.

Ben – Yunusa (1999) described juvenile delinquency as the problems caused by the youth in the society which are now universally accepted as crimes frequently committed by young people less than the age of 18 years. Sambo (2008) highlighted some the circumstances at home that may cause a child to become delinquent as follows: poor physical condition; communication gap between parents and their children; lack of affection and parental involvement in the child's welfare; highly authoritarian and intolerant. It seems that most of the behavioural problems exhibit by youths in the society can be traced to individual's family and parenting styles adopted by the parents.

In conjunction with the fore going statement, parenting style is a psychological construct which represented standard strategies parents use in rearing their children. The term is a complex activity that includes many specific behaviors that work individually and collectively to influence the child. Two major variables identified by Baumrind (1971) centered on parenting styles and child outcomes. One of them was the responsiveness of parents to their child's needs in a reasonable, nurturing and supportive way. According to Abesha (2012) is a general construct reflecting the parental behaviour and attitude as well as the qualities of interactions and relationships adopted in the rearing of their children and it is usually typologically presented by psychologists. One of the typologies of parenting styles commonly referred to is given by Baumrind (1973) as authoritarian (parents with this style are highly demanding and directive with their children and prefer unquestioning obedience in their exercise of authority over their children), authoritative (parents with this style provide clear and firm direction for their children, but disciplinary clarity is moderated by warmth, genuine reason and flexibility) and permissive (parents with this style are relatively non-controlling and tend to use a minimum of punishment with their children with certain degree of freedom). The authoritarian parenting style is characterized by strictness, high expectations, absolute conformity and compliance to parental rules and directions while allowing little open dialogue between parents and their children (White, 2005). More so, parents who adhere to authoritarian parenting attempt to shape, control and evaluate the behaviour and attitudes of their children in accordance with an absolute set of standards; parents emphasize obedience, respect for authority, verbal exchange between parents and child is discouraged (Atanda, 2013). Aremu(2001) asserted that authoritarian style of children control leads to children rejection, unhealthy punishment and compelling by the parents and these could engender

anxiety, fear and frustration in children thereby influencing their academic achievement negatively.

Researchers such as Smith and Renk (2007) investigated the relationships among coping strategies used by college students, social support, parenting styles used by mothers and fathers, and academic-related stress in college students. Their findings revealed that parenting styles was positively related other investigated variables. In a related manner, Turner, Chandler, and Heffer (2009) investigated relationship among parenting style, academic performance, self-efficacy, and achievement motivation in college students. Only authoritative parenting style was found positively related to students' academic self-efficacy but no relationship was found among other variables.The major problem of this study, therefore, is to examine the contradictions that have emanated from the various findings of previous researches parenting styles and juvenile delinquent behavior among in-school adolescents. Besides, from the available literature at the researcher's disposal, it has been discovered that those past studies left some gaps unfilled. And from the review of related literature conducted by earlier researchers, none of these studies dealt with the parenting styles and juvenile delinquent behavior among in-school adolescents. In Ilorin east local government of Kwara State, Nigeria. As a result of the limitations observed in the past studies with particular reference to the variables covered, the area of their operation and sample size, to make up part of this study therefore, this study investigated parenting styles as correlates of juvenile delinquent behavior among in-school adolescents in Ilorin East local government Kwara State.

Purpose of the Study

The main purpose of the study is to investigate parenting styles as correlates of juvenile delinquent behavior amongin-school adolescents in Ilorin East local government Kwara State. Specifically, the study examines:

1. The profile of parenting styles of in-school adolescents in Ilorin East local government of Kwara state.
2. The level of juvenile delinquent behavior amongin-school adolescents in Ilorin East local government of Kwara State.
3. Relationship between parenting styles and juvenile delinquent behavior among in-school adolescents in Ilorin East local government of Kwara State.

Research Questions

The following questions were raised and answered to sharpen the focus of this study:

1. What is the pattern of parenting styles adopted by parents of in-school adolescents in Ilorin East local government of Kwara State?
2. What is the level of delinquency among in-school adolescents in Ilorin East local government of Kwara State?
3. What is the relationship between parenting styles and juvenile delinquent behaviour in-school adolescents in Ilorin East local government of Kwara State?

Research Hypothesis

Only one null hypothesis was formulated and tested in this study

HO: 1 there is no statistically significant relationship between parenting styles and juvenile delinquent behavior among in-school adolescents in Ilorin East local government of Kwara State.

METHOD

A descriptive survey design of correlational type was adopted for this study. Stratified sampling technique was used to select 18 public schools in Ilorin east local government area of Kwara State. Simple random sampling technique was used to select 360 senior secondary students and 360 parents from Ilorin east local government. To measure delinquent behaviour and parenting styles of student's parents, a researcher's designed Juvenile Delinquency Questionnaire was used and parenting styles scale developed by Robinson, Mandleco, Olsen, and Hart (1995) based on Authoritative, Authoritarian, and Permissive Parenting Practices was adapted. Juvenile delinquency questionnaire consists of 19 items while parenting styles questionnaire consist of 30 items.The instruments were validated by an expert in measurement and evaluation and both were found to have reliability coefficient of 0.60 and 0.62 respectively.The two instruments were scored on four likert scale of Strongly Agree (4), Agree (3), Strongly Disagree (2), Disagree (1), To analyse the data obtained, the researcher used descriptive statistics in form of frequency count and percentage to answer research questions 1, 2 and 3 while inferential statistics of multiple regression was used to test the formulated null hypothesis.

RESULTS

Research Question One: *What is the pattern of parenting styles adopted by parents of in-school adolescents in Ilorin east local government of Kwara State?*

Table 1: Pattern of Parenting Styles Adopted by Parents of in-School Adolescents in Ilorin East Local Government of Kwara State

S/N	Parenting styles	Mean	Rank Order
1	Authoritarian	16.74	1st
2	Authoritative	15.08	2nd
3	Permissive	13.93	3rd

The results of Table 1 above show that the parents of adolescents in Ilorin east local government of Kwara State posses authoritarian, authoritative and permissive styles. This implies that most the parents in Ilorin east local government of Kwara State adopted authoritarian style of parenting followed by authoritative style and permissive style.

Research Question Two: *What is the level of delinquent behaviour among in-school adolescents in Ilorin east local government area of Kwara State?*

Table 2: Level of Delinquent Behaviour among in-school adolescents in Ilorin East Local Government of Kwara State

Delinquency Level	Range of scores	Frequency	Percentages
Highly delinquent	61-80	98	27.2
Averagely delinquent	41-60	194	53.9
Not delinquent	20-40	68	18.9
Total		360	100.0

The above result indicates that in-school adolescents in Ilorin east local government area of Kwara State are averagely delinquent 194 (53.9%). This is followed by 98 (27.2%) students who are highly delinquent in schools. This implies that the level of juvenile delinquency is average among in-school adolescents in Ilorin east local government of Kwara State.

Ho_1: *There is no significant relationship between parenting styles and juvenile delinquent behaviour among in-school adolescents in Ilorin east local government of Kwara State.*

Table 3a: ANOVA and Regression Summary of Parenting Styles and Juvenile Delinquent Behaviour of in-school Adolescents in Ilorin East Local Government

Model	Sum of Square	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	1788.992	2	894.496	8.323	0.000
Residual	38365.670	357	107.469		
Total	40154.663	359			

$R = 0.211$, $R^2 = 0.045$
Adjusted $R^2 = 0.037$, Std. Error of the Estimate = 7.601

a. Dependent variable: Juvenile Delinquent Behaviour
b. Predictors: (Constant), Authoritative, Authoritarian and Permissive Parenting Styles

The ANOVA model in table 3a revealed that the predictor variables (i.e. authoritarian, authoritative and permissive parenting styles), when combined, significantly predict juvenile delinquent behaviour among in-school adolescents in Ilorin east local government of Kwara State ($F_{(2,359)} = 8.323$, $P<0.05$). Also, the independent variables jointly yielded a coefficient of multiple correlation (R) of 0.211 and multiple correlation square (R^2) of 0.045. This shows that 4% (adjusted $R^2 = 0.037$) of the total variance in juvenile delinquent behaviours of in-school adolescents in Ilorin east local government of Kwara State was acoounted for by the combination of authoritative, authoritarian and permissive parenting styles.

Table 3b: Relative Contributions of Independent Variables to Juvenile Delinquent Behaviour of in-School Adolescents in Ilorin East Local Government of Kwara State

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
	B	**Std. Error**	**Beta**		
Model				T	Sig.
(Constant)	53.374	2.137		24.979	0.000
Authoritative	0.864	0.627	0.053	1.378	0.009
Authoritarian	1.956	0.563	0.143	3.477	0.000
Permissive	-0.371	0.513	-0.028	-0.722	0.010

a. Dependent variable: Juvenile Delinquent Behaviour
b. Predictors: (Constant), Authoritative, Authoritarian and Permissive Parenting Styles

Table 3b above shows that authoritative, authoritarian and permissive parenting styles are significantly correlated with juvenile delinquent behaviours. This implies that authoritative, authoritarian and permissive parenting styles are good determinants of juvenile delinquent behaviours of junior secondary school students in Kwara State. Thus; the null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis was upheld that there is a statistically significant relationship between parenting styles and juvenile delinquent behaviours among in-school adolescents in Ilorin east local government of Kwara State. In terms of relative contribution, authoritarian parenting style has highest contribution of 14.3%. This is followed by authoritative (5.3%) and permissive parenting styles (2.8%).

Discussion of the Findings

The finding of this study revealed that most the parents in Ilorin east local government of Kwara State adopt authoritarian style of parenting followed by authoritative style and permissive style. This result is in contrary to the finding of Abesha (2012), who found that most parents adopt authoritative parenting style in raising their children. However, this might be as a result of different locale involved in the study. The finding of this study also indicated that in-school adolescents in Ilorin east local government of Kwara State are averagely delinquent with 194 (53.9%). This is followed by 98 (27.2%) students who are highly delinquent in schools. This implies that the level of juvenile delinquency is average among in-school adolescentsts in Ilorin east local government of Kwara State. In addition to this, the finding of this study revealed that authoritative, authoritarian and permissive parenting styles are good determinants of juvenile delinquent behaviours of in-school adolescents in Ilorin east local government of Kwara State but in terms of relative contribution, authoritarian parenting style has highest contribution. This finding supports the findings of Supple and Bush (2004) and Spera (2005) who found that youths, who are raised in families that are authoritative in their parenting style, have positive outcome and perform better in school compared to those who are raised in families in which other types of parenting styles (i.e., authoritarian, permissive parenting styles) are employed.

CONCLUSION

This study revealed that most the parents in Ilorin east local government of Kwara State adopt authoritarian style of parenting followed by authoritative style and permissive style with the Mean of 16.74. 15.08 and 13.93 respectively. The study also showed that in-school adolescents in Ilorin east local government of Kwara State are averagely delinquent with 194 (53.9%). This is followed by 98 (27.2%) students who are highly delinquent in schools. This implies that the level of juvenile delinquency is average among in-school adolescents' in Ilorin east local government of Kwara State. This study concluded that authoritative, authoritarian and permissive parenting styles are good determinants of juvenile delinquent behaviours of in-school adolescents in Ilorin east local government of Kwara State but in terms of relative contribution, authoritarian parenting style has highest contribution.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings of this study, it is recommended that parents should be dynamic in their styles of using authority by taking into consideration the surrounding factors of exhibiting a particular behaviour by their children. It is equally recommended that both teachers and other school personnel should endeavor to inculcate good moral in the students. It is also recommended that moral education should be given adequate attention among junior secondary school students in order to eradicate delinquent behaviour.

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