

Parenting Styles And Child Behavior In Kisoro District: A Case Study Of Kisoro Municipality

Nyiramuco Alice¹, Zigira Sam²

1, 2 Metropolitan International University

Abstract

Past research studies demonstrated the importance parents have in determining the outcomes of their children's lives. Of these outcomes, child behaviours are extremely important. In investigating the relationship between parenting and behavioural outcomes of children, factors such as parental monitoring and involvement as well as styles of authoritative, authoritarian, permissive and neglectful (un involved) parenting were examined to determine an association with children behaviours. Typically, parenting can be viewed as either positive or negative behaviours. For instance, appropriate levels of monitoring and involvement appear to coincide with more positive parenting, while neglect and harsh styles are more likely related to negative style of parenting. Specifically, this study examined the role parents play in influencing the behaviour of their children, explored the parenting styles and found out the effects of each parenting style on the behaviours of children in Kisoro Municipality, Kabale district. The study revealed that parents influence the attitude of their children, their emotional reaction, their socialization, and lastly their dependence. Authoritative, authoritarian, permissive and Neglectful (uninvolved) parenting styles were being practiced in the area. Such parenting styles were found to be of great effect towards the ability of children to think, make decisions and take responsibility, affect their social competence, affect their emotional control (such as anger and depression) and also affect the esteem of children. The researcher found out that 21 respondents accounting to 36%, 10 accounting to 17%, 20 accounting to 35% and 07 accounting to 12% suggested that parents influence the attitude of their children, influence their emotional reaction, influence their socialization and influence their dependence respectively, hence influencing their behaviours. However in reaction to the findings above, the researcher found it necessary for parents to ensure that they interact with their children in a way that positively affects the behaviours of their children, such as being free with them, allow them make choices with a few limitations and support them where need arises, and it would be better if parents practiced the authoritative parenting style since it provides warmth, guidance and encourages independence and development of children's own identities.

Keywords: Parenting Styles And Child Behavior

Background of the study

Current literature on parenting has been influenced by the works of the American developmental psychologist Baumrind's typologies of parenting (Christopher & Felex, 2022). Her seminal work led to the classification of three prominent parenting typologies, which included authoritarian,

authoritative, and missional, all of which continue to explain parent-child relationships. Furthermore, these typologies have remained significant in conceptualizing parenting discourses around the world (Ivan & Florence, 2023). Parenting styles have been widely studied since the 1970s. Parenting style is

Received: 06.03.2024

Accepted: 09.03.2024

Published on: 30.03.2024

similar to the emotional climate of parent-child interaction, this climate is derived from how parents interact, communicate, discipline, support, monitor and treat their children. Within these key components, there are differences between parents. These specific variations of parenting behavior are parenting practices, while the underlying tone or theme of all such interaction is parenting style (Tumusabe Ezera et al., 2022). Shaefer (1965) was one of the earliest contributors to the organization and classification of parenting behavior. The ideas of tight and lax behavioural control, approval and disapproval of behavior, and psychological control and autonomy were addressed by Shaefer (1965). Building on (Ivan & Kazaara, 2023) supported the organization of parenting behaviors by conceptualizing them as authoritative, authoritative, and permissive parenting styles. Baumrind (1967) states that there are four main parenting styles. These are authoritative parenting, authoritative parenting, permissive parenting and uninvolved parenting. Baumrind (1996) described authoritative parents as parents who promote "verbal give and take", while authoritarian parents were described as parents who want to shape, control and evaluate the child's behavior and attitudes. (Subcounty et al., 2022) reported that children who are raised in authoritative homes behave more independently and purposefully compared to children from authoritarian and permissive homes. The literature suggests that many children benefit from a democratically managed household (Oromo et al., 2023), however, other children may need more structure to follow behavioural guidelines (Greening, Stoppelbein,

&Luebbe, 2010). Since Baumrind's first research on parenting styles, several studies have examined the relationship between parenting styles and psychiatric outcomes in children. Milevsky, Schlechter, Netter, and Keehn (2007) examined parenting styles in relation to psychological differences in children. Milevsky et al (2007) found that children of authoritative parents had increased self-esteem, healthy life satisfaction and low rates of depression compared to children of parents with other parenting styles. Similar findings are consistently found in the literature on parenting styles. Maccoby (1980) discussed the child-rearing practices of parents of varying socioeconomic status, as well as trends among these parents. Parents who were in a lower socioeconomic group, even when controlling for race, tended to support a more assertive authoritarian parenting style. In contrast, parents with higher socioeconomic status place greater emphasis on joint decision-making and typically support a more authoritative parenting style. Thus, socioeconomic status has been shown to be related to the type of parenting style an individual supports (Tumusabe Ezera et al., 2022). According to Cherry (2012), an authoritarian parenting style expects children to follow or adhere to strict rules set by parents. Failure to follow the rules will result in a penalty. Usually, because the parents ordered it, it has to be done without explanations or questions. However, interaction with Western civilization on the African continent has greatly influenced the adoption of nuclear families, which promotes individualistic parenting ideologies (Allan et al., 2023). It is reasonable to argue that

Received: 06.03.2024

Accepted: 09.03.2024

Published on: 30.03.2024

formal state laws and policies that could support child rearing in Africa and specifically in Uganda are still weak compared to the Western world where states have gained prominence in the field of parenting. Although informal laws exist in Ugandan communities on the one hand, they lack strict measures to activate them (Suzan & Kazaara, 2023). Yes, parenting styles

are different in different countries. But cultural gaps aside, parenting is bound to be imperfect. One similarity is often. All parents want the best for their family. Children need unconditional love from their parents, and they need parents who use thoughtful and considerate ways to raise their children.

Problem statement

Like any other part of the world, Kisoro Municipality and Kisoro District as a whole has a very significant correlation between parenting styles and children's behaviour. Parenting can typically be viewed as positive or negative (Ronald et al., 2023). For example, appropriate levels of monitoring and involvement appear to correlate with more positive parenting, while neglect and harsh styles are more likely to be associated with negative parenting styles. Parents subject their children to unexplained rules, while others allow deviations from the rules under certain circumstances. Others do not discipline their children and tend to be overly lenient unless there is a serious problem to attend to, where some parents fail to meet even the basic needs of their children and often expect the children to raise themselves (Faridah et al., 2023). Therefore, the consistent differences in children's behavior in Kisoro village such as deviant behavior, low self-control, low self-esteem, incompetence among children, to mention all, prompted the researcher to investigate the role of parenting styles towards children. behavior in the area.

Objectives of the study

1. To examine the role of parents in influencing the behaviour of their children in Kisoro Municipality, Kisoro District
2. To explore the parenting styles in Kisoro Municipality, Kisoro District
3. To find out the effects of each parenting style on the behaviour of children in Kisoro Municipality, Kisoro District.

Methodology

The study examined the role of parents in influencing their children's behavior, the different parenting styles practiced and their consequences on their children's behavioral outcomes. The purpose of this study was to provide an in-depth look at parenting discourses and child behavioral outcomes in Kisoro Village, Kisoro District. This study was intentional. It was a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods, where the quantitative method involved the use of questionnaires and the qualitative method involved the use of interviews and focus group discussions with selected subjects selected for this research. The study was conducted strictly within Kisoro Municipality, Kisoro District. The researcher used a population of 68 individuals. Respondents provided insight into the parenting styles practiced in the area and their impact on children's behavior and included parents, children and

Received: 06.03.2024

Accepted: 09.03.2024

Published on: 30.03.2024

Local Council One (LC 1) leaders, as parents' parenting practices focus on their children who are future leaders, and stakeholders of their companies. The questionnaires were well designed and given to the selected respondents who filled them and returned them to the researcher. The use of questionnaires was cheaper than other data collection tools and avoided non-response problems associated with interviews, which helped the researcher to obtain the required information. The researcher analyzed the collected data using both qualitative and quantitative data analysis. Using qualitative data analysis, the collected data were expressed in the form of words. The raw data collected as part of the research study was used to explain, understand and interpret phenomena, people and situations related to parenting and child behaviour. The collected data was then tabulated for ease of presentation and reporting. Data were analyzed by tables, frequencies and percentages using SPSS & STATA (Nelson et al., 2022).

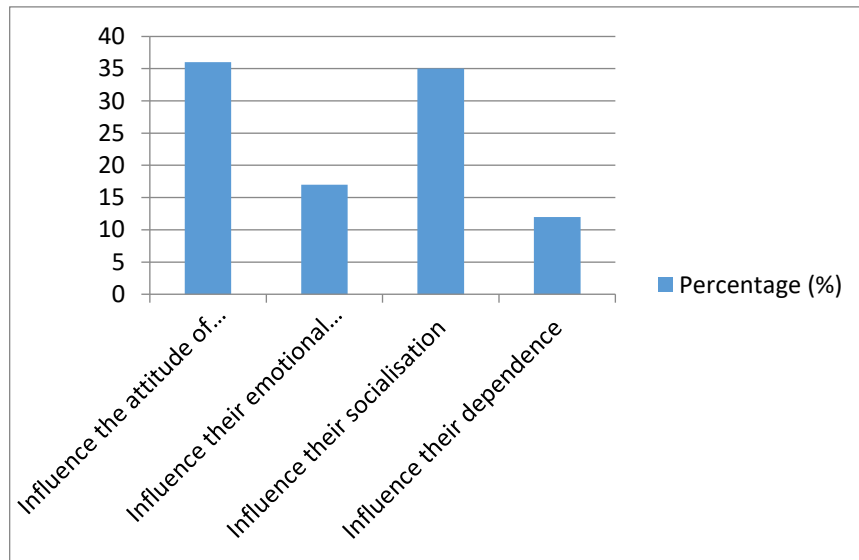
Results

Table 1: Role of parents in influencing the behaviours of their children in Kisoro Municipality, Kisoro District

Role parents play	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Influence the attitude of their children	21	36
Influence their emotional reaction	10	17
Influence their socialisation	20	35
Influence their dependence	07	12
Total	58	100

Source: Field Data July 2023

Graph 1: Role of parents in influencing the behaviours of their children in Kisoro Municipality, Kisoro District



Source: Field data July 2023

In consideration with the researcher's findings as indicated in the table 1 and graph 1 above, the researcher found out that 21 respondents accounting to 36%, 10 accounting to 17%, 20 accounting to 35% and 07 accounting to 12% suggested that parents influence the attitude of their children, influence their emotional reaction, influence their socialization and influence their dependence respectively, hence influencing their behaviours. The reason behind this analysis is that children tend to cope and adjust to the demands of their parents, which affects their psyche and later manifested by their actions.

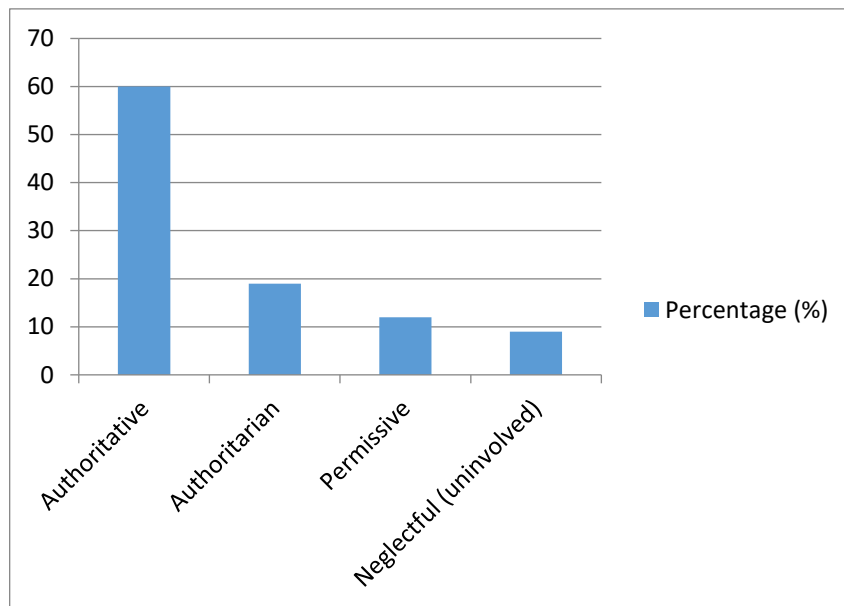
The different parenting styles commonly practiced in the area

Table 2: Different parenting styles practiced in Kisoro Municipality, Kisoro District

Parenting style	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Authoritative	35	60
Authoritarian	11	19
Permissive	07	12
Neglectful (uninvolved)	05	09
Total	58	100

Source: Field data July 2023

Graph 2: Different parenting styles practiced in Kisoro Municipality



The researcher's investigation about the different parenting styles that are commonly practiced in the area showed that Authoritative style is the most practiced one as per the 35 respondents of the sampled 58 respondents, who constituted 60%, followed by Authoritarian style ascertained by 11 respondents who constituted 19% of the total respondents, then Permissive style as 07 respondents accounting to 12% said and the least practiced style was found to be Neglectful (uninvolved) as stressed by 05 respondents who constituted only 9%. This implied that most of the parents in the area positively influence the behaviours of their children as authoritarian style encourages good behaviours than any other styles. However, the least percentage for neglectful (uninvolved) parenting style indicated that parents in Kisoro Municipality have bigger concern about their children's life and behaviours, hence not neglecting them as this affect their behaviours negatively.

Effects of parenting styles on the behaviours of children

In his interactions with the respondents, the research was able to come out with the following results regarding the effects of parenting styles on the behaviours of children.

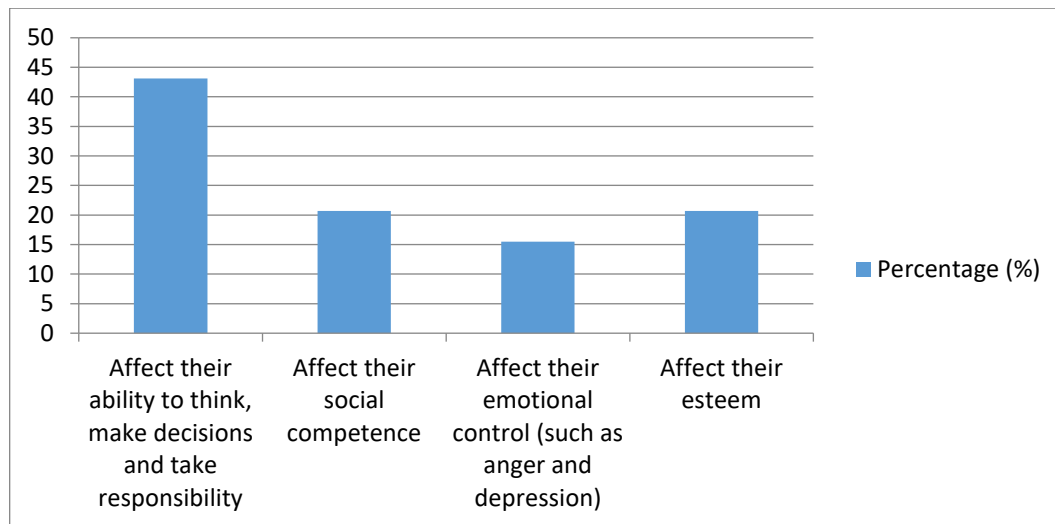
Table 3: Effects of parenting styles on the behaviours of children

Effects of parenting styles on children behaviour	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Affect their ability to think, make decisions and take responsibility	25	43.1
Affect their social competence	12	20.7

Affect their emotional control (such as anger and depression)	09	15.5
Affect their esteem	12	20.7
Total	58	100

Source data: Field data July 2023

Graph 3: Effects of parenting styles on the behaviours of children



In his investigation about the effects of parenting styles on the behaviours of the children, the researcher found out that 25 of the total respondents who constituted 43.1% stressed that parenting practices affect the ability of children to think, make and take responsibility, 12 who constituted 20.7% accented that parenting styles affect children's social competence, 09, that is, 15.5% of the respondents put it that parenting practices affect the emotional control ability (such as anger and depression), whereas the remaining 12 constituting 20.7% of the respondents agreed that parenting practices have effect on children's esteem. The results therefore indicated that truly parenting styles affect children behaviour as either the intellectual or emotional and social aspects of a child are influenced. The highest percentage of the findings spelt that mostly the psyche of children is influenced than their social aspect. Children's behaviours for example, are easily influenced by their peers though in mind they may perceive the behaviour not good. This explains why children may be well when with parents contrary to when they are together with their peers.

Conclusion

The researcher was able to meet the objectives of his study. This is because the selected respondents had to give the necessary information the researcher required for the success of his investigation. He was for example, able to ascertain that parents play a big role in influencing the behaviour of their children and all the four parenting styles reflected in his literature were being practiced by parents and each parenting style had effects on the behaviours of children.

Received: 06.03.2024

Accepted: 09.03.2024

Published on: 30.03.2024

The researcher found out that 21 respondents accounting to 36%, 10 accounting to 17%, 20 accounting to 35% and 07 accounting to 12% suggested that parents influence the attitude of their children, influence their emotional reaction, influence their socialization and influence their dependence respectively, hence influencing their behaviours. The researcher's investigation about the different parenting practices that are commonly practiced in the area showed that Authoritative style is the most practiced one as per the 35 respondents of the sampled 58 respondents, who constituted 60%, followed by Authoritarian style ascertained by 11 respondents who constituted 19% of the total respondents, then Permissive style as 07 respondents accounting to 12% said and the least practiced style was found to be Neglectful (uninvolved) as stressed by 05 respondents who constituted only 9%. This implied that most of the parents in the area positively influence the behaviours of their children. In her investigation about the effects of parenting styles on the behaviours of the children, the researcher found out that 25 of the total respondents who constituted 43.1% stressed that parenting practices affect the ability of children to think, make and take responsibility, 12 who constituted 20.7% accented that parenting styles affect children's social competence, 09, that is, 15.5% of the respondents put it that parenting practices affect the emotional control ability (such as anger and depression), whereas the remaining 12 constituting 20.7% of the respondents agreed that parenting practices have effect on children's esteem. The results therefore indicated that truly parenting styles affect children behaviour as either the intellectual or emotional and social aspects of a child are influenced. However, majority of parents in the area administered an authoritative parenting style, which positively affects the behaviours of the children.

Recommendations of the study

Parents should ensure that they interact with their children in a way that affects their children's behaviours positively. They can effectively achieve this if they are free with their children, allow them to make choices with a few limitations in some instances and support their children where need arises.

Parents ought to take on the authoritative parenting style if they are to influence the behaviours of their children for the better. This parenting style makes it possible for parents to understand their children's feelings and teach them how to regulate themselves and guide them to learn from any mistakes they make. They are also in position to understand their children's activities in appropriate ways and help their children.

References

- Allan, K., Charles, N., Moses, N., Kazaara, A. G., & Nelson, K. (2023). *The Effect of Operation Wealth Creation on Youth Farmers Development : A Case Study of Labongo Layamo Sub County , Kitgum District*. 7(2), 50–63.
- Christopher, F., & Felex, N. (2022). *Eco-Tourism and Economic Development of People Surrounding Bwindi Impenetrable National Park in Kanungu District*. 6(6), 93–96.
- Faridah, K., Kazaara, A. G., & Kazaara, A. I. (2023). *The Effect Of Supplier Selection On Product Quality Management In Organizations . A Case Study Of Uganda Wild Life*. 7(3), 307–317.
- Ivan, N., & Florence, L. (2023). THE TRANSPORT NETWORK SYSTEM AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE

Received: 06.03.2024

Accepted: 09.03.2024

Published on: 30.03.2024

TOURISM SECTOR. A CASE OF ISINGIRO DISTRICT. In *METROPOLITAN JOURNAL OF BUSINESS & ECONOMICS (MJBE)* (Vol. 2).

Ivan, N., & Kazaara, A. G. (2023). *The Transport Network System And The Development Of The Tourism Sector A Case Study Of Isingiro District*. 7(3), 327–334.

Nelson, K., Christopher, F., & Milton, N. (2022). *Teach Yourself Spss and Stata*. 6(7), 84–122.

Oromo, O. D., Julius, A., & Nelson, K. (2023). *Effect of Covid-19 Lockdown on Household Income in Uganda A Case Study of Kitoro Parish , Entebbe Municipality*. 7(4), 107–117.

Ronald, K., Kazaara, A. G., Ismail, L., & Micheal, T. (2023). *The Impact Of Privately Owned Enterprises On The Economic Development Of Communities In Uganda . A Case Study Of Masaka City*. 7(3), 191–197.

Subcounty, K., Distric, K., Christopher, F., & Vallence, N. (2022). *The Role Played By Transport in the Development of Tourism in*. 6(5), 30–37.

Suzan, W., & Kazaara, A. G. (2023). *The Impact of Western Education on Social Economic Development of Communities in Uganda - A Case Study of Wakiso Town Council Wakiso District*. 7(4), 185–191.

Tumusabe Ezera, Ntirandekura Moses, & Kazaara Gracious Ariyo. (2022). Parenting Styles and Children Behaviour among Adolescents in Kisoro Municipality, Kisoro District, Uganda. *International Journal of Academic Multidisciplinary Research (IJAMR)*, 6(10), 254–275.