

**PARENTING STYLES AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY: A CASE OF
SELECTED FAMILIES IN RWOHO TOWN COUNCIL,
NTUNGAMO DISTRICT-UGANDA**

BY

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**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES AND
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DECLARATION

I, **MUKASA BALIKUDEMBE**, declare to the best of my knowledge and understanding that this research dissertation entitled Parenting Styles and Juvenile Delinquency; a Case of Selected Families in Rwoho Town Council Ntungamo District is my original work and that no one has ever presented it for any academic award in any institution of higher learning.

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APPROVAL

This dissertation entitled: *“Parenting Styles and Juvenile Delinquency; A Case of Selected Families in Rwoho Town Council Ntungamo District”* has been approved under my supervision and it is ready for submission for the award of a degree of Master of Science in Clinical Psychological Counseling of the University of Kisubi.

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MR. NUWAGABA JUSTUS (Msc)

DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to my parents Silver Kajugute and Agnes Twesiime on your Golden marriage anniversary.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I am grateful to the Almighty God who has enabled me pursue this course this far. I thank the Archbishop Emeritus Paul K. Bakyenga for supporting me pursue the course of my dreams. I acknowledge my supervisors Dr. Kiyingi Frank Pio (PhD) and Mr. Nuwagaba Justus who devoted their effort to guide me as I carried out this study. The support they offered me has made me reach this far. I offer my sincere gratitude to all the staff of the University of Kisubi for their input and support during the time I was undertaking the program and compiling this report. May the Almighty God bless you all. I thank my fellow classmates who motivated me as I pursued this course. A special gratitude to the input of Br. Barigye Vicent, Dr. Fr. Ankwatsize Evarist, (RIP) Mrs. Eldgarda Akampurira, Fr. Arinaitwe John Bosco and Mr. John Bosco Gakibayo towards the success of my studies. I remain highly indebted to my family, your selfless support has enabled me to reach this far. To all who supported me in this struggle I am grateful and may Almighty God bless you more.

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ABBREVIATIONS

CDO: Community Development Officer

DV: Dependent variable

IV: Independent variable

IV: Intervening variable

SPSS: Statistical Package for the Social Sciences

VHT: Village Health Team

ABSTRACT

Background: Juvenile delinquency remains in various settings of Uganda and elsewhere including Rwoho Town Council, Ntungamo District. However, the relationship between parenting styles and juvenile delinquency has been the focus of this study. The study was guided by parenting theories of Baumrid Diana (1967), Maccoby and Martin (1983).

Methods: A cross sectional study involving both quantitative and qualitative methods was conducted in Rwoho Town Council, Ntungamo District 290 juveniles were randomly selected, 12 parents, 1 Mayor, 3 religious leaders, 10 head teachers and teachers and one (1) Community Development Officer were purposively selected. Data was collected by use of questionnaires and interview guides. Quantitative data was analyzed by use of Statistical Package for Social Scientists version 20 and the total scores for each of the study variables computed while qualitative data was analyzed by use of themes. Pearson product-moment correlation analysis was conducted to achieve all the objectives.

Findings: Of the 290 juveniles enrolled, 15.7% reported juvenile delinquency. Majority of the juveniles reported that their parents used authoritative parenting styles (65.1%). Few of the juveniles reported authoritarian parenting styles (49.4%), permissive parenting style (36.5%) and, disengaged parenting style (22.7%) in Rwoho Town Council. Only authoritative parenting style has a negative significant influence on juvenile delinquency the rest of the parenting styles had a positive significant influence on juvenile delinquency

Conclusions and recommendations: There is a dire need for parents to enhance authoritative parenting style and limit all other parenting styles and education implementers such as head teachers are encouraged to prepare specified rules and regulations that focus on proper parenting.

CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

The study presents the parenting styles and juvenile delinquency where the researcher elaborates on the background of the study from the historical, theoretical, conceptual and contextual perspectives. The researcher exposes the problem, the purpose of the study with the objectives, research questions and then the scope, concluding the chapter with the significance of the study.

The government of Uganda under the Ministry of Gender, Labor and Social Development (2018) identifies the role of parenting to be the foundation and cornerstone of ensuring that all children in the nation understand their maximum capacity and potential. Good parenting styles are not limited to enhancing the children and young people's rights but include holistic growth and national development.

1.1 Background

It was important to carry out this study at this point in time because the annual crime report (2017) released by Uganda police revealed that there was an increase in juveniles being involved in crimes and more so, Ntungamo district ranked to have had the highest rates and cases in entire Rwizi region with 251 cases reported. Juveniles are also reported to have been involved in cases of defilement, theft, assaults, breakings, robberies.

The 2018, annual crime report released by the Uganda police highlighted Ntungamo district as the 4th ranked in the whole country with the highest crime rate after Arua, Mbarara and Lira, sited gender and family related violence among the rampant cases. The match of the rise in both gender and family based violence in Ntungamo district together with the high number of juvenile being involved in crime, moved the researcher into the urge to find out if the adult offenders were most likely the young and un helped juvenile delinquents or if the family parenting styles have had the influence on the behaviour of these juveniles hence the urgency of the study.

1.1.1 Historical Perspective

The importance of parenting of juveniles in relation to delinquency on social and psychological development dates as far back as Cain killing Abel (Joubert, 2018). Also, in the criminological book causes of delinquency by Travis Hirschi (2017), he identifies social control theory as one of the major influences of juvenile delinquent behaviors noting also that juveniles who exhibited a

strong attachment to their parents, among different components, were more averse to penetrate wrong doing than children who needed connection to their parents (Oleson, 2019). Hirschi (1969) argues that the parental role is an indispensable foundation of social control for children. In any case Social Control theory attests that people make a choice not to be deviant as this would harm their relationship with others. (Rebellon, Anskat, & Triplett, 2018). Social bonds imparted to guardians, companions and employers, for instance keeping people invested with the guidelines of society this limits them from participating in criminal conduct and delinquent behaviors.

The United States of America (USA) experienced an emotional expansion in arrests of youngsters for homicide and other fierce wrongdoings between the 1980s and 1990s once in a while alluded to as the violence epidemic (Bergin, 2016). This resulted into panic in the moral lane which prompted severe and disciplinary policy alternations basically in justice of juveniles and albeit official statistical document an ensuing fall of 20% in legal dispute loads somewhere in between 1997 and 2009, victimization reviews have demonstrated a level of continuity in undeniable degrees of delinquency between 2000 and 2006 (K. Browne, S. Chou, & V. Jackson-Hollis, 2017; K. D. Browne, S. Chou, & V. JACKSON-HOLLIS, 2017). These findings imply a diversity in the levels of juvenile delinquency at various times in various communities.

A marked reduction of 4% in Juvenile crime numbers has been recorded from the country of Australia compared to the general number recoded of juvenile offenders in the years 2013/2014, however the numbers on record for crimes that were violent in nature committed by youngsters in the urbanized and densely inhabited region of Victoria has expanded by 75% between the year 2000 and 2010 (Young, Greer, & Church, 2017). The finding shows that juvenile delinquency differs by residence that means that even parenting in urban residence may be different from parenting in rural residence given the differences in the socio-economic status. More still, crimes that have been reported are larceny as a common offense, illegal purchases, drug and alcohol crimes. Despite the difference in continents, the juveniles in the study area have similar conduct.

Hirschi (2017) observed that when a juvenile lacked attachment and connection to his/her parents this retarded the development and growth in respect for authority. Lack of this fundamental base for social life, juveniles become unfit to form into healthy, citizens that abide by the laws. Successful interest in public arena starts with the positive connection to the parents. For Hirschi, an absence of parent-child connection brings about more significant levels of adolescent delinquent conduct (Fuertes, Grindell, Kestenbaum, and Gorman, 2017). Supporting Hirschi's

theory, research has tracked down that delinquent young people display lower levels of connection to guardians. Whereas those juveniles who are more attached learn and exhibit more desirable behaviors

Africa isn't just encountering an expansion in adolescent misconduct yet just as it is broad; there is steady dread in Africa that juvenile delinquents might graduate to become solidified lawbreakers of the future taking note that 45% of the populace in Africa is beneath the age of 15 or that the extent of youthful people aged 25 years and underneath was assessed to be 63% in 1975 makes wrongdoing in Africa generally an issue affecting youngsters (Clifford, 1974). On the off chance that preventive measures and cures are not found in a generally short space of time, the crime percentage may be expected to rise alarmingly if by some stroke of good luck in light of the fact that the more prominent number of youngsters accessible to be influenced by the impacts which produce illegal conduct (Kibuka, 1979). It is worth noting that juvenile delinquency in Africa has been a subject of few studies even when it is evident that it is still a problem to tackle.

Parenting styles have been a well-known subject of request for social researchers for the past 50 years and research has reliably tracked down that the family is among the main specialist of socialization for youngsters and adolescents (Genner & Süß, 2017). Parents largely offer a pivotal role in the progression of socialization and upbringing of their children hence parenting styles are a road through which the child becomes accustomed to public activity and communication skills. For through parent's attitudes towards the child also, passionate climate is made in which the parents' assumptions and practices to the child are communicated, and the child in turn deciphers these practices and expectations. This interpretation establishes the emotional climate through which all familial cooperation happens and parenting styles therefore turn into the go between for this passionate family climate (Yan-Li, Roslan, Abdullah, & Abdullah, 2018). Apart from the influence of the diversity of parenting styles, it is indicated that parents offer a background in the nurturing of juveniles, way back from birth, thus continuum of care affects the likelihood of juvenile delinquency in all contexts

1.1.2 Theoretical perspective posits

This study was modelled on the parenting styles theory which was advanced by Diana Baumrind in the year 1967. The theory posits that there is a close connection between the type of parenting style and the behaviour of the children. Diverse styles of parenting stand a high chance to have an

effect on the growth of a child and child outcomes. (Baumrind, 1967). Three parenting styles were considered by the researcher for his study and they include Authoritative, authoritarian and permissive which resulted from her original work that was based on seven different parenting style, that is authoritative, democratic, authoritarian, directive, nondirective, unengaged and good enough. (Foo 2019). This theory of parenting styles was chosen because it captures the purpose of the study examining the impact of parenting styles and juvenile delinquency.

The second theory that models this study is the uninvolved /neglectful parenting style, the theory was advanced by Maccoby and Martin in the year 1980. It states that children raised by mothers and fathers who are low in both support and demandingness tend to rank lowest across all life domains: they exhibit self-control, show low self-esteem, and are less competent than their peers. (Baumrind 1991). This theory complements the three parenting styles to make the set complete; this too caters for another category of parents from whom the juveniles might be brought up.

Therefore, unlike most researchers who use one theory the researcher combined the two theories to make a complete set of the parenting styles that include authoritative, authoritarian, permissive, and uninvolved. More still the four parenting styles are evident within the study area hence neglecting any would leave the researcher's purpose of the study incomplete

1.1.3 Conceptual perspective

The major concepts of the study include: parenting styles (IV), Authoritative parenting style, Authoritarian parenting style, Permissive parenting style, Disengaged parenting style, juvenile delinquency (DV), Deviant behavior, Vandalism/Theft, Drug abuse/alcohol, Violation of rules, Property crime.

Below are the different parenting concepts that the researcher has been able to highlight in this study;

Parenting; Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (2018) defines it as a method involved with nurturing, socializing and accommodating the child's holistic growth and development.

Also, the New International Webster's word reference characterizes parenting as the demonstration or cycle of working as guardians and of bringing up children, the expertise or action of taking care of children as a parent.

A parenting style is a psychological development addressing standard techniques that guardians use to really focus on child raising and is a representation of how guardians respond and set

expectations for their children (Holden, 2020). Dear and Steinberg (1993) prior on defined parenting styles as a star grouping of mentalities towards children which imparted to the kids and that taken together establish a passionate environment where parent's practices are communicated. Darling and Steinberg (1993) further hold that these practices incorporate both the particular and objective coordinated practices through which parents play their parental roles (to be alluded to as parenting rehearsals and practices) and non-goal-directed parental practices, like signals, changes in mode of speech, or the unconstrained expression of feelings. To crown it all parenting style stands for the disposition that a parent expresses to his or her children.

The literature on parenting style presents as well as elaborates four diverse parenting styles; (Kuppens & Ceulemans, 2019) said that parenting styles reflect how parents select to screen their posterity's conduct. Different styles of parenting are composed of authoritative, authoritarian, permissive and disengaged.

Authoritative Parenting style compasses parents who are responsive, supporting, and appended to their children. Responsiveness and demandingness are two parts that depict conclusive as well as authoritative nurturing. A higher score by parents on both demandingness and responsiveness are seen as authoritative parenting style. (Berger, 2001).

Authoritarian parenting style represents parents who exhibit low support, control their children, and demand them to adhere to explicit guidelines (Tapia, Alarid, & Clare, 2018). The two major components that depict authoritarian parenting style are low responsiveness and high demandingness.

Permissive parenting style also referred to as indulgent style or nondirective parenting style is a more responsive, nontraditional and lenient method of parenting that does not require mature conduct, extensive self-guideline, and confrontation (Mwakapusya, 2019). Indulgent parents can be additionally partitioned into two kinds; majority rule parents or democratic parents who however lenient are more conscientious, connected with and focused on the child and nondirective parents.

Finally, disengaged parenting style involves low responsiveness and demandingness by parents. In outrageous cases, this parenting style may envelop both rejecting-neglecting and neglectful parents albeit most parents of this kind fall not in violation of our spending plan range (Campbell, 2018).

Delinquency; Baba, Sa'odah and Rosmidah (2007) define delinquency from a lawful point of view to indicate any conduct that abuses the criminal law, carried out by a youngster beneath the age of eighteen. Henceforth, a juvenile delinquent as indicated by the law refers to a serious youngster

who has committed a criminal offense and provided a court order. Offenses or wrongdoings carried out by juveniles range from minor to major listed violations like frivolous burglary, traffic offense, substance addiction and additionally dealing, theft, and violations that made horrifying hurt different people (Baba et. al. 2007).

This definition of Juvenile Delinquency is similar to Bartollas' (2003) definition, Misconduct is normally characterized as a demonstration submitted by a minor that disregards the punitive code of the public authority with power over the space wherein the demonstration happens.

The legal definition has its own shortcomings. There are youngsters who 'escape' the law and/or are merely given warnings despite the severity of their offence.

Psychologists, observe juvenile delinquency as 'Conduct Disorder' this is rooted in American Diagnostic and Statistical Manual Fourth Edition (DSM-IV-TR). Conduct Disorder is depicted as repeated violation of the personal or property rights of others and the basic expectations of society. The analysis is made just when the trouble making behavior has been drawn out for over a half year.

Juvenile delinquency; a 'juvenile' in this settling alludes to a lawfully capable person to perpetrate a criminal offence inferable from being over the base time of criminal obligation, yet who is under the period of criminal majority, when an individual is legitimately viewed as a grown-up. (Richards, 2011). The base period of criminal obligation changes universally between 18 years in Ugandan setting, yet the time of criminal larger part is typically 18 years. Juvenile delinquency in this study refers to deviant behavior, vandalism/theft, drug abuse/alcohol, violation of rules and property crime (Nabunya, 2019). Basing on this background the researcher carried out a study to assess the existing juvenile delinquencies and the influence of parenting styles among the families in Rwoho Town Council, Ntungamo District, Uganda.

Deviant behavior; It is an action that abuses the Normative construction of society and is socially denounced (Humphrey and Frank, 2000).

Vandalism; the definitions vary by justification, as a general rule, vandalism is unyielding or malevolent harm to property, such as equipment or structures. Vandalism is frequently connected with different indicators of social disorder for example upsetting harmony and intruding.

Drug abuse; is as well-known as substance abuse, and can be characterized as a designed utilization of a drug in which the client consumes the substance in amounts or with techniques which are dangerous to them or others. More still substance dependence may be diagnosed in cases where an individual persists in the use of liquor or different drugs despite the issues and problems related to their use. (Barerah, 2018).

Property crime; the juvenile Justice and Delinquency prevention office (2000). characterizes it as the illicit taking or harming of property, including money and individual assets. Models incorporate burglary, theft and defacement. In many occasions, the guilty party acts furtively, and the casualty is regularly not present when the wrongdoing happens.

1.1.4 Contextual perspective

Authoritative parenting styles and juvenile delinquency in selected families in Rwoho Town Council, Ntungamo District.

Collins, Maccoby, Steinberg, Hetherington, and Bornstein (2000). Noted that the authoritative parenting style seems to create children who are less affected by adverse pressure from friends. Parents who are more tolerant and liberal will in general bring up children who are impacted more by their negative associates and delinquent companion gatherings, perhaps as demonstrated in the conversation of differential affiliation. Low degrees of parental supervision, regularly connected with neglectful or disengaged parents, exhibit more paces of delinquent conduct (Jacobson and Crocket, 2000).

This nurturing style is most desired as best for upbringing of children. Social competence was noted by Baumrind & Black, (1967) in a study among children of authoritative parents and findings revealed that they had more noteworthy social capability than youngsters with neglectful, permissive or authoritative parents. Much as these results do not depict juvenile delinquency the researcher still takes a survey since the results were carried out in a different environment and setting to make a study into the relationship of the research variables.

Authoritarian parenting style and juvenile delinquency in selected families in Rwoho Town Council, Ntungamo District

Hoeve et al. (2009) proposed that parents who are authoritarian exhibit low responsiveness and warmth but with high control towards their children. Baumrind (1966,1971) noticed that the parents incline to be moderate and strict, the children are given barely a choice and have to follow parents' commands.

Authoritarian parents don't energize verbal compromise (Leman, 2005) and children rely on their parents' stand for what is correct. (Baumrind, 1966). Another discovery made by researchers is that authoritarian parenting style ends up in negative results in both children and adolescents and is associated with un sound results that entail low self-esteem, diminished moods of happiness and increased nervousness (Baumrind, 1966; Furnham and Cheng, 2000; Kaufmann, Gesten, and Lucia, 2000; Wolfradt, Hempel, and Miles, 2003). Similar to the above findings in the area of study

authoritarian parenting style is evident with strict parents and equally children with low self-esteem, decreased happiness and other deviant behaviors can be observed hence a study to establish if there is a relation between the two variables.

Permissive parenting style and juvenile delinquency in selected families in Rwoho Town Council, Ntungamo District

Marsiglia et al. (2007). Holds that permissive parents offer their children opportunity to act without checking and drawing certain lines. Permissive parents trust that once their children offered freedom, the relationship between them and their children becomes nearer. Subsequently, offspring of permissive parents frequently design and control their own activities at a youthful age without parental attention. Baumrind (1991) expressed that since offspring of permissive parents consistently carry out their activities freely, these youngsters are more mature and more responsive. However, a study carried out in comparison to permissive parenting style and anti-social behavior Underwood, Benon, and Rosen (2009) and Knutson et al. (2004) revealed a positive correlation between introverted conduct like rebelliousness and disruption among children in connection with permissive parenting style.

Equally in the study area we have parents whom the researcher can term as *laissez faire* who are comfortable and unpredictable in giving criticism to their children in the same measure we witness children who are exhibiting troublesome behaviors that are rejected by society. Hence the need for this study to establish the relationship between permissive parenting style and juvenile delinquency.

Neglectful/disengaged parenting style and juvenile delinquency in selected families in Rwoho Town Council, Ntungamo District

Hoeve et al. (2009) notes that low support and low control of parents on the upbringing of their children were indicators of neglectful parenting style. Low control, warmth and low responsiveness is communicated from neglectful parents to their children, more still they offer minimal attention and minimal consideration is given to their children (Kim & Rohner, 2002). Alegre (2011), stressed that guardians might be separated, undemanding, low on affectability, and don't draw certain lines. Neglectful parents don't focus on kids' feelings and suppositions. Parents might be sincerely unsupportive of their youngsters, yet at the same time accommodate their essential necessities like food and haven. In an extensive audit of neglectful parenting from beyond twenty years, Knutson and Schartz (1997) detailed that violence and antisocial behavior are two normal issues that happen in ignored children. Others have tracked down that neglectful parenting is the most un-attractive among the parenting styles (Maccony & Martin, 1983). Aggressive

behaviors and antisocial behavior are evident in children of Rwoho town council as well as parents who exhibit low control, and low responsiveness to their children hence this study is to establish if there is any relationship between the two variables.

1.2 Problem statement

Parenting styles have a vast influence on children's behavior and research has consistently found that the family is among the most important avenue in which a child becomes acclimated to social life and interactions (Vandeleur 2007). Parenting styles impact the way a youth perceives the parent, and thus the way the juvenile reacts to the authority the parent displays. Good parenting and strong families are protective factors in regard to delinquent behavior. Basing on the annual Uganda police report (2018) that revealed Ntungamo district among the top most districts with family instabilities and poor parenting practices with 13,916 cases reported this could have a relationship on the juvenile delinquent numbers within the district.

The presence of high numbers of juvenile delinquency as reflected in the Uganda police annual crime report (2017) to a tune of 1,576 with Ntungamo district taking lead in the entire Rwizi region, together with another report released by the Uganda police in the annual crime report (2018) showing an increase in juveniles being involved in committing crime to 2,951 still having Ntungamo leading in entire Rwizi Region. This leaves the researcher digging dip if there is any relationship in the parenting styles as Vandeleur (2007) observes that parenting styles have a vast influence on children's behavior.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study was to examine the relationship between parenting styles and juvenile delinquency in selected families in Rwoho Town Council, Ntungamo District.

1.4 Specific study objectives

1. To establish the relationship between authoritative parenting style and juvenile delinquency in Rwoho Town Council, Ntungamo District.
2. To analyse the relationship between authoritarian parenting style and juvenile delinquency in Rwoho Town Council, Ntungamo District.
3. To establish the relationship between permissive parenting style and juvenile delinquency in Rwoho Town Council, Ntungamo District.

4. To find out the relationship between disengaged parenting style and juvenile delinquency Rwoho Town Council, Ntungamo District.

1.5 Research questions

- 1 Is there any relationship between authoritative parenting style and juvenile delinquency in Rwoho Town Council, Ntungamo District?
- 2 Is there any relationship between authoritarian parenting style and juvenile delinquency in Rwoho Town Council, Ntungamo District?
- 3 Is there any relationship between permissive parenting style and juvenile delinquency in Rwoho Town Council, Ntungamo District?
- 4 Is there any relationship between disengaged parenting styles and juvenile delinquency in Rwoho Town Council, Ntungamo District?

1.6 Hypothesis

The study was guided by the following research hypotheses:

Null hypothesis 1 (HO₁): There is no significant relationship between authoritative parenting style and juvenile delinquency in Rwoho Town Council, Ntungamo District;

Null hypothesis 2 (HO₂): There is no significant relationship between authoritarian parenting style and juvenile delinquency in Rwoho Town Council, Ntungamo District;

Null hypothesis 3 (HO₃): There is no significant relationship between permissive parenting style and juvenile delinquency in Rwoho Town Council, Ntungamo District; and

Null hypothesis 4 (HO₄): There is no significant relationship between disengaged parenting styles and juvenile delinquency in Rwoho Town Council, Ntungamo District.

1.6 Scope of the study

This section was categorized into three clusters. The content scope features the content of the study, the geographical scope focusing on the location and time scope centring on the time of involvement of the subject under investigation.

1.6.1 Content scope

The study specifically focused on parenting styles and juvenile delinquency. Parenting style was measured by parameters, including authoritative, authoritarian, permissive and disengaged parenting styles. Juvenile delinquency on the other hand was reflected in negative behaviors such as drug abuse, theft and violation of rules.

1.6.2 Geographical scope

The research was conducted in Rwoho Town Council in Ruhama county, Ntungamo district that is located in the western part of Uganda 45km from Ntungamo town. Rwoho Town Council has a total population of about 17,810 inhabitants which carries the following major economic activities around the area. These include agriculture, trade, manufacturing services as reported by CIS (Community Information Services) (2009). The crops mostly grown by most household are the following: beans, bananas, coffee, finger millet, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes and sorghum. Rwoho town council borders with Rwampara district, in the north, Kitwe town council in the south, Rukoni East in the west and Isingiro district in the East. The neighboring areas of Kitwe town council and Isingiro district being on the border with Rwanda and Tanzania respectively have brought in many migrants as well as mixed cultures which also have an impact on Juvenile delinquency.

1.6.3 Time scope

The study looked at the analysis trend between 2015 to 2019 when there have been a lot of an issue faced by families and community around due to children's deviant and antisocial behaviour like alcoholism, theft, drug abuse just to mention but few at Rwoho Town Council. Hence the researcher investigated between this period to note the gaps as it is related to the family and type of parenting the children received.

1.7 Significance of the study

Since limited research has been carried out on the relationship between parenting styles and juvenile delinquency in various contexts, including Ntungamo District, it is hoped that this study may be significant in the following ways:

Policy makers; policy makers especially the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development and the parliament at large as the study findings serve as a body of knowledge into better parenting styles as well as a look into causes of delinquent behaviors among juveniles.

Stake holders; these include the district local leaders, the religious leaders and the Community Development officers. This study is hoped to provide a basis for making informed decisions, programming for local evidence in line with juveniles as well as the parental involvement in juvenile delinquency.

Criminal justice system; the study findings are hoped to provide a green light into the handling of crimes by juveniles, the possibility of remand homes, as well as rehabilitation centers for juveniles. Education sector, this study is hoped to enable the heads of schools, and those involved in handling juveniles be able to formulate policies that safe guard juveniles involved in delinquent behaviors while in school. The study findings be utilized to guide the parents' interventions in upbringing of their children.

Parents; this study is hoped to help the parents and those preparing to be parents to evaluate their parenting styles as well as making an informed consent on how to up bring their children.

Non-Governmental Organization; this study will be help especially in the formulation and strengthening of policies that guard juveniles and protection of their rights.

Academicians; the findings, recommendations and conclusions of this study are hoped to arouse the curiosity of more scholars to continue carrying out research especially on this topic, especially in Ntungamo District.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

In this chapter, previous related literature that other authors wrote about the parenting styles and their influence on juvenile delinquency was reviewed. It begins with theoretical review followed by the conceptual frame work. Finally, related literature reviews by objectives and summary of the literature was presented.

2.1 Theoretical review

The study was guided by Baumrind's parenting style typology designed by Baumrind in 1967 and Martin and Maccoby in 1983. Baumrind's advanced a theory states that there is a close relationship between the type of parenting style and children's behavior; the parenting styles are categorized based on two dimensions of parenting behavior that is demandingness and responsiveness (Baumrid 1967).

Demandingness alludes to the degree parents regulate their children's conduct or request their maturity. Responsiveness alludes to the extent parents are tolerating as well as being sensitive to the emotional and developmental requirements of their children (Baumrind 1991). According to Baumrind (1996; 1991), demandingness and responsiveness form the varying levels that determine the different parenting styles. Parents who score highly in responsiveness and demandingness towards their children result into authoritative parents or high on demandingness and low on responsiveness resulting into authoritarian parents or high on responsiveness and low on demandingness resulting into permissive parents

In addition, Maccoby and Martin described fourth parenting style that was characterized by low demandingness and low responsiveness (Wiggins, Sofronoff, & Sanders, 2009). The uninvolved parenting style can also be called disengaged, or unengaged or neglecting (Baumrind, Larzelere, & Owens, 2010), as well as rejecting-neglecting (Baumrind, 1989; 2013). The fourth parenting style specifically characterizes parents who do not care at all.

In her ground breaking research in the 1960's, Baumrind identified three common categories of parenting styles that is; authoritative, authoritarian and permissive parenting style, by observing behaviors that were correlated with specific child outcomes (Thomas et al, 2007; Baumrind, 1967). Authoritative, democratic, authoritarian, directive, nondirective, unengaged, and good enough

were the first seven parenting styles from which later on three styles of parenting emerged (Foo, 2019).

Parental responsiveness is the level of guardians' enthusiastic reaction to their kids' necessities, now and again seen as help, warmth and acknowledgment, while then again parental demandingness is the guardians' assumption for more adult and dependable conduct from their youngsters, in some cases seen as control of the child. Monitoring by the parents, strictness and boundary setting are the three dimensions used to quantify demandingness (Baidoo-Anu, Abiaw, & Kaedebi-Donkor, 2019). The interaction between responsiveness and demandingness is what determines the parenting style as well as parenting behavior, which serves as the approach that relates between parenting and delinquency.

Baumrind commends authoritative parenting style as the top most in reducing delinquent behaviors among the juveniles (Asmussen, 2019). This makes it most effective for it has high demandingness and responsiveness which creates a warm parent child relationship a warm way of disciplining as well as correcting wrongs done by juveniles which enhances good behavior.

Much as Baumrind's model stands out best to elaborate how parenting styles have an effect on delinquency behaviors, researchers debate indicating how the model leans on what looks to be more practiced by parents among the White middle class juveniles than for juveniles of cultural heritages. Parents who use authoritarian parenting style among the Black American and Latino-American juveniles their children do not necessarily display more behavioral difficulties. Authoritarian parenting style remains an option if cultural factors are considered (McCabe, Yeh, & Zerr, 2020). Despite the fact that Baumrind completed a study that aimed at answering issues identified with culture, origin, class and gender it has been negligible. The researcher has used limitations of Baumrind's studies as the focus of their research.

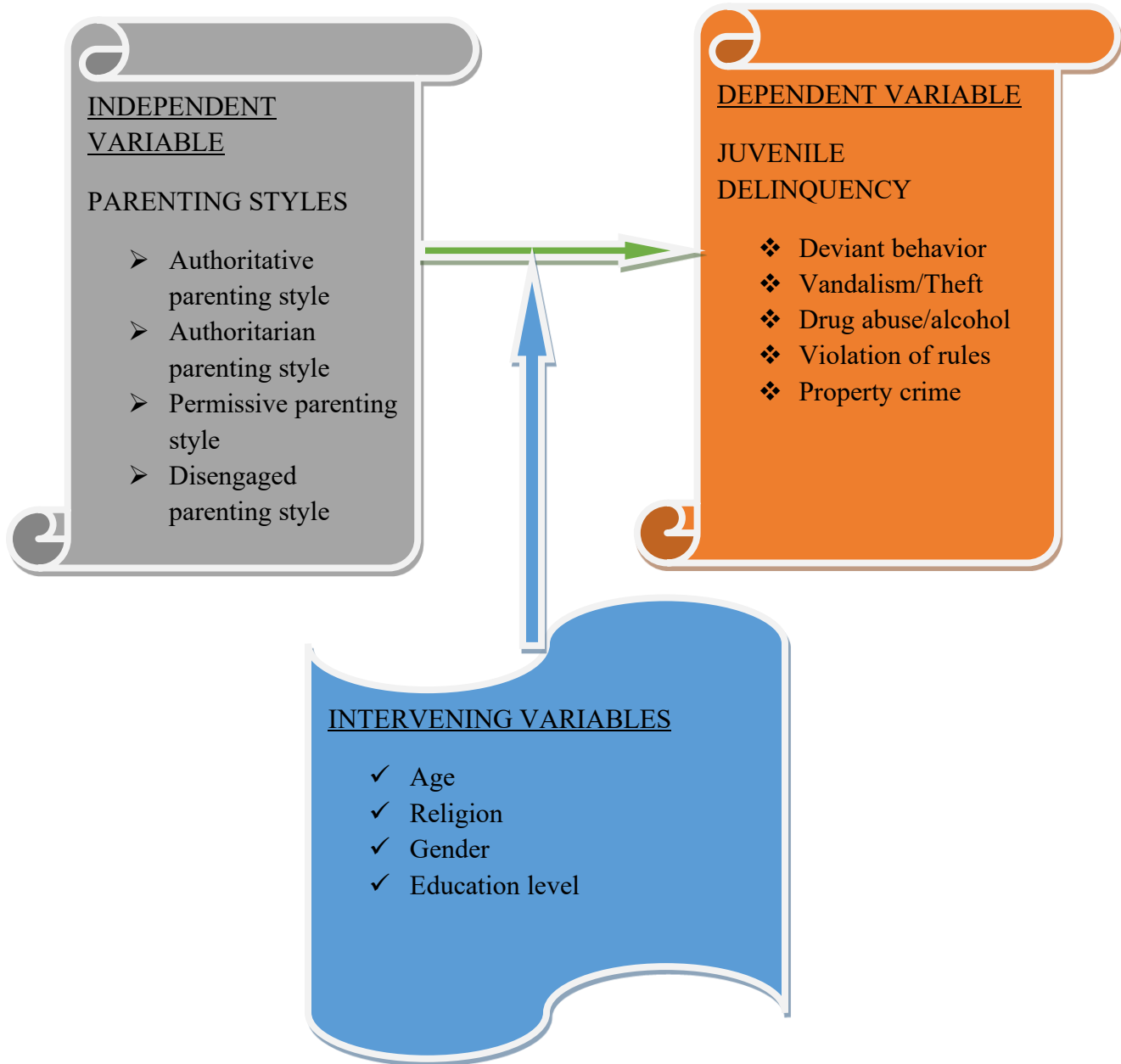
Vygotsky (1978) thought of a social advancement hypothesis that learning is basically a social interaction in which the help of parents, caregivers, peers and the more extensive society and culture assumes a significant part in the improvement of higher psychological functions. In this theory Vygotsky clarified that culture reliably influences intellectual development influencing human behavior and conduct, there is an intricate connection between culture and human development. The culture influences by an individual the individual in the same way creates a culture and this cycle repeats itself.

Vygotsky doesn't not limit behavior to parental styles and influence like Baumrid but looks at it in a broader sense beyond the family and moral development is a social process in which other people assist children's moral development by structuring and interpreting situations for them.

It could have been appropriate for this study since it addresses the wider aspect of family, culture and society in relation to behavior, a study into the social and cultural aspect as well as the family aspect however, given the time scope of the research it would need much more resources in terms of money and time as well as a longitudinal methodology approach.

Much as the most every now and again utilized typology for studying parenting styles is Baumrind (1971), a concern from Banghdaserians (2010), communicating a point of concern how the typology was created basing on the culture of the western world that may not fit when applied wholesomely with in different cultures. She contends one should be cautious when applying the typology of Baumrind with different societies to keep away from distortion of the results. Then again, one may contend that it isn't the typology of Baumrind (1971) that is unacceptable as suitable for different cultures but lack of comprehension of cultural contrasts and the impact of parenting style on children's feelings and practices. At the end of the day, the same parenting style may be working contrastingly in cultures. The parenting model of Diana Baumrind will be used in this current study on different juveniles and parents from vast cultures in Rwoho comparing the impact of parenting styles on juvenile delinquency.

2.2 Conceptual Framework



Source: Researcher 2021

Figure 2: Conceptual framework for parenting styles and juvenile delinquency

In this study, the researcher conceptualized that juvenile delinquency is a dependent variable, and is influenced by parenting styles. In the conceptual framework, the researcher presumes that if the parenting style is appropriate then cases of juvenile delinquency can be minimized in Rwoho Town Council, Ntungamo District. In this study, juvenile delinquency denotes minor or major law breaking by youth below the age of 18 years. Juvenile delinquency involves deviant behavior, theft, drug abuse, violation of rules and property crime. In this study, a parenting style refers to a

frequent strategy that a parent applied while nurturing his/her child in regard to response to and meeting the demands on the child (Holden, 2020). In the conceptual framework in Figure 2, it is shown that the independent variable is parenting styles, including authoritative, authoritarian, permissive and disengaged parenting styles. The figure illustrates that each parenting style either independently or in aggregate affect the dependent variable which juvenile delinquency, including but not limited to alcoholism, theft, drug abuse and violation of rules. However, there are some other factors that may have an impact on Juvenile delinquency apart from parenting styles; intervening variables that include mostly the socio-demographic characteristics of the juvenile such as gender, age, family background, religion and education level.

2.3 The relationship between authoritative parenting style and juvenile delinquency

Authoritative parenting referred to parents who are profoundly responsive and demanding in their parenting highly responsive and demanding in their parenting rehearses. Authoritative parents set boundaries and are exceptionally predictable in upholding limits however, they are receptive to the feelings as well as the needs of the child while ensuring high standards Baumrind (1967). This blend of responsiveness and demandingness collaborate to deter any juvenile from taking part in delinquent practices (Calders et al., 2020). They found out that authoritative parenting was beneficial for juvenile development characterized by less externalizing problem behavior and higher self-concept. All things considered, Calders et al. (2020) uncovered that a change from the authoritative parenting style was related with a decline in self-concept as well as an increment in externalizing behavioral problems.

Authoritative parenting enables a child to grow into an individual who is both health in the social and psychological aspects (Lionetti, Aron, Aron, Klein, & Pluess, 2019). Off springs brought up by parenting using authoritative parenting style are most likely to develop better self-esteem skills better self-reliance skills, and are much able to utilize powerful coping strategies and foster a positive picture of self(Eldad & Benatov, 2018). A plenty of research has additionally inferred that authoritative parenting brings about more significant levels of academic achievement, and more elevated levels of maturity among adolescents (Mensah & Kuranchie, 2013).

An open field of communication with the children where a child feels comfortable to speak and express him or herself to the parent about the various facets of life is what characterizes authoritative parenting. More so these authoritative families have high levels of parental warmth, and parent- child attachment (Smith & Holden, 2020). Other essential practices by authoritarian

parents include discipline and monitoring that serve as check point against delinquency this is because what the parents expect from their children is clear the parents take keen interest in supervising the behavior of the children and consistency in discipline is ensured. All in all, authoritative parenting is expected to integrate the wishes of the child with the entire family this makes it parent and child centered. (Son & Padilla-Walker, 2019). Although this parenting style was considered, the most effective in preventing delinquency, it was less studied in various contexts.

In addition to open communication another attribute of authoritative parents is openness to listening their children's concern as well as their points of view making the good listeners. (Akinsola, 2010). The children are encouraged to engage in verbal reasoning exchanges with their parents and rules remain open to be altered depending on the validity of the argument their children raise; yet they are not easily manipulated (Akinsola, 2010; Baumrind, 1997). According to Williams and Anthony (2015) parents who are authoritative think of themselves as role models to their children. They tend to accept their imperfections and even apologize whenever necessary to their children.

Furthermore, another characteristic of authoritative parents is emphasis on the independence of their children within the setting of the family atmosphere (Akinsola, 2010). Authoritative parents are known to utilize an assortment of behavioral and monitoring strategies to keep up with control of their children; strategies entail knowing the associates of their children, monitoring their location, and being aware of the activities in which they are engaged. Those using the authoritative parenting style equip their children with elaborations to why certain requests are made. Authoritative parents more still will in general have raised expectations of their children's behavior; therefore, these children are known to show significant degrees of compliance not only to their parents, but also to all authority figures.

Despite parenting styles as a whole being are multi-faceted and are often implemented in collaboration with each other, (Williams & Anthony, 2015) observed that parents who practice authoritative style are able to always adjust. Such parents immovably support fostering a one to one relationship with their youngsters through the most common way of parenting, and keep up with significant degrees of expectations. An authoritative family sets reasonable rules that are appropriate to age as well as regulations for children are stated clearly. (Williams and Anthony, 2015).

Often, the dialogue between children and their authoritative parents results in a promotion of parental responsiveness, encouragement of independence, social and cognitive competency, and a greater sense of social responsibility. Regularly, the discourse among children and their authoritative parents brings about an advancement of parental responsiveness, consolation of freedom, social and intellectual skill, and a more prominent sense of social responsibility.

A study carried out in school Dornbusch et al. (1998) reveals that when parents keep an eye on their children, and are truly keen on what their children are engaged in, their grades become better. These students were more well behaved and were less involved in juvenile delinquent behaviours. The parental behaviours appear to be normal for the definitive authoritative parenting style. The research findings above reveal that there is influence of authoritative parenting style on juvenile behaviour however, this study was limited to the school going juveniles this limits the findings of this study, however there are other juveniles who are not in school hence this study was different as it has catered for both the juveniles that are in school and those that are not in school setting.

2.4 The relationship between authoritarian parenting style and juvenile delinquency

This section describes the relationship between authoritarian parenting style and juvenile delinquency.

The term authoritarian Parenting Style portrays parents who exhibit low help and support; their children are controlled, and specific rules are followed by the children. The two components that portray parents who are authoritarian are low responsiveness and high demandingness. Parents who scored higher on demandingness and lower on responsiveness are considered as dictator guardians (Noor 2014).

Steinberg et al. (1991) further added that parental demandingness and responsiveness are characteristics used by parents who are authoritarian to monitor the behaviour of their children. Barber (1996) portrayed this kind of checking as parent's attempt to oversee or control children's behaviour (p. 3296). For instance, parents need to know where their kids are and what they are doing. As a component of parental control, parents likewise engage in settling on choices for their children (Fletcher et al., 2004; Steinberg, Elman, & Mounts, 1989). The youngsters are deprived of freedom to make a choice of their interest subsequently lose self-confident (Suldo& Huebner, 2004) The loss of self-confidence and making decisions for the children could have a negative effect on the juvenile delinquency.

Authoritarian parenting style is characterised by one-way communication which denies children space to communicate their necessities and does not grant children explanations behind their assumptions, they talk to their children instead of talking with their children and do not seek consent of their children when making decisions. (Alegre, 2011; Baumrind, 1971; Grolnick & Pomerantz, 2009; Leman, 2005). The verbal give and take among the authoritarian parents is minimal and children are expected to side-line with their parents position for what is right. Such parenting style with more of one-way communication from parent to child, with children having less chances of expressing their needs and desires could have an influence on the juvenile delinquency hence the need for this study.

In 2016 Samiullah Sarwar carried out a research to determine the influence of parents and their parenting styles on children's behaviour. A qualitative methodology was used using in-depth interviews with two mothers of children with delinquent behaviour. The discoveries uncovered that authoritarian parenting style drives children to become defiant and embrace problematic behaviour because of more than needed force exercised on them by their parents. However, the research findings were limited on data and referred to the experience of only two mothers. There is a population gap identified where the researcher instead of interviewing only mothers both parents were included in interviews so as to get balanced information (Sarwar 2016).

An investigation in both mothers and fathers is important because parenting is not a role for only mothers but fathers too as they both have an influence on the children's outcome. Hence unlike previous researcher that only focused on the mother, this research caters for the population gap by including mothers, fathers and juveniles in the population for balanced data.

Sarwar (2016) only used qualitative method that is in-depth interviews which left a methodological gap the current researcher filled this gap by use of a balanced methodology that would cater for those who are shy for example to appear for interviews. Based on the research the researcher addresses the methodological gap by administering the use of both qualitative and quantitative research methods hence using various data collection tools that include both in-depth interviews as well as questionnaires.

Tahany and David carried out a research in 2017 looking on the impact of mothers nurturing styles on students' practices, the study involved 315 primary students aged between 11-12 years old and their biological mothers in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. A cross sectional survey design was used in which the mothers were interviewed using parenting styles questionnaire and children were

interviewed using an adjusted form of motivated strategies for learning questionnaire. The research findings revealed that there is a negative impact on time and study management between authoritative and behaviour of the students. (Tahany and David 2017).

The study based on the primary students and the mothers' parenting style and the findings of the sub-population groups of fathers as well as the inclusion children that are not in school was identified hence an investigation inclusive of non-school going juveniles as well as both parents is important because our study area still has children who have not had a chance of going to school as well as the juveniles who are under care of both parents and have been influenced not only by their mothers but their fathers as well.

Hence unlike the previous research that only focused on mothers and school going children this research catered for the population gap by including both parents and children both schooling and those who are not in schools.

A research carried out by Wittenbon in 2002 aimed at making an evaluation of the relationship between Diana Baumrid's parenting styles and juvenile delinquency among adolescents between 14 to 18 years and college students from different backgrounds that is African American, Caucasian and others that were classified as other. The data collected was administered via online where by a website was generated and participants logged in. Correlational examination showed that there were no significant relations permissive and authoritarian parenting styles and pace of delinquency (Wittenborn 2002).

The study was limited to the three parenting styles of Baumrid leaving out the fourth theory of Maccoby and Martin of neglectful parents. This could have limited the options of participants as well as the research findings.

An inclusion of the fourth parenting style that is uninvolved parenting style is important because it completes the four dimensions of parenting styles typology. Hence the current study considered the full typology to cater for juveniles who fall in this style so as not to leave a theoretical gap with in the study.

This current study was different as it considered both gender in the study more so the parents' involvement in the study was considered taking on interviews on both mothers and fathers.

2.5 The relationship between permissive parenting style and juvenile delinquency

The third parenting style that was advanced by Diana Baumrind (1968) is permissive parenting style. It envelopes more diverse characteristics than both authoritative and authoritarian parenting, bringing about different outcomes in children. Baumrind (1971) tracked down that permissive parents don't value authority or punishment, which is related with low enforcement of child responsibility and disregard for age-appropriate conduct. As far as the elements of parenting styles, permissive parents are low on demandingness and control and high on warmth and responsiveness. As to being an asset for children, permissive parents make themselves accessible for their children to interface with them as they wish; when children use parents as an asset and a resource, parents don't respond in a way that addresses the idea of responsibility for forming their children's future. The permissive parenting style sometimes employs use of reason; however, this doesn't address an attempt to control or impact the general outcome of the situation. (Baumrind, 1971). Authoritarian, authoritative and permissive parenting styles then to related with various behavioral and classroom competence outcomes in preschool children. (Baumrind, 2010) however, for our study we shall not limit ourselves to classroom competence but also outside class and school environment behaviors.

Reason is at times utilized inside the lenient nurturing style, however this doesn't address an endeavor to control or impact the general result of the circumstance (Baumrind, 1971). These three nurturing styles, tyrant, legitimate, and lenient, will in general be related with various conduct and study hall ability results in preschool youngsters (Baumrind, 2010) be that as it may, for our review we will not restrict ourselves to homeroom capability yet in addition outside class and school climate practices.

The belief that permissive parenting style hinges on is that parents take an upper hand as facilitators instead of being controllers. (Baumrind, Larzelere, & Owens, 2010). Schaffer, Clark, and Jeglic (2009) held that permissive parents offer their off springs full freedom and don't want to interfere in their activities. A further addition from Baumrind, Larzelere, and Owens (2010) is that children from permissive parents have no awareness that they have to be confronted by anger from those they interact with, in times when they show inappropriate behaviors. This results into children getting used to such behaviors. As time goes on also as children grow up, permissive parents become helpless to alter the behavior of their own children. Leaving the child without any guidance or set rules in the part of the permissive parent it isn't rightful practice. (Berg, 2011). Permissive

parents are indulgent; they will take in the mistakes and wrong doings of their children with a soft-hand and leniency. However, the ability to accept the mistakes of the children enhances to ability to develop social skills fully for they are given an opportunity to express themselves. Consequently, the soft-hand and leniency of parents created a friendly attitude with the children this equally creates an avenue for parents to be overpowered in control of their children. (Azimi, Vaziri, & Kashani 2012). To such children the world is taken as laboratory where they can with no fear get involved in illegal activities. (Querido, Warner, & Eyberg, 2002). Such children are self-centered, not responsible, do not mind what happens to others welfare, highly emotional, depend on others and lack intrinsic motivation. (Sailor, 2004).

Permissive parenting is further characterized by loosely enforced rules and lots of love and nurturing in that a parent might be unhappy about an incidence of a character but would avoid confrontation about it (Cline & Fay, 2020). Parents are often described as friends to their children other than authority figures. They are democratic about nurturing and forgiving other than punishing. Low in demandingness and high in responsiveness are the two pillars on which permissive parenting is built. Permissive parents are so lenient with their children that they don't impose any rules on them; their children hold a free ticket to carry out what they want and when they want to. Permissive parents neither do they offer support to their children (indulgent) nor do they care about them (neglectful). To the developing child this parenting style is harmful.

Kiran, Farooqi, and Ahmed (2019), on the effects of parenting, attachment and deviant behavior point out that permissive parenting style falls short in enhancing attachment between the child and a parent; this is a risk factor for antisocial behavior in both children and adolescents. In the same way, due to absence of parental attention, lack of boundaries as well as lack of set rules and their enforcement research has consistently found out that permissive parenting can also result into anti-social behavior. (Asiimwe, 2018; Namalwa, 2019). Lack of parental discipline, low monitoring and the inability by parents effectively solve problems has been ear marked to match highly with juvenile delinquency and antisocial behavior. In support to this, Kyobe (2018) in his research reveals that parental indifference constrains the development of empathy within juveniles this greatly contributes to antisocial behavior. The above findings give support to the idea that parental attachment as mediated by parenting style offers a great implication for the behavioral and social development of juveniles because of the effects of inadequate parenting conduct that falls short of contributing to the development of parent-child bonds.

Anja and Nicollette (2014) carried out a study among adolescents aimed at finding the link between antisocial behavior and parenting. A longitudinal approach was carried out in Taiwan, New Zealand and in USA. The findings revealed that parenting practices have an effect on the anti-social behavior of adolescents and these may be transferred across generations. Permissive parenting encouraged antisocial behaviors of adolescents and as well as up to young childhood.

The study findings were based on the population that was not identified and this makes the conclusion of the findings and generalizing them improper hence a research gap in the population of the study was identified. The researcher addresses this gap by identifying the population and is able to make proper sample using methods that do not compromise the research findings. More still the study was carried outside the area of study and in a different continent and cultures hence the cultural differences and difference in place and practice of the people could be evidence enough to give us quite different results.

European online journal of natural and social sciences carried out a study in 2019. The study aimed at investigating the relationship between parenting styles and secondary school students' anti-social behavior. The population of the study consisted of all students enrolled in secondary school in Sahiwal division. Random sampling technique was employed for sample selection and participants were selected from both rural and urban schools. Two questionnaires were used for data collection; permissive parenting styles was significantly correlated with students' anti-social behavior. More so permissive parenting style was the major contributor to lead students towards antisocial behavior. These findings were consonant with Underwood, Benon and Rosen (2002) who reveals that permissive parenting style is positively correlated with anti-social behavior. Permissive parenting is likely to lead to antisocial behavior which entails rebelliousness as well as disruptions among children.

The research was based in a school setting in fact among the secondary school this leaves a gap among the other children and adolescents who are neither in secondary school nor schooling. An investigation of juveniles in primary school as well as those not schooling at all are of importance to this study since they encompass the entire study population that is of a mixture of the different sub-population so as to give more balanced findings.

Stephen and John carried out a study among adolescents in grade 7-12; the study aimed at examining whether authoritative, authoritarian and indulgent and neglectful parenting styles were associated with adolescent alcohol use and heavy drinking. To estimate direct and indirect associations of parenting styles with alcohol use and heavy drinking among 4,983 adolescents'

structural equation modeling was employed. The results revealed that adolescents whose parents were authoritative were less likely to indulge in drink heavily than adolescents from other parenting styles and they were less likely to have close friends who use alcohol (Stephen and John 2010).

Children brought up by permissive parents are more likely to have low standards of behavior and achievement, but a high level of acceptance (Abdur-Rafiu, Ajidagba, & Adam, 2018). They are allowed to make many of their own decisions and they have poor self-discipline, poor social skills, disobedient, self-involvement and demanding. For these children lack to touch of a positive parental relationship that would nurture them into more responsible children hence they stand a higher risk of being involved in juvenile delinquency (Kyomugisha, 2018).

2.6 The relationship between disengaged parenting style and juvenile Delinquency

Psychologists Eleanor Maccoby and John Martin proposed a fourth parenting style in addition to the three that had been introduced by Baumrind and this fourth parenting style is disengaged, uninvolved or neglectful (Maccoby 1986). Little or no demands, low responsiveness and very little communication characterise disengaged parenting style. (Power 2013). Some parents use this type of parenting to escape from parental responsibility.

Disengaged parenting style is marked by some of the following characteristics that include parents who are neither responsive nor demanding compassed with little or no warmth or affection towards their children. Disengaged parents don't provide required emotional support, such as belonging and reassurance (Berzenski 2010). Disengaged parents neither set up rules, boundaries nor do they set up what they expect of their children's behaviour, they don't take time to monitor or supervise what their children do and exhibit little interest in their children's school work, activities or performance.

Kim (2009) further highlights intergeneration transmission of neglected parenting as another characteristic of disengaged parenting style. Children who have been raised up by neglectful parents are likely to grow up 2.6 times to become neglectful to the children they will give birth to in future as well likely to be physically abusive.

Dunn, Tarter, (2002) are in line with Kim (2009) findings as they further reveal that most of parents who are addicts were raised by parents who too were addicts this covers up to 83% of the addiction victims and those neglected during childhood who have turned into addicts their percentage is 55.

More still there is a strong evidence of substance abuse in parents as well as children brought up in and by disengaged parents.

Neglectful parenting causes an effect on the child's well-being and the results in development severely can have diverse effects which include less self-discipline, low performance while pursuing studies in school and are more likely to engage in substance abuse. Aunola, Stattin, Nurmi (2000). Dunn (2002) reveal that children of neglectful parents who are also involved in substance abuse are 4-10 times likely to habits of substance abuse. This makes the entire circle of substance abuse moving from one generation to the next if no interventions are made to intercept and such a study would be of importance in this regard of narrowing the trans generational transmission.

The relationship between the parents and their children that are characterized with environments of hostility and conflict put the adolescents at a higher risk of deviance in behavior including vandalism and use of drugs (Hellerich, 2020). It is evident that parenting styles and the quality of the relationship between a child and a parent offer a mediating effect on juvenile use of drugs (Achieng, 2019). Researchers observed that users of substances had a significant lower levels of satisfaction in relation to their parents than did juveniles who did not use drugs. More so little or no attachment was highly correlated with juvenile antisocial behavior. (Nabugoomu, 2019).

A study was carried out among the juvenile delinquents kept in Naguru remand home in Kampala between 1975 and 1976. The study aimed at finding out the social background of juvenile delinquents in Uganda. The study included 80 males and 17 females between 5 to 17 years of age. They were interviewed about their age, tribe, educational level, parents' occupation and reasons for placement in the home. Lack of parental care was cited out by the findings as a major cause of delinquent behavior. (Ongom and Mwambingu, 1978). These findings further underline the importance of how parental care shapes behaviors. Ongom and Mwambingu further highlight improved health care for families, day care centers to promote good health and education for preschool children, improvement of slum conditions, and provision of educational and recreational programs for older children.

Disengaged parents are most likely to also be battling out with behaviors of drug abuse including alcoholism, prostitution and other behaviors that leave them with no time to care for their children (Kyegombe et al., 2020). Children who grow up in such parenting style lack the parental support as well as there is lack of attachment with their parents that leaves them strugglers in every area of their life. Such children are emotionally withdrawn, low self-esteem, perform poorly in class, they

get troubles often, have a high risk of substance abuse and many engage in criminal behaviors as minors and even as adults. Children who grow up under disengaged parenting style are at a high risk of delinquency of friends and peer network and deviant behavior. Children who have top most level of support were less at a risk of engaging in the problematic behaviors. Excitingly enough, this relationship has been observed even in single parent families. Perception by juveniles that their parents set rules left a significant impact on lowering chances for deviant behaviors and constant monitoring by parents became the best option for lowering juvenile delinquency.

The above research study by Ongom and Mwambingu aimed at the population of the juveniles in remand homes however, there are many juveniles out of the remand homes. Hence the researcher identified a population gap as some of the sub-population of the juveniles out of detention were not considered in the study by the researcher.

2.7 Summary of Literature Review and Content Gaps

From the reviewed literature, it isn't a mistake that parenting styles play vital role in the prediction of juvenile delinquency in various communities. Apart from parenting styles, the reviewed studies demonstrated that there are other factors that influenced juvenile delinquency across various communities. The main gaps from the literature reviewed included the fact that the reviewed literature was different methodologically and contextually.

The researcher identified an apparent knowledge gap in the prior research concerning the uninvolved parenting style. In addition, prior research addresses the incomplete set of parenting styles and concentrated on the three that is authoritarian, authoritative and permissive. The fourth parenting style that is uninvolved/disengaged should be explored further to provide an understanding and a complete set of parenting styles and their relationship with the juvenile behavior.

A population gap has been identified based on the review of prior research, some of these sub-populations like both parents, have been unexplored and under researched. Inclusion of both parents, both juvenile categories at school and those not school going appear to be have same importance and worthiness for investigation in the context of juvenile behavior because parenting is not one gender based very little research has been done on both parents as well as juveniles both at school and home.

A theoretical gap in the prior research was identified concerning parenting styles. The theory on uninvolved parenting style advanced by Maccoby and Martin in year 1980 is rather up to dated

and the current research bears the fruit of this theoretical gap. The prior theory by Baumrid in the year 1967 appears to be the foundation worth recognizing. However, an investigation in terms of parenting styles calls for addition of the theory by Maccoby to encompass the new style of those with low responsiveness and low demandingness.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the systematic steps that were used by the researcher during the process of data collection. This chapter contains the study design, the study area, the chosen sample population for the study, sample size, sampling procedure, research instruments, reliability and validity, data collection instruments, data collection procedure and analysis, limitations of the study and ethical consideration.

3.1 Research design

The cross sectional study design is a type of observational design where the researcher measures the outcome plus the exposure in the study participants simultaneously (Setia 2016). The study used both qualitative and quantitative research approaches. For qualitative data, the researcher used phenomenology approach because parental styles and juvenile delinquency, requires description of lived experiences for several individuals. For quantitative data the researcher used a survey method involving self-administered questionnaire and interviews data. Both methods were preferred because it helped the researcher to triangulate data sources to seek convergence across qualitative and quantitative methods. This provides the researcher with the opportunity to construct an overall description of the meaning and the essence of the experience under focus.

The researcher preferred cross sectional design because it is suitable for a population based surveys and it can be conducted relatively faster and economical, particularly in comparison with Cohort studies (Setia 2016).

3.2 Area of study

The study was conducted in Ntungamo district and in particular Rwoho Town Council. The area is a fast growing trading town with 6 wards and a total of 1786 households, distributed as follows 302, 412, 360, 271, 210 and 231 households in Kitojo ward, Kitungu ward, Rwoho ward, Mushasha ward and Kireera ward respectively. The researcher selected Rwoho Town Council because it is close to the researcher and for easy accessibility of information that was needed from the participant. Again, there are a lot of juvenile delinquency cases having existed and still in existence due to parenting styles. The researcher conducted the study in this area find out the reality on ground.

3.3 Population of study

Rwoho Town Council has a total population of 23,714 inhabitants from the census carried out in 2014 (Uganda Bureau of statistics 2014). In this study, the target population was 1,807 individuals. A target population refers to all individuals from a genuine or hypothetical set of people, occasions or objects to which one wish to generalize the results of research (Amin, 2011). The objective population was 1,786 juveniles. The study population comprised of parents, juveniles, local council leaders, religious leaders, head teachers, and community development Officer. The researcher used a sample selected from the target population as representative sample. The researcher chose from the selected study population because each of the indicated categories in the target population shares the same interest and experience in management and response to juvenile delinquency in Rwoho Town Council.

3.4 Sample size and selection

Cooper and Schindler (2008) consider a sample to be a group of cases, participants, events or records consisting of a portion of the target population, which is carefully selected to represent the entire population. Selection is a process of choosing units from a populace of interest where by studying the sample, one may generalize their results back to the populace from which the sample was drawn or chosen (G. Gay, 2010). It is conceivable, consequently, to utilize sampling techniques to choose a more modest gathering or sample from the populace that was measurably addressing the entire populace. The example size was chosen basing on the table by Krejcie and Morgan (1970)

This is also supported by the following formula:

$$s = \frac{NP(P)(1 - P)}{(NP - 1) \left(\frac{B}{C}\right)^2 + P(1 - P)}$$

Whereby; S=sample size

NP=Population size = 1807

P=Number expected to answer a certain way which is 50% =0.5

B=Sampling error = 5% = 0.05

C=Confidence level. The level of confidence used by most researchers is 1.960

Therefore, by substituting the variables and calculating for the sample size, S,

$$s = \frac{1807(0.5)(1 - 0.5)}{(1807 - 1) \left(\frac{0.05}{1.960}\right)^2 + 0.5(1 - 0.5)}$$

$$S = \frac{451.75}{1806 \times 0.0006507751 + 0.25}$$

$$S = \frac{451.75}{1.4252998306}$$

$$S = 317$$

3.5 Sampling methods

Simple random sampling is where by each case of population gets an equal probability of inclusion in sample (Ghuri and Gronhaug, 2005). Simple random sampling was used by the researcher to select juveniles from six (6) wards in Rwoho Town Council. Simple random sampling was preferred on grounds that it is a probability sampling technique which allows the researcher to specify the possibility that every individual in the identified population would be chosen for the sample (L. R. Gay, Mills, & Airasian, 2009).

Purposive or judgmental examining is a procedure wherein specific settings people or occasions are chosen purposely to give significant data that can't be acquired from different choices (Maxwell, 1996). This type of sampling was preferred by the researcher because it is very useful in moments when one needs to reach a targeted sample quickly, and because of his prior knowledge regarding who can provide the required information in line with the topic of the study. It was used to select six (12) parents with delinquent juveniles, 10 head teachers (including 6 head teachers of primary schools and 4 head teachers of secondary schools). These sampling techniques were used across all the objectives of the study to enable the researcher collect a balanced data.

Sampling Framework

N=1807

| Category of respondents | Target population | Calculation of actual sample size | Actual sample size | Sampling technique |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Youth | 1,655 | $\frac{1655}{1807} \times 317$ | 290 | Simple Random Sampling |
| Parents with Delinquents per cell | 68 | $\frac{68}{1807} \times 317$ | 12 | Purposive sampling |
| Community development officer | 3 | $\frac{3}{1807} \times 317$ | 1 | Purposive sampling |
| Religious leaders | 15 | $\frac{15}{1807} \times 317$ | 3 | Purposive sampling |
| Local leaders (LC3) | 4 | $\frac{4}{1807} \times 317$ | 1 | Purposive sampling |
| Head teachers and teachers | 54 | $\frac{54}{1807} \times 317$ | 10 | Purposive sampling |
| Total | 1807 | | 317 | |

3.6 Data Collection tools

Kabir (2016) explains data collection to be the method of gathering and estimating data on variables of interest in an established methodical manner that empowers one to address stated research questions, tests hypotheses and assess results. Data collection is aimed at helping the researcher to capture quality evidence that later on translated into rich data analysis and enables building up of convincing and credible responses to the questions that have been raised. The

researcher adapted standard questionnaires that were self-administered to juveniles. The questionnaire was preferred as it enables the researcher to collect information from a wider range of study participants in a relatively short time (Creswell, 2011).

In-depth interview method using interview guides was conducted with parents, head teachers, religious leaders, Local Council leader and Community Development Officer. According to Neuman and Roberson (2012), an interview is a probe or an unbiased request looking for an explanation on an ambiguous answer or statement; a probe plays an important role to complete queries or obtain a relevant response to what is being researched. An interview guide was favored in light of the fact that it is an extremely useful qualitative instrument, which inspires a clear picture of the participant's point of view of a given phenomenon, and it gives a human face to a social issue. The guide contained items that sought some information about the participant's view of parenting styles and juvenile delinquency in their community.

3.7 Research instruments

The key instruments used in this research include the following:

3.7.1 Self-administered Questionnaire

This involved using one questionnaire with many items at the same time in order to save time. The closed-ended questionnaires were used because they increased the degree of reliability. A Five Likert scale was used to develop questionnaires to ease respondents' effort in filling/answering the questions ranging from Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Undecided (UD) and Disagree (D) Strongly Disagree (SD) (Mugenda and Mugenda 1999). Each question was created in accordance with the particular objective of the study.

The questionnaire for parenting styles was divided into four sections and the first section obtained data about authoritative parenting style, the second section obtained data about the authoritarian parenting style, the third section obtained data about the permissive parenting style and the last section obtained data about the disengaged parenting style.

3.6.2 Interview guide

This comprises of a list of questions used by the researcher to obtain data from parents, CDOs, religious leaders, local leaders and head teachers. Seidman (1998) defines an interview as a discussion involving a minimum of two people where questions are presented by the interviewer to evoke real facts or statements from the one being interviewed. As Groves, Fowler, Couper,

Lepkowski, and Singer (2009) noted that interviews are essentially the right technique to utilize while investigating sensitive topics, to establish helpful environment for respondents to take part. This strategy constituted the key part of the data collection for this study where three sorts of interviews were utilized. These comprised of; face to face interviews (Ragin, 2007). Semi structured interviews followed the why and how questions. Interviews were utilized too in light of the fact that they enjoyed benefit of guaranteeing probing for more data, explanations and observing the facial expression of the interviewees (Somekh and Lewin, 2005). In addition, they additionally offer a chance to the one carrying on researcher to revisit some of the issues that had been an over-sight in other instruments but then they are considered fundamental for the review.

3.7. Data quality control

Validity and reliability tests of research instruments are necessary to ensure that the data collected measured what they intend to measure in a manner that is consistent. Hence, this was done by the supervisor by way of analyzing the content of the tools.

3.7.1 Validity of instruments

Validity of a measure is the degree to which it measures what you plan it to measure (Kenneth & Bruce, 2002). To ensure the validity of the questionnaires, the researcher used specialists in the subject matter to carefully examine the questionnaire by looking at the format of the questionnaire and the type of questions and whether they are systematically arranged according to the study objectives and to eliminate those items that would reduce the validity. The formula below was utilized to process the content validity.

$$\text{Content validity index (CVI)} = \frac{\text{Number of items agreed on as relevant}}{\text{Total number of items in the instrument}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{CVI} = 41 \times 100 \div 50 \times 100$$

$$\text{CVI} = 4100 \div 5000$$

$$\text{CVI} = 0.82.$$

A 0.70 content validity index score according to Amin (2005) qualifies the study instruments to be used for data collection. Therefore, basing on the results above, research instruments were considered valid as CVIs for the questionnaire was 0.82 and this allowed the researcher to regard the instrument valid for data collection.

3.7.2 Reliability.

This is the degree to which the items in an instrument create steady responses more than a few trials involving different audiences in similar setting or conditions. The reliability of the instruments and data was set up after a pre-test procedure of the instruments before it was utilized with real exploration respondents. For questionnaires administered to the youths, data was entered into SPSS software and the Cronbach alpha Coefficient of 0.81 made the instrument reliable, according to the recommendations of Amin (2011). For the rest of the tools, reliability was assessed by sharing of the tools to a different set of respondents to see their method of responses and then corrections were made before they were administered to the actual sample.

3.8 Research procedure

The researcher attained an approval in form of a letter of introduction from the director of School of Graduate Studies and Research at the University of Kisubi, after defending the research proposal through vetting process. The introductory letter confirmed that the researcher is a student of Kisubi University. The researcher made appointments with respondents on when it was most appropriate to meet them for interviews these included leaders both political and religious leaders, parents and guardians. The questionnaires too were given out to the respondents, and some clarifications were made however caution was taken not to influence the respondents. The time of collecting the questionnaires was set which was not more than five days.

3.9 Data Analysis

This is the way in which data is organized, interpreted and presented. Data analysis includes separation of data into fundamental pieces of components, or an assessment of data, to differentiate its component parts or elements independently but as well corresponding to the entirety. Analysis of the data was a continuous process right from moment the research questions are confirmed and related literature is reviewed. It continued during and after the data collection phase until the findings were presented. Data was reviewed and thus, presented in consideration of the study objectives and the goals. Both quantitative and qualitative data analyses were used. Triangulation which is a method associated with gathering and investigating information from both quantitative and qualitative techniques (Amin, 2011).

3.9.1 Quantitative data analysis

To analyze data which was collected regarding the impact of parenting style on juvenile delinquency in Rwoho Town Council, Ntungamo District, the researcher used quantitative data

analysis approaches. This was achieved according to the responses which were subjected to scrutiny to see whether they recur and they were tabulated against the variables. Description was generated on each critical objective and statistical illustrations in form of tables were made. All the while, alternatives, clarifications, paradoxes and inconsistencies were investigated. The cycle was more than once done until applicable themes and discoveries were accomplished. The researcher used the Microsoft excel and SPSS software to analyze quantitative data collected from the questionnaire. Quantitative data was analyzed at three levels, namely univariate, bivariate and multivariate levels. At univariate level, descriptive statistics namely frequencies, percentages, means and standard deviations were calculated. At bivariate level, the dependent variable (DV) was correlated and then regressed on the independent variables (IVs) establishing the relationships between the variables.

3.9.2 Qualitative data analysis

To analyze data which was gathered regarding the impact of parenting style on juvenile delinquency in Rwoho Town Council, Ntungamo District, the researcher used qualitative data analysis approaches. For qualitative data, thematic analysis technique was used. Thematic analysis is a technique for examining qualitative data which is generally applied to a bunch of texts, for example interview transcripts.

The researcher developed themes following the six steps developed by Braun, Virginia & Clarke (2006). Familiarization which involved reading through the texts and taking initial notes as well as getting familiar with the data. Coding sections of the texts of data was done by highlighting sections of the text and making shorthand labels/ codes. The researcher organized together every one of the information into clusters distinguished by codes; this permitted the researcher to gain a consolidated outline of the central points and collective meaning that repeat all throughout the data. Theme generating; themes were looked into and combined to generate themes and some codes were discarded that were not deemed relevant to the research. Themes were reviewed and were later on defined and named to give a clear meaning to help understand the data and finally the writing up was done on the data explaining the impact of each parenting style on juvenile delinquency in Rwoho Town Council, Ntungamo District, Uganda.

3.10 Research ethical considerations

Sound ethical principles guided the research process, the research proposal was vetted by the university of Kisubi after which a letter introducing the researcher was given before going to

collect data. Consent was sought from the parents of the selected families as well as the juveniles who were interviewed.

The participants in the different categories were first debriefed; the motivation behind debriefing is to eliminate any misguided judgements and anxieties that the members have about the research and to leave them with a feeling of dignity, information and a view of time not wasted (Harris, 1998). The purpose of the study was elaborated and the researcher ensured that there was voluntary participation of the respondents as well as a written and verbal consent sought.

Confidentiality and anonymity of the respondents was assured, the study ensured complete anonymity of informants. The study did not collect identification information of individuals subjects such as names and addresses for the participants. The study did not link individual responses with participant identities

Respondents were respected and this encompassed respecting the opinion and decisions of the respondents including the decision to exit as a respondent whenever they felt uncomfortable to continue. Their names of respondents were kept anonymous with in the reports and on the questionnaires.

3.11 Limitations of the study

These were shortcomings that were encountered by the researcher while carrying out the research and some include; Conflict on biased views because of religious background. The researcher being a clergyman some respondents were not comfortable with responses that conflicted their religious beliefs. This forced the researcher to use questionnaires as well explained more about the confidentiality of the entire research and data collected in line with the ethical considerations.

Timing of the study; the researcher had hoped to meet respondents both in home environment and at school, however the Corona virus pandemic that kept the schools closed made it difficult to find all the respondents at school, however with the partial opening of the school the researcher used the opportunity to reach out to the respondents.

Financial resources; the estimated costs for the entire research process was not easy to fit in the budget due to the Corona virus pandemic, the price estimates especially of transport were hiked, movements were restricted hence hiring people became quite expensive. The researcher opted to seek more finances to cater for the supplementary budget.

**CHAPTER FOUR:
RESULTS, DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION**

4.0 Introduction

This chapter covers the results, data presentation, analysis and interpretations of the findings of this study parenting styles and juvenile delinquency in Rwoho town council Ntungamo District. The key findings are analyzed according to the order of the study objectives.

4.1 Response Rate

This is a standard measure of how successfully respondents were motivated to participate in a given study. High research response rates aid to ensure that research results are representative of the target population (Baruch and Holton, 2008).

Table 1: Response Rate

| Category of Respondents | Target Population | Expected Sample Size | Actual sample size | Response rate (%) |
|---|--------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Youths | 1,786 | 290 | 290 | 100.0 |
| Parents of juveniles with delinquency per cell | 12 | 12 | 12 | 100.0 |
| Community Development Officer | 1 | 1 | 1 | 100.0 |
| Religious leaders | 3 | 3 | 3 | 100.0 |
| Local Leaders (LC3) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 100.0 |
| Head teachers | 10 | 10 | 10 | 100.0 |
| Total | 1,807 | 317 | 317 | 100.0 |

Source: Primary data from the Field, 2021

Table 1 shows that the overall response rate was 100.0%. Baruch and Holton (2008), hold that the average level of response rate lies at 52%. Therefore, with a 100.0% response rate in this study, the results were considered giving the researcher the representative target as recommended by Baruch and Holton (2008).

4.2 Background characteristics of Juveniles

Table 2: Background characteristics of Juveniles (N =290)

| Characteristic | | Frequency | Percent |
|--------------------------|-------------|------------------|----------------|
| Sex | Male | 155 | 53.4 |
| | Female | 135 | 46.6 |
| Education level | Primary | 122 | 42.1 |
| | Secondary | 167 | 57.6 |
| | Other | 1 | 0.3 |
| Religion | Catholic | 184 | 63.4 |
| | Protestant | 77 | 26.6 |
| | Pentecostal | 16 | 5.5 |
| | Moslem | 12 | 4.1 |
| | Others | 1 | .3 |
| Type of caregiver | Mother | 78 | 26.9 |
| | Father | 26 | 9.0 |
| | Both | 180 | 62.1 |
| | Other | 6 | 2.0 |
| Age in years | 14-17 years | 245 | 84.5 |
| | 10-13 years | 45 | 15.5 |

Source: Primary data from the field 2021.

Table 2; shows that of the 290 juveniles enrolled, majority were males (53.4%) compared to the minority females who were at (46.6 %). This could be attributed to the factor that females have

more home based responsibilities that keep them less accessible than the males hence making them easily accessible by the researcher more so males are more victims of delinquent behaviors than females. In this study respondents of secondary education were Majority at (57.6%) the primary level was second at (42.1%) and other level at (0.3%). Majority of the respondents were Catholics with (63.4%) Protestants at (26.6%), Pentecostals at (5.5%) Muslims at (4.1%) and other religions at (0.3%). This could be attributed to the factor that the area of study is predominantly Catholic with protestants coming second and Pentecostals and Muslims following in same order. Respondents staying with both parents (62.1%), those staying under the care of the mother (26.9%), those under the care of the father (9.0%) and those under other categories of other the caretakers (2.0%) the majority were aged 14-17 years (84.5%) against the minority at (15.5%).

4.3 Descriptive results of the main study variables

4.3.1 Descriptive results of juvenile delinquency in Rwoho town council, Ntungamo district

Table 3: Descriptive results of juvenile delinquency in Rwoho town council, Ntungamo district

| Statement rated | <i>SD</i> | <i>D</i> | <i>N</i> | <i>A</i> | <i>SA</i> | Mean | SD |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|
| | <i>f(%)</i> | <i>f(%)</i> | <i>f(%)</i> | <i>f(%)</i> | <i>F(%)</i> | | |
| I have often deliberately broken a window(s) of a building | 229(79.0) | 30(10.3) | 14(4.8) | 10(3.4) | 7(2.4) | 1.41 | 0.93 |
| I have ever rode a motorcycle/bicycle without permission of the owner | 163(56.2) | 53(18.3) | 35(12.1) | 26(9.0) | 13(4.5) | 1.92 | 1.22 |
| I have ever stolen property from home, school or shop, private garden | 63(21.7) | 74(25.5) | 73(25.2) | 68(23.4) | 11(3.8) | 2.65 | 1.16 |
| I have ever secretly watched a video or film reserved for adults only | 103(35.5) | 66(22.8) | 64(22.1) | 41(14.1) | 16(5.5) | 2.35 | 1.24 |
| I have ever intentionally thrown a stone (s) at someone's house or vehicle | 183(63.1) | 37(12.8) | 34(11.7) | 29(10.0) | 7(2.4) | 1.77 | 1.15 |
| I have ever carried a weapon like a knife, stick or other weapon. | 115(39.7) | 43(14.8) | 40(13.8) | 82(28.3) | 10(3.4) | 2.44 | 1.35 |
| I have ever Illegally taken someone's cell phone without his or her consent | 149(51.4) | 61(21.0) | 44(15.2) | 27(9.3) | 9(3.1) | 1.93 | 1.15 |
| I have ever destroyed property belonging to my school | 140(48.3) | 61(21.0) | 31(10.7) | 47(16.2) | 11(3.8) | 2.09 | 1.26 |
| I have ever damaged or defaced another pupil's school books | 179(61.7) | 48(16.6) | 31(10.7) | 21(7.2) | 11(3.8) | 1.77 | 1.16 |
| I have ever damaged or destroyed on purpose someone's property | 181(62.4) | 43(14.8) | 29(10.0) | 27(9.3) | 10(3.4) | 1.78 | 1.17 |
| I have ever spread bad stories about another student/pupil (s) at school | 147(50.7) | 59(20.3) | 37(12.8) | 29(10.0) | 18(6.2) | 2.02 | 1.27 |
| I have ever driven a motor vehicle without the owner's consent | 199(68.6) | 30(10.3) | 23(7.9) | 13(4.5) | 25(8.6) | 1.77 | 1.30 |
| I have ever disobeyed my parents/ step parents or guardian/s | 130(44.8) | 59(20.3) | 37(12.8) | 55(19.0) | 9(3.1) | 2.17 | 1.26 |
| I have ever made marks or wrote mean things on school desks and walls | 117(40.3) | 52(17.9) | 54(18.6) | 51(17.6) | 16(5.5) | 2.31 | 1.31 |
| I have ever disobeyed my teacher or other school official | 144(49.7) | 50(17.2) | 44(15.2) | 40(13.8) | 12(4.1) | 2.09 | 1.26 |
| I have ever stayed away from home for a night or more without my parents/guardians permission | 193(66.6) | 41(14.1) | 26(9.0) | 13(4.5) | 17(5.9) | 1.71 | 1.18 |
| I have ever smoked cigarette at school or elsewhere | 236(81.4) | 12(4.1) | 18(6.2) | 7(2.4) | 17(5.9) | 1.48 | 1.12 |
| I have ever drank beer, wine or hard liquor while with friends | 150(51.7) | 42(14.5) | 50(17.2) | 36(12.4) | 12(4.1) | 2.04 | 1.26 |
| I have ever scratched a teacher's motorcar/motorcycle/bicycle at school | 235(81.0) | 23(7.9) | 9(3.1) | 14(4.8) | 9(3.1) | 1.45 | 1.03 |
| I have ever bought something I suspected was stolen | 165(56.9) | 71(24.5) | 25(8.6) | 23(7.9) | 6(2.1) | 1.77 | 1.07 |
| I have ever bought alcohol without parents or guardian's permission | 179(61.7) | 39(13.4) | 32(11.0) | 31(10.7) | 9(3.1) | 1.83 | 1.21 |
| I have ever sold drugs or dealt in drugs with the aim of earning money | 215(74.1) | 19(6.6) | 17(5.9) | 15(5.2) | 24(8.3) | 1.71 | 1.31 |
| I have ever bullied some younger guy(s) at school | 107(36.9) | 70(24.1) | 46(15.9) | 51(17.6) | 16(5.5) | 2.34 | 1.29 |
| I have ever been loud, rowdy or unruly at school or public place | 166(57.2) | 58(20.0) | 35(12.1) | 19(6.6) | 12(4.1) | 1.84 | 1.16 |
| I have ever stayed away from school without a valid reason | 160(55.2) | 60(20.7) | 28(9.7) | 34(11.7) | 8(2.8) | 1.89 | 1.18 |
| I have ever beaten up another student in fight | 108(37.2) | 67(23.1) | 59(20.3) | 49(16.9) | 7(2.4) | 2.30 | 1.19 |
| Total | 4156(55.1) | 1268(16.8) | 935(12.4) | 858(11.4) | 322(4.3) | 1.96 | 1.20 |

Source: Primary data from the field, 2021

Table 3 shows that of the 7,540 responses from 290 juveniles on delinquency, only 11.4% and 4.3% strongly agreed on the delinquency items included in the study. This made the few of the juveniles (15.7%) agree with the delinquency included in the study.

Additionally, item analysis of the results revealed that overall average 26-items of juvenile delinquency yielded a mean < 3 (Mean = 1.96, SD = 1.20). This thus means that a relatively low juvenile delinquency observed in Rwoho Town Council, Ntungamo District.

4.3.2 Descriptive results of authoritative parenting styles in Rwoho town council, Ntungamo district

Table 4: Descriptive results of authoritative parenting styles in Rwoho town council, Ntungamo district (N =290)

| Statement rated | <i>SD</i> | <i>D</i> | <i>N</i> | <i>A</i> | <i>SA</i> | Mean | SD |
|---|------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | <i>f(%)</i> | <i>f(%)</i> | <i>f(%)</i> | <i>f(%)</i> | <i>f(%)</i> | | |
| My parent/guardian(s) knows the names of my friends. | 83(28.6) | 39(13.4) | 15(5.2) | 83(28.6) | 70(24.1) | 3.07 | 1.59 |
| My Parent/guardian (s) is aware of problems or concerns about me in school. | 38(13.1) | 45(15.5) | 19(6.6) | 95(32.8) | 93(32.1) | 3.56 | 1.40 |
| My parent/guardian (s) gives praise when I do good. | 30(10.3) | 42(14.5) | 9(3.1) | 107(36.9) | 102(35.2) | 3.73 | 1.33 |
| My parent/guardian (s) gives comfort and understanding when I am upset. | 24(8.3) | 48(16.6) | 12(4.1) | 120(41.4) | 86(29.7) | 3.68 | 1.28 |
| My parent/guardian (s) expresses affection by hugging, and holding me. | 48(16.6) | 60(20.7) | 17(5.9) | 97(33.4) | 68(23.4) | 3.28 | 1.42 |
| My Parent/guardian (s) shows sympathy when am hurt or frustrated. | 32(11.0) | 28(9.7) | 18(6.2) | 113(39.0) | 99(34.1) | 3.78 | 1.28 |
| Total | 255(14.7) | 262(15.1) | 90(5.2) | 615(35.3) | 518(29.8) | 3.51 | 1.39 |

Source: Primary data from the field 2021.

Table 4 shows that of the 1,740 responses on authoritative parenting styles from 290 juveniles, majority; 35.3% agreed and 29.8% strongly agreed that their parents used authoritative parenting

styles This made the majority of the juveniles (65.1%) agree on authoritative parenting styles, 29.8% of the juveniles disagreed of their parents using authoritative styles of parenting and the least was 5.2% of juveniles who held a neutral position in regard to authoritative parenting style in Rwoho Town Council.

Additionally, item analysis of the results revealed that overall average 6-items of authoritative parenting style yielded a mean > 3 (Mean = 3.51, SD = 1.39). The above results reveal that there is a higher number of parents using authoritative parenting style in Rwoho Town Council, Ntungamo District.

4.3.4 Descriptive results of authoritarian parenting styles in Rwoho town council, Ntungamo district

Table 5: Descriptive results of authoritarian parenting styles in Rwoho town council, Ntungamo district

| Statement rated | <i>SD</i> | <i>D</i> | <i>N</i> | <i>A</i> | <i>SA</i> | Mean | SD |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------|------|
| | <i>f</i> (%) | <i>f</i> (%) | <i>F</i> (%) | <i>f</i> (%) | <i>f</i> (%) | | |
| My parent/guardian (s) explodes in anger towards me. | 49(16.9) | 45(15.5) | 20(6.9) | 109(37.6) | 67(23.1) | 3.37 | 1.40 |
| My Parent (s) yells or shouts at me when I misbehave. | 38(13.1) | 57(19.7) | 17(5.9) | 102(35.2) | 76(26.2) | 3.45 | 1.37 |
| My Parent/guardian (s) argues with me. | 67(23.1) | 68(23.4) | 28(9.7) | 87(30.0) | 40(13.8) | 2.89 | 1.41 |
| My parent/guardian (s) disagrees with me | 80(27.6) | 76(26.2) | 30(10.3) | 69(23.8) | 35(12.1) | 2.70 | 1.40 |
| My parent/guardian (s) uses physical punishment as a way of disciplining me. | 87(30.0) | 75(25.9) | 18(6.2) | 63(21.7) | 47(16.2) | 2.71 | 1.49 |
| My parent/guardian (s) spansks when am disobedient. | 62(21.4) | 54(18.6) | 11(3.8) | 90(31.0) | 73(25.2) | 3.23 | 1.51 |
| My parent/guardian (s) slaps me when I misbehave. | 72(24.8) | 56(19.3) | 16(5.5) | 77(26.6) | 69(23.8) | 3.07 | 1.54 |
| Total | 455(22.4) | 431(21.2) | 140(6.9) | 597(29.4) | 407(20.0) | 3.06 | 1.44 |

Source: Primary data from the Field 2021.

Table 5 shows that of the 2,030 responses on authoritarian parenting styles from 290 juveniles, only 29.4% agreed and 20.0% strongly agreed that their parents used authoritarian parenting styles. The majority of the respondents 49.4% agreed that their parents used authoritarian parenting styles, these were followed by 44.2% respondents who disagreed that their parents used authoritarian parenting styles and the minority score was 6.9% of those who remained neutral to authoritarian parenting style in Rwoho Town Council.

Additionally, item analysis of the results revealed that overall average 7-items of authoritarian parenting style yielded a mean > 3 (Mean = 3.06, SD = 1.44). This thus means that good authoritarian parenting style observed in Rwoho Town Council, Ntungamo District.

4.3.5 Descriptive results of permissive parenting styles in Rwoho Town Council, Ntungamo District

Table 6: Descriptive results of permissive parenting styles in Rwoho Town Council, Ntungamo District

| Statement rated | <i>SD</i> | <i>D</i> | <i>N</i> | <i>A</i> | <i>SA</i> | Mean | SD |
|--|------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | <i>f (%)</i> | <i>f (%)</i> | <i>F (%)</i> | <i>f (%)</i> | <i>f (%)</i> | | |
| My parent/guardian (s) states punishments to me and I do not actually do them. | 86(29.7) | 81(27.9) | 20(6.9) | 62(21.4) | 40(13.8) | 2.66 | 1.44 |
| My parent/guardian (s) threatens me with punishment more often than giving it. | 78(26.9) | 73(25.2) | 32(11.0) | 69(23.8) | 38(13.1) | 2.73 | 1.42 |
| My parent/guardian (s) spoilt me. | 181(62.4) | 42(14.5) | 18(6.2) | 26(9.0) | 23(7.9) | 1.87 | 1.32 |
| My parent/guardian (s) gives upon me when I cause a commotion about something. | 102(35.2) | 61(21.0) | 31(10.7) | 59(20.3) | 37(12.8) | 2.62 | 1.45 |
| My parent/guardian (s) carries out discipline after I have misbehaved. | 57(19.7) | 35(12.1) | 15(5.2) | 80(27.6) | 103(35.5) | 3.50 | 1.53 |
| My parent/guardian (s) bribe me with rewards to bring about compliance. | 117(40.3) | 54(18.6) | 20(6.9) | 59(20.3) | 40(13.8) | 2.52 | 1.50 |
| Total | 621(35.7) | 346(19.9) | 136(7.8) | 355(20.4) | 281(16.1) | 2.65 | 1.44 |

Source: primary data from the field 2021.

Table 6 shows that of the 1,740 responses on permissive parenting styles from 290 juveniles, majority respondents disagreed with 55.6% that their parents used permissive parenting style, they were followed by 36.5% of the respondents who agreed that their parents used permissive parenting style and those who held a neutral position were the last at 7.8% in regard to permissive parenting styles in Rwoho Town Council.

In addition, item analysis of the results revealed that overall average 6-items of permissive parenting style yielded a mean < 3 (Mean = 2.65, SD = 1.44). This thus means that low permissive parenting style observed in Rwoho Town Council, Ntungamo District.

4.3.6 Descriptive results of disengaged parenting styles in Rwoho Town Council, Ntungamo District

Table 7: Descriptive results of disengaged parenting styles in Rwoho Town Council, Ntungamo District

| Statement rated | <i>SD</i> | <i>D</i> | <i>N</i> | <i>A</i> | <i>SA</i> | Mean | <i>SD</i> |
|--|------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | <i>f (%)</i> | <i>f (%)</i> | <i>f (%)</i> | <i>f (%)</i> | <i>f (%)</i> | | |
| My parent/guardian (s) states punishments to me and I do not actually do them. | 86(29.7) | 81(27.9) | 20(6.9) | 62(21.4) | 40(13.8) | 2.52 | 1.50 |
| My parent/guardian (s) threatens me with punishment more often than giving it. | 78(26.9) | 73(25.2) | 32(11.0) | 69(23.8) | 38(13.1) | 1.92 | 1.31 |
| My parent/guardian (s) spoil me. | 181(62.4) | 42(14.5) | 18(6.2) | 26(9.0) | 23(7.9) | 1.98 | 1.35 |
| My parent/guardian (s) gives upon me when I cause a commotion about something. | 102(35.2) | 61(21.0) | 31(10.7) | 59(20.3) | 37(12.8) | 1.89 | 1.32 |
| My parent/guardian (s) carries out discipline after I have misbehaved. | 57(19.7) | 35(12.1) | 15(5.2) | 80(27.6) | 103(35.5) | 1.89 | 1.35 |
| My parent/guardian (s) bribe me with rewards to bring about compliance. | 117(40.3) | 54(18.6) | 20(6.9) | 59(20.3) | 40(13.8) | 2.78 | 1.54 |
| Total | 621(35.7) | 346(19.9) | 136(7.8) | 355(20.4) | 281(16.1) | 2.17 | 1.39 |

Source: Primary data from the field 2021.

Table 7 shows that of the 1,450 responses on disengaged parenting styles from 290 juveniles, majority respondents disagreed with 55.6% that their parents used disengaged parenting style, next

to the majority that is 22.7% agreed that their parents used disengaged parenting styles and lastly 7.8% of the respondents held a neutral position to disengaged parenting style being used by their parents in Rwoho Town Council.

Additionally, item analysis of the results revealed that overall average 6-items of disengaged parenting style yielded a mean < 3 (Mean = 2.17, SD = 1.39). This thus means that low disengaged parenting style observed in Rwoho Town Council, Ntungamo District.

4.4 The relationship between authoritative parenting style and juvenile delinquency in Rwoho Town Council, Ntungamo District

The first objective was to determine the relationship between authoritative parenting style and juvenile delinquency in Rwoho Town Council, Ntungamo District. To determine the relationship between authoritative parenting styles and juvenile delinquency, the researcher used Pearson Correlation analysis. The table below presents the test results for the first objective.

Table 8: Correlation for authoritative parenting style and juvenile delinquency (N =290)

| | | Juvenile delinquency | Authoritative Parenting Style |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Juvenile delinquency | Pearson Correlation (R) | 1 | -.173** |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) (p) | | .003 |
| Authoritative Parenting Style | Pearson Correlation (R) | -.173** | 1 |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) (p) | .003 | |

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Source: Field data, 2020.

Findings in Table 8 show that there was a small significant negative influence of influence of authoritative parenting style on juvenile delinquency in Rwoho Town Council, Ntungamo District ($R= -0.173, p = 0.003$). These findings of the correlation were subjected to a test of significance (p) and it was shown that the significance level ($p=0.003$) was less than the recommended critical significance at 0.05.

4.4.1 Linear regression

At the confirmatory level, to ascertain whether authoritative parenting style predicted juvenile delinquency, the dependent variable namely, juvenile delinquency was regressed on the authoritative parenting style independent variable. The results are represented Table 9.

Table 9 the linear regression for authoritative parenting style and juvenile delinquency Model Summary

| Model Summary | | | | | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|------------------|-------|------|----------------------------|
| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Standardized (β) | F | P | Std. Error of the Estimate |
| 1 | .171 ^a | .029 | .026 | -.171 | 87.26 | .003 | 16.99785 |

a. Predictors: (Constant), Authoritative

The study findings in Table 9 show that Authoritative parenting style, explained 2.6% of the juvenile delinquency (adjusted R² = 0.026). This means that 97.4% was accounted for by other factors not considered in this model. The regression model was significant (F = 87.26, p = 0.003 < 0.05). There results showed that authoritative parenting style (β = -0.171, p = 0.003) had small negative significant influence on juvenile delinquency. Therefore, the null hypothesis that there is no significant relationship between authoritative parenting style and juvenile delinquency in Rwoho Town Council, Ntungamo District was rejected.

4.5 The relationship between authoritarian parenting style and juvenile delinquency in Rwoho Town Council, Ntungamo District

The second objective was to determine the relationship between authoritarian parenting style and juvenile delinquency in Rwoho Town Council, Ntungamo District. To determine the strength of the relationship between authoritarian parenting styles and juvenile delinquency, the researcher used Pearson Correlation analysis. Table 9 presents the test results for the second objective.

Table 10: Correlation for authoritarian parenting style and juvenile delinquency in Rwoho Town Council, Ntungamo District (N =290)

| | | Juvenile delinquency | Authoritarian Parenting Style |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Juvenile delinquency | Pearson Correlation (R) | 1 | .161** |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) (p) | | .006 |
| Authoritarian Parenting Style | Pearson Correlation (R) | .161** | 1 |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) (p) | .006 | |

Source: Field data, 2021.

Findings in Table 10 show that there was a small significant positive effect of authoritarian parenting style on juvenile delinquency in Rwoho Town Council, Ntungamo District ($R= 0.161$, $p = 0.006$). This finding of the correlation was subjected to a test of significance (p) and it was shown that the significance level ($p=0.006$) was less than the recommended critical significance at 0.05. According to the interviews conducted among religious leaders, parents, Local Council chairmen, head teachers and Community development officer in line with the research question is there any relationship between Authoritarian parenting style on juvenile delinquency. The following themes were generated.

Alcohol abuse

In this study parents reported alcohol abuse among the juveniles, even amidst strict rules that encompass the family setting. They feel their high expectations have not been met by these children who have displayed deviant behaviors. Collaboratively, an interviewee said:

I was surprised by my own child when he was suspended from school on matters of being found drunk in school, I couldn't believe it until I met with the school counselor, the more shocking news

was that my child had been drinking for two years now. I know I have been so strict with my children. The counsellor helped me realize how I have been an authoritarian, he told me blankly that I have been a dictator in my family and was now reaping the fruits. (Respondent 2021).

As a parent I have tried to protect my kids from going out late at night the punishment are written clearly on the wall for each rule violated, but even still I have rebels with in mi children who still drink I was checking in their room and I found tot packs of waragi. (Respondent 2021).

Parenting is strange even those who are so strict with their children we see them indulging in alcoholism like ours, if it was all about being strict I think they would have had angels on earth. (Respondent 2021).

The study showed that even amidst strict rules punishments, high expectations juveniles still find a reason to misbehave in substance abuse, they seem to go beyond the rules to satisfy their ego.

Low self-esteem

In the study respondents reported low self-esteem that was reflected in shying away from leadership responsibilities, poor performance in academics, lack of innovativeness, hostility towards others.

I have had trouble with my son, he is always hostile towards the little ones in school he has been involved in bullying since the time he left senior one. Even when I am strict with him he still goes against my strictness and mistreats others. (Respondent 2021).

The counsellor at school assisted me with understanding that the deviant behavior of my youngster was a result of low self-esteem, he noted that my child is withdrawn and always feels inadequate to make anything right and he ends up doing wrong things some times. This has limited his leadership and innovative skills, and probably he transfers all that into harassing others. (Respondent 2021)

The study shows that much as low self-esteem might not in itself be a deviant behavior but it has pointers to it, as it leads to behaviors bullying others, not participating in social activities as well

as poor academic performance such student could be chased out of school or humiliated always on notice board on the list of poor performers.

A comparison between the children who shared acceptance and warmth from their parents with those who were brought up by controlling parents the later display low self-esteem (Barnow, Lucht, & Freyberger, 2005; Patock-Peckham & Morgan-Lopez 2009). A remarkable decrease in the levels of self-esteem among the children with authoritarian parents is noted.

Aggressive behavior

An aggressive behavior towards others was reported by respondents and findings were expressed as below;

My child is always in conflict with his young brothers and sisters he always harasses them and when we are away he beats them up, even when we have been so strict; the much we demand and expect from our children we seem to get the opposite always. (Respondent 2021)

I have this particular parent who has a naughty boy. His behavior is aggressive towards others; he has to find a reason in each activity to cause and disturb the others regardless of their being in wrong or not, no wonder his father is a dictator at home so strict with rules and listens less to what his children have to say. (Respondent 2021)

After having number of issues with my child being chased from two schools for being so aggressive towards other students, I was advised to visit a counsellor which I did and to my surprise the counselor revealed to me that I was using a dictatorial parenting style where my children had no say but only followed the parents' directive. (Respondent 2021)

The results reveal that less hostile and aggressive conduct is experienced among children when their parents strictly and harshly treat them, parents who are authoritarian caring less and having a firm characteristic, will contrarily affect the juvenile's aggression. Frick (1994) notes how strict and harsh parents are likely to lead to childhood conduct issues. Nurturing behaviors including scolding, physical punishments yelling being strict and harsh lead to aggressive behavior in

children. (Knutson et al., 2005). Over all youngsters raised by parents who are authoritarian pause a high possibility to exhibit aggressive behavior.

4.4.1 Linear regression

At the confirmatory level, to ascertain whether Authoritarian parenting style predicted Juvenile delinquency, the dependent variable namely, Juvenile delinquency was regressed on the Authoritarian parenting style independent variable. The results are represented Table 9.

Table 11 the linear regression for authoritarian parenting style and juvenile delinquency Model Summary

| Model Summary | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------|------|----------------------------|
| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Standardized (β) | F | P | Std. Error of the Estimate |
| 1 | .161 ^a | .029 | .025 | .169 | 84.92 | .006 | 17.00454 |

a. Predictors: (Constant), Authoritarian

The study findings in Table 11 show that authoritarian parenting style, explained 2.5% of the Juvenile delinquency (adjusted R² = 0.025). This means that 97.5% was accounted for by other factors not considered in this model. The regression model was significant (F = 84.26, p = 0.006 < 0.05). The results showed that Authoritarian parenting style (β = 0.169, p = 0.006) had small positive effect on Juvenile delinquency. Therefore, the null hypothesis that there is no significant relationship between authoritarian parenting style and juvenile delinquency in Rwoho Town Council, Ntungamo District was rejected.

4.6 The relationship between permissive parenting style and juvenile delinquency in Rwoho Town Council, Ntungamo District.

The third objective was to determine the relationship between permissive parenting style and juvenile delinquency in Rwoho Town Council, Ntungamo District. To determine the strength of the relationship of permissive parenting style on juvenile delinquency, the researcher used Pearson Correlation analysis. Table 10 presents the test results for the third objective.

Table 12: Correlation of Permissive parenting style and juvenile delinquency in Rwoho Town Council, Ntungamo District (N =290)

| | | Juvenile delinquency | Permissive Parenting Style |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Juvenile delinquency | Pearson Correlation (R) | 1 | .145* |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) (p) | | .014 |
| Permissive Parenting Style | Pearson Correlation (R) | .145* | 1 |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) (p) | .014 | |

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Source: Field data, 2020.

Findings in Table 12 show that there was a small significant positive effect of permissive parenting style on juvenile delinquency in Rwoho Town Council, Ntungamo District ($R= 0.145, p = 0.014$). This finding of the correlation was subjected to a test of significance (p) and it was shown that the significance level ($p=0.014$) was less than the recommended critical significance at 0.05.

According to the interviews conducted among religious leaders, parents, Local Council chairmen, head teachers and Community development officer in line with the research question is there any relationship between permissive parenting style and juvenile delinquency. The following themes were generated.

Substance abuse

This study found out that some juvenile brought up by permissive parents were indulged in substance abuse especially Alcohol. Findings can be expressed as below;

I love my children and I am there always to provide for them, however often times I have had to report to school with them on cases of possession of alcohol in school. Am lucky the head teacher always gives me a second chance, I hope my chances won't one day run out. (Respondent 2021)

In our office we are overwhelmed with increase in juveniles engaging in substance abuse especially alcohol, to our surprise the juveniles acknowledge that the parents love them and do not limit them some use the parents' money to buy alcohol. (Respondent 2021).

Children brought up under permissive parenting style are at a higher risk of being involved in substance abuse this is due to lack of supervision and interest in the behavior of the child by their parents. The juvenile take advantage of no set limits in the family system to wonder and explore in all spheres including alcohol. A study carried out in the United States by Susie Lamborn and her colleagues which covered more than 4000 families in America revealed that youngsters brought up by parents who are permissive attained in school, and had higher possibilities of being associated with self-destructive activities such as drug or alcohol abuse (Lamborn et al 1991).

Violation of rules

Respondents to the interviews reported the juveniles violating set rules both at home and in school often times. Findings were expressed as below;

I have had enough with my children as far as rules are concerned in the house it is like they are always waiting for me to set up a rule so as to break it. I am getting used to it now and I feel I have nothing to do for them. (Participant 2021).

Some students we have labelled them rebels, they can't spend a week without going against a school rule and violating another for once, it seems their joy is daily in that and they don't feel happy when they don't appear on the list of indiscipline. A talk with most of them about how their parents treat them they reveal they have few rules or standards of behavior, any rules they do have are inconsistent, others consider their parents more of friends than a parent, while others bribe them to behave well and make friends with them. (Respondent 2021).

I have met parents who are too friendly to their children they have told me they even buy gifts to bribe their children to comply to their requests, however when asked about how their kids behave

they complain that they still keep on violating rules especially coming back home late. (Respondent 2021).

Permissive parents are more lenient with their children and would not want to hurt them this affects their response to rules more still low self-control which leads to violation of rules.

Piotrowski et al (2013) carried out a study that was more focused on American children below the age of 10; the study reveals that permissive parents were more likely to have children with shortfalls in self-control. This self-control cuts across to even the theme of substance abuse.

In addition, Underwood, Beron, and Rosen (2009) their study revealed parents who practiced permissive style had a positive correlation among their children with behaviors that were antisocial such as rebelliousness and disruption. Being too lenient and tolerant by permissive parents leaves them without setting limits for their children a situation that may affect the children's ability to make a difference between what is good and what is bad for them; this leads into violation of rules.

4.4.1 Linear regression

At the confirmatory level, to ascertain whether permissive parenting style predicted Juvenile delinquency, the dependent variable namely, Juvenile delinquency was regressed on the permissive parenting style independent variable. The results are represented Table 9.

Table 13 the linear regression for permissive parenting style and juvenile delinquency Model Summary

| Model Summary | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------|------|----------------------------|
| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Standardized (β) | F | P | Std. Error of the Estimate |
| 1 | .145 ^a | .024 | .020 | .154 | 70.23 | .014 | 17.04682 |

a. Predictors: (Constant), Permissive

The study findings in Table 13 show that permissive parenting style, explained 2.0% of the Juvenile delinquency (adjusted R² = 0.020). This means that 98.0% was accounted for by other factors not considered in this model. The regression model was significant (F = 70.23, p = 0.014 < 0.05). The results showed that permissive parenting style (β = 0.154, p = 0.014) had small positive significant effect on juvenile delinquency. Therefore, the null hypothesis that there is no significant relationship

between permissive parenting style and juvenile delinquency in Rwoho Town Council, Ntungamo District was rejected.

4.7 Relationship between disengaged parenting style and juvenile delinquency in Rwoho Town Council, Ntungamo District

The fourth objective was to find out the relationship between disengaged parenting style and juvenile delinquency in Rwoho Town Council, Ntungamo District. To determine the strength of the relationship between disengaged parenting style on juvenile delinquency, the researcher used Pearson Correlation analysis. Table 11 presents the test results for the fourth objective.

Table 14: Correlation of disengaged parenting style and juvenile delinquency in Rwoho Town Council, Ntungamo District (N =290)

| | | Juvenile delinquency | Disengaged Parenting Style |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Juvenile delinquency | Pearson Correlation (R) | 1 | .179** |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) (p) | | .002 |
| Disengaged Parenting Style | Pearson Correlation (R) | .179** | 1 |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) (p) | .002 | |

Source: Field data, 2021.

Findings in Table 14 show that there was a small significant positive relationship between disengaged parenting style and juvenile delinquency in Rwoho Town Council, Ntungamo District ($R= 0.179, p = 0.002$). This finding of the correlation was subjected to a test of significance (p) and it was shown that the significance level ($p=0.002$) was less than the recommended critical significance at 0.05.

According to the interviews conducted among religious leaders, parents, Local Council chairmen, head teachers and Community development officer in line with the research question is there any relationship between disengaged parenting style and juvenile delinquency. The following themes were generated

Destruction of property

Findings from the interviews revealed that juveniles brought up by disengaged parenting style had a problem of destruction of property. This was generated from the code of impulsive behavior that most members interviewed noted. Findings are expressed below

I have had a number of times to pay extra money at school for my child who is always engaged in vandalism of school property. Last time I was in school my child had been suspended for breaking school window glasses, it disturbs that one has to keep on paying extra money each term. (Respondent 2021).

As a head of the school we have a number of cases of destruction of property and we have put a fee each term to cater for the destroyed property. Of recent students have been caught intentionally cutting the wire mesh that makes our fence, when we sent for the parents, one of them surprised us that he feared to punish the child and asked the teacher to help him discipline him. (Respondent 2021)

Its common here in our village courts, we are always settling cases of children who have been caught in destroying gardens, digging up potatoes, and destroying the gardens, surprisingly the parents don't even know the whereabouts of their children during the day. They are not concerned of where they are and what they are doing (Respondent 2021).

Destruction of property is a common scenario and has been evident in the responses and observation of respondents, Baumrid noted that with low responsiveness and low demandingness such behavior is likely to happen as an outcome of this parenting style.

Substance abuse

Some juveniles in this study were reported to have been involved in substance abuse; some are purchasing alcohol below the required age. Findings can be expressed as below;

I sometimes sell alcohol to children, and why should I care that am selling it to the under age, if their parents don't mind and care about them whom am I to care. In fact some are kind of my consistent customers daily. Some even take it from here. (Respondent 2021).

It is common to see children loitering in bars even in morning hours and as leaders we have had to chase them but they keep on coming back. Some of their parents we know them they do not care at all about the wellbeing of their children. (Respondent 2021).

Nowadays finding students in school with alcohol is a common scene, the small tot packs have eased the smuggling of these substances in school what surprises us is when parents do not mind about these behaviors and are like let them drink! (Respondent 2021).

Many juveniles still indulge in early age drinking with the presence of cheap alcohol on sale as well as no one to monitor what they drink and their hide out whenever they are not at home. According to Steinberg (1996) juveniles from disengaged households engaged in substance abuse, in addition a higher recurrence of mental issues for example depression, anxiety and delinquent behaviors were frequently reported.

Low self esteem

Findings from this study show that juveniles from disengaged parents experience the effects of low self-esteem. This theme has been generated from the codes of abuse and shame. The community laughs at them and most of them lack competence to have strong relationships and believe in self. Findings can be expressed as below.

It is always some category of children that are always active and can appear in public here to take readings, we still have others who never want to take responsibility in any activity, it seems they

do not really believe they can do it, they don't believe in themselves. Their parents seem not to mind about their children to give them morale and encouragement. (Respondent 2021).

Due to lack of parental responsibility, these juveniles are never appreciated and they are never complimented for their successes and achievements, this leaves them in low mood and it kills and lowers their self-worth. Steinberg et al. (2006) noticed that careless nurturing deteriorates kids' mental advancement despite the fact that youngsters might have great associations with their friends, such kids might foster wretchedness and low self-esteem.

4.4.1 Linear regression

At the confirmatory level, to ascertain whether disengaged parenting style predicted Juvenile delinquency, the dependent variable namely, Juvenile delinquency was regressed on the disengaged parenting style independent variable. The results are represented Table 9.

Table 15. The linear regression for disengaged parenting style and juvenile delinquency Model Summary

| Model Summary | | | | | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|------------------|-------|------|----------------------------|
| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Standardized (β) | F | P | Std. Error of the Estimate |
| 1 | .179 ^a | .030 | .027 | .173 | 88.77 | .002 | 16.99351 |

a. Predictors: (Constant), Disengaged

The study findings in Table 15 show that disengaged parenting style, explained 2.7% of the Juvenile delinquency (adjusted R² = 0.027). This means that 97.3% was accounted for by other factors not considered in this model. The regression model was significant (F = 88.23, p = 0.002 < 0.05). The results showed that disengaged parenting style (β = 0.173, p = 0.002) had small positive effect on Juvenile delinquency. Therefore, the null hypothesis that there is no significant relationship between disengaged parenting style and juvenile delinquency in Rwoho Town Council, Ntungamo District was rejected.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

The study examined the relationship between parenting styles and juvenile delinquency in Rwoho town council Ntungamo district. This chapter presents the summary, discussions, conclusions and recommendations according to the study objectives in line with previous literature.

5.1 Discussion of the findings

5.1.1 The relationship between of authoritative parenting style and juvenile delinquency

In this study to determine the relationship between authoritative parenting style on juvenile delinquency in Rwoho Town Council, Ntungamo District, it was established that there was a large significant negative influence of influence of authoritative parenting style on juvenile delinquency in Rwoho Town Council, Ntungamo District. This signified that enhanced authoritative parenting style reduces chances for juvenile delinquency in Rwoho Town Council, Ntungamo District. Additionally, it was prior set up that authoritative parenting for the most part permits a kid to form into a sound individual, both socially and mentally (Lionetti et al., 2019). Such juveniles from guardians who are definitive in their parenting style by and large foster undeniable degrees of confidence, independence, and can utilize compelling adapting systems and foster a positive picture of self (Eldad and Benatov, 2018). Besides, such adolescents create more elevated levels of development among immaturities (Mensah and Kuranchie, 2013). The parents in the research area who exhibited authoritative parenting style equally had more confidence and self-driven children

These findings agree with those of another study in which it was reported that authoritative parenting when used by parents largely leads to a responsive and demanding in their parenting practices (Calders et al., 2020). Likewise, authoritative parents were accounted for to have open correspondence with their kids or the youngster might feel like the person can talk to the parents on any feature affecting the life they live. Such families were known to display undeniable degrees of parental warmth, and parent-youngster attachment (Smith and Holden, 2020). Generally, authoritative parenting is accepted to incorporate the requirements of the youngster with the remainder of the family, as such, it is both parent and child focused, thus reduce juvenile delinquency (Son and Padilla-Walker, 2019).

Nonetheless, as opposed to the finding in this study, authoritative parenting was accounted for to put extraordinary accentuation on the independence of children inside an organized family environment (Akinsola, 2010). Such a circumstance was found by Calders et al. (2020) to be related with a reduction in self-concept and an increment in externalizing issue conduct, including delinquency. It is therefore imperative that although authoritative parenting styles have different influences on juvenile delinquency in various contexts, it is better applied with other parenting styles. Hence with authoritative parenting styles, juvenile delinquency can be minimized in various contextual family settings.

5.1.2 The relationship between authoritarian parenting style and juvenile delinquency

This study established that there was a small significant positive influence of influence of authoritarian parenting style on juvenile delinquency in Rwoho Town Council, Ntungamo District. An implication of this finding was that authoritarian parenting style has positive influence on the juvenile delinquency in Rwoho Town Council, Ntungamo District.

Contrary to this finding, authoritarian parenting style has been described as the strictest form of parenting style in which parents set and put emphasis on the rules, period and impose punishments with no or little discussion (Okello, 2019). Such a parenting style is believed to allows juveniles to have no or little options or decisions about discipline in that they are expected to respect their parent's authority.

Similar to the findings in this study, a review directed among kids matured 8 to 10 years, it was discovered offspring of authoritarian parents showed more negative like hyperactivity, lead issues, enthusiastic side effects and more negative prosocial conduct kid results contrasted with kids whose guardians had a place with other nurturing styles (Kuppens and Ceulemans, 2019). In any case, there are two significant suppositions related with family the board abilities, especially in directing misconduct (Pezzella et al., 2016). This study has demonstrated a difference in literature in various contexts explaining why this study specifically established the relationship between authoritarian parenting style and juvenile delinquency. There is an implication that the sole use of authoritarian parenting style is detrimental and upon use leads to juvenile delinquency.

5.1.3 The relationship between permissive parenting style and juvenile delinquency

This study found that that there was a small significant positive influence of influence of permissive parenting style on juvenile delinquency in Rwoho Town Council, Ntungamo District.

From the findings, it was found out that it was worth indicating that enhanced permissive parenting style has an enhanced influence on the juvenile delinquency in Rwoho Town Council, Ntungamo District. This could be attributed to the fact that permissive parenting style is characterized by loosely enforced rules and lots of love and nurturing in that a parent might be unhappy about an incidence of a character but would avoid confrontation about it (Cline & Fay, 2020). Such parents prefer being friendly to their children instead of authority figures. In congruent with the findings in this study, it was reported that permissive parenting style and attachment led to deviant behavior, Kiran et al. (2019) and other withdrawn practices because of the absence of connection created among youngster and parent. Likewise, in different researches it was reliably tracked down that permissive parenting can likewise prompt solitary conduct because of an absence of parental consideration, limits, rules and implementation (Asiimwe, 2018; Namalwa, 2019).

Additionally, the findings are in agreement with another work in which it was found that children raised by permissive parents have high chances to low standards of behavior and achievement, but a high level of acceptance (Abdur-Rafiu et al., 2018). Such children were found to make their own decisions and eventually developed poor self-discipline, poor social skills and were disobedient. Moreover, such juveniles were reportedly found to lack positive parental relationship and nurturing, thus more likely to develop delinquency (Kyomugisha, 2018). Therefore, in line with the previous literature it was imperative that this study confirmed the earlier findings in which permissive parenting styles led to enhanced juvenile delinquency. It can be observed that entire use of permissive parenting style is bad and its utilization by parent grooms the future juvenile delinquency.

5.1.4 Relationship between disengaged parenting style and juvenile delinquency

This study found out that there was a small significant positive influence of influence of permissive parenting style on juvenile delinquency in Rwoho Town Council, Ntungamo District. From the findings, it was worth indicating that enhanced disengaged parenting style has an enhanced influence on the juvenile delinquency in in Rwoho Town Council, Ntungamo District. This could be attributed to the fact that parents that are extremely passive making little demands of their children and ignore their needs characterize disengaged parenting style and some parents have little if any time for interactions or not at all. Some parents use this type of parenting to escape from parental responsibility according to Maccoby (1986).

In a similar way, in disengaged parenting style, parental connections were prior on answered to display conditions of aggression and struggle, hence putting adolescents at expanded danger of misconduct, including defacement and substance abuse (Hellerich, 2020). Additionally, the nature of nurturing styles and parent-youngster relationship were observed to be an interceding impact on adolescent substance use (Achieng, 2019). Moreover, in compatibility to the discoveries in this study, an absence of connection was likewise observed to be profoundly corresponded with adolescent reserved conduct (Nabugoomu, 2019). Additionally, Skylstad et al. (2019) saw that kids who accepted they had little help from their parents were particularly defenseless against utilize unlawful drugs. Also, juveniles who take part in freak conduct report undeniable degrees of aggression and low degrees of help from their parents (Kyegombe et al., 2020; Namalwa, 2019). These discoveries further outline the significance of positive grown-up youngster connection other than separated nurturing style.

Similar to the findings in this study in which disengaged parenting style was found to enhance juvenile delinquency in Rwoho Sub-county in Ntungamo district, disengaged parents were recently reported to be battling out with behaviors of drug abuse including alcoholism, prostitution and other behaviors that leave them with no time to care for their children (Kyegombe et al., 2020). It was observed that children who grow up in such parenting style lack the parental support as well as there is lack of attachment with their parents which leaves them struggling in every area of their life. Such children are emotionally withdrawn, have low self-esteem, perform poorly in class, get troubles often, have a high risk of substance abuse and many engage in criminal behaviors as minors and even as adults. Children who grow up under disengaged parenting style are at a high risk of delinquency of friends and peer network and deviant behavior. There is a positive straight connection between adolescents' dismissal of medications and liquor and saw nurturing warmth and backing. Kids with undeniable degrees of help were substantially less prone to participate in these hazardous practices. Strangely, this connection was found even in single parent families. Adolescents that had their parents set principles fundamentally had lower results of degeneration and checking by the parents was the best indicator of reduced levels of all juvenile delinquent measures. Therefore, in line with the previous literature it was imperative that this study confirmed the earlier findings in which disengaged parenting styles led to enhanced juvenile delinquency. It can be seen that upon utilization of disengaged parenting styles, juveniles lose mentorship and parental attachment and thus its sole application results into expectations of future juvenile delinquency.

5.2 Conclusions

The following conclusions were made based on the findings of the study in triangulation with study objectives:

One of the more significant conclusions from findings that emerged from this study is that while the researcher was achieving objective one regarding the extent to which authoritative parenting influenced juvenile delinquency in Rwoho Town Council, it was indicated that to a small extent authoritative parenting style decreased the extent of juvenile delinquency. Nonetheless, from the study findings a conclusion can be reached that there is need to put more effort in order for parents in Rwoho Town Council to nurture their children through use of authoritative parenting style. This was reported by over 65.1% of the responses from juveniles in agreement that their parents utilized authoritative parenting styles. Besides, it was indicated that there was a small significant negative influence of authoritative parenting style on juvenile delinquency in Rwoho Town Council, Ntungamo District ($R = -0.173, p = 0.003$).

The findings revealed that in the families in Rwoho Town Council, only 49.4% of the responses from juveniles showed an agreement that parents used authoritarian parenting style. Additionally, authoritarian parenting styles has a small significant positive effect on juvenile delinquency in Rwoho Town Council, Ntungamo District ($R = 0.161, p = 0.006$).

From the research findings, it was apparent that 36.5% of responses from the juveniles agreed that their parents used permissive parenting styles in Rwoho Town Council. The results of this investigation show there was a small significant positive effect of permissive parenting style on juvenile delinquency in Rwoho Town Council, Ntungamo District ($R = 0.145, p = 0.014$). In general, therefore, the families in Rwoho Town Council should desist from permissive parenting styles.

It was found out that 22.7% of the responses from juveniles agreed that their parents used disengaged parenting styles in Rwoho Town Council. In addition, the findings reveal small significant positive relationship between disengaged parenting style and juvenile delinquency in Rwoho Town Council, Ntungamo District ($R = 0.179, p = 0.002$). Therefore, it can be concluded that parents should desist from disengaged parenting styles.

In this study the researcher has traversed the indispensable role of parenting styles and in one way or the other their impact on the behavior of the juveniles, it is an eye opener to the parents as well as all people in different positions of power to pay attention to which parenting method they use

as well as help the juveniles who have had challenging parenting styles to live better and improve their behaviors.

5.3 Recommendations

Considering that findings showed small to large influence of parenting styles on juvenile delinquency in Rwoho Town Council, Ntungamo District, the following recommendations were made:

The study highlights the types of parenting styles. It is therefore recommended that the government should adopt appropriate policies and interventions to help parents by providing them with rightful information on how parenting affects the behaviors of the children. Furthermore, the viable programs should be developed by psychologists in the field of parenting, which should be effectively implemented to enable parents adjust their parenting styles to meet the desired outcome of parenting.

There is need for government and Ministry of Gender, Labor and Social Development together with Ministry of Education and Sports to train on Juvenile handling as the research findings reveal there is trauma and shame associated with being a juvenile delinquent. A team to help rehabilitate and support young offenders to fit back into society is commendable.

The local government should intervene on training more children protecting teams at each village council team like the government has trained the Village Health Teams (VHT). This would ease the work of the CDO as well as helping to curb the stigma involved at local council levels of administration.

Regarding juvenile delinquent behaviors among school going children, it is recommended that the ministry of education and sports through the National Centre of curriculum Development should design a curriculum that empowers teachers with some knowledge about behavior management skills. The curriculum should also involve student centered approach to learning. The student centered approach to learning will eventually facilitate learners to adapt authoritative parenting that is seen to control the delinquent behaviors among juveniles.

The non-government organizations can adopt the findings of the study in formulation of a home based manual on parenting and psychological First Aid skills to families that are encountering stigma as a result of poor parenting methods. A team at village level can still be trained in helping out families with parenting styles that foster juvenile behaviors.

The study findings reveal that there is a gap in the criminal justice system and many juvenile cases are resolved unjustly at village levels giving no hearing to the juvenile, more still there is no

rehabilitation as well as remand Centre in the entire town council as well as the entire district. The government can look into policies where such facilities can be in every district so as to have where juveniles are detained as they wait trial.

It is recommended that curiosity should be aroused among scholars and academicians to continue carrying our research especially on the aspects of authoritarian parenting style and its impact on juvenile delinquency in other areas.

5.4 Areas of Further Research

There is need to investigate further into individual qualities or traits of delinquents. These incorporate the degree of confidence, adapting skills, low scholarly accomplishment, school disappointment and ignorance.

Family characteristics incorporate segment just as socioecological factors of the juveniles' families. These incorporate factors, like family pay, societal position, family relationship quality, and family size. Much as the researcher handled parenting styles as a perspective in every family the above mentioned factors play a quiet role on modeling juveniles and they can't be subverted.

A further investigation into Environmental factors particularly friend and media impact. Negative friend and media impacts appear to have a commitment to wrongdoing. Some of delinquent practices showed by the adolescents like Smoking, posse battles, and delinquency are generally dedicated in gatherings. All the more still early openness to obscene materials, for example, books and recordings could affect sexual wrongdoings.

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APPENDICES

Appendix i: Questionnaire for juveniles

Dear respondent,

I am Mukasa Balikudembe, a Student at University of Kisubi pursuing Masters of Science clinical psychological counseling. I am undertaking a research study titled: Parenting Styles and Juvenile Delinquencies: A Case of selected Families in Rwoho Town Council, Ntungamo District.

You have been selected to be part of the study, therefore, feel free to provide information on the subject under study. The information you provide will be treated with maximum confidentiality and will be used for academic purposes only.

SECTION A: BIODATA

Kindly place a tick on your best choice

1. Gender

Male Female

2. Age Date of birth dd/mm/yyyy

3. Level of Education

Primary level Secondary

Other (Specify)

4. Religious affiliation

Catholic Protestant Pentecostal Moslem

Others (Specify).....

5. Caretaker Parents Mother Father Both

Other (Specify).....

SECTION B: PARENTING STYLES (THE PARENTING STYLES AND DIMENSIONS QUESTIONNAIRE)

Please tick where appropriate on parenting styles of your key caretaker stated in 5 above.

Use: 5= Strongly Agree, 4= Agree, 3= Undecided 2= Disagree 1= Strongly Disagree

| | Statement | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
|----|--|---|---|---|---|---|
| | PART I AUTHORITATIVE | | | | | |
| 1 | My parent/guardian(s) knows the names of my friends. | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 2 | My Parent/guardian (s) is aware of problems or concerns about me in school. | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 3 | My parent/guardian (s) gives praise when I do good. | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 4 | My parent/guardian (s) gives comfort and understanding when I am upset. | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 5 | My parent/guardian (s) expresses affection by hugging, and holding me. | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 6 | My Parent/guardian (s) shows sympathy when am hurt or frustrated. | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| | PART II AUTHORITARIAN | | | | | |
| 7 | My parent/guardian (s) explodes in anger towards me. | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 8 | My Parent (s) yells or shouts at me when I misbehave. | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 9 | My Parent/guardian (s) argues with me. | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 10 | My parent/guardian (s) disagrees with me | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 11 | My parent/guardian (s) uses physical punishment as a way of disciplining me. | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 12 | My parent/guardian (s) spansks when am disobedient. | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| | PART III PERMISSIVE | | | | | |
| 13 | My parent/guardian (s) slaps me when I misbehave. | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 14 | My parent/guardian (s) states punishments to me and I do not actually do them. | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 15 | My parent/guardian (s) threatens me with punishment more often than giving it. | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 16 | My parent/guardian (s) spoilt me. | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 17 | My parent/guardian (s) gives upon me when I cause a commotion about something. | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 18 | My parent/guardian (s) carries out discipline after I have misbehaved. | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| | PART IV DISENGAGED | | | | | |
| 19 | My parent/guardian (s) bribe me with rewards to bring about compliance. | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 20 | My parent/guardian (s)don't care about my mistakes | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 21 | My parent/guardian (s)don't care about what I say and do | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 22 | My parent/guardian (s)don't care about my welfare | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 23 | My Parent/guardian (s)do not provide for me essential needs (tuition, fees, clothes) | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 24 | I rarely interact with my parent/guardian (s) | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |

Section C: Juvenile Delinquency Questionnaire (International study on self-report Delinquency)

Mark each statement with a tick in the appropriate block as it applies to you in the past 12 months.

Scale: 1=never, 2=once, 3=two or three times, 4= four or more, 5= not applicable

| SN | Statement | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | I have often deliberately broken a window(s) of a building | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 2 | I have ever rode a motorcycle/bicycle without permission of the owner | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 3 | I have ever stolen property from home, school or shop, private garden | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 4 | I have ever secretly watched a video or film reserved for adults only | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 5 | I have ever intentionally thrown a stone (s) at someone's house or vehicle | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 6 | I have ever carried a weapon like a knife, stick or other weapon. | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 7 | I have ever Illegally taken someone's cell phone without his or her consent | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 8 | I have ever destroyed property belonging to my school | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 9 | I have ever damaged or defaced another pupil's school books | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 10 | I have ever damaged or destroyed on purpose someone's property | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 11 | I have ever spread bad stories about another student/pupil (s) at school | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 12 | I have ever driven a motor vehicle without the owner's consent | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 13 | I have ever disobeyed my parents/ step parents or guardian/s | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 14 | I have ever made marks or wrote mean things on school desks and walls | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 15 | I have ever disobeyed my teacher or other school official | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 16 | I have ever stayed away from home for a night or more without my parents/guardians permission | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 17 | I have ever smoked cigarette at school or elsewhere | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 18 | I have ever drank beer, wine or hard liquor while with friends | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 19 | I have ever scratched a teachers motorcar/motorcycle/bicycle at school | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 20 | I have ever bought something I suspected was stolen | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |

| | | | | | | |
|----|--|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21 | I have ever bought alcohol without parents or guardian's permission | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 22 | I have ever sold drugs or dealt in drugs with the aim of earning money | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 23 | I have ever bullied some younger guy(s) at school | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 24 | I have ever been loud, rowdy or unruly at school or public place | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 25 | I have ever stayed away from school without a valid reason | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 26 | I have ever beaten up another pupil/student in fight | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |

Appendix ii: Interview Guide for Parents/Guardians

Dear respondent,

I am Mukasa Balikudembe, a Student at University of Kisubi pursuing Masters of Science clinical psychological counseling. I am undertaking a research study titled: Parenting styles and Juvenile Delinquencies: A case of selected Families in Rwoho Town Council, Ntungamo District. You have been selected to be part of the study, therefore, feel free to provide all the required information needed to complete the study. The information you provide will be treated with maximum confidentiality and will be used for academic purposes only.

1. In your view, describe your parenting style to your children (*Probe for authoritative style, authoritarian parenting styles, permissive parenting styles and uninvolved parenting styles?*)
2. In your opinion, describe (if any) your parenting style (s) has had an influence on any of your children's delinquency (if any) [*Probe for living with child at the time of arrest, alcoholism, theft, drug abuse kind of delinquency etc.*)]

Thank you for the participation and time.

Appendix iii: Interview Guide for Religious Leaders, Local Council Leaders, Head teachers and Labour/Community Development Officers

1. In your view, describe the most common parenting style your area of leadership (*Probe for authoritative style, authoritarian parenting styles, permissive parenting styles and uninvolved parenting styles?*)
2. In your opinion, describe (if any) your parenting style (s) has had an influence on any of the juvenile delinquency in your area of leadership (if any) [*Probe for living with child at the time of arrest, kind of delinquency etc.*)]
3. In your experience, describe any instances, if ever that you have been engaged in resolving disputes involving a particular parenting style for a juvenile involved in delinquency (*Probe for the parenting style, kind of juvenile delinquency etc.*)

Thank you for the participation and time.

Appendix IV: Krejcie and Morgan Table

| <i>Table for Determining Sample Size of a Known Population</i> | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|--------|-----|
| N | S | N | S | N | S | N | S | N | S |
| 10 | 10 | 100 | 80 | 280 | 162 | 800 | 260 | 2800 | 338 |
| 15 | 14 | 110 | 86 | 290 | 165 | 850 | 265 | 3000 | 341 |
| 20 | 19 | 120 | 92 | 300 | 169 | 900 | 269 | 3500 | 346 |
| 25 | 24 | 130 | 97 | 320 | 175 | 950 | 274 | 4000 | 351 |
| 30 | 28 | 140 | 103 | 340 | 181 | 1000 | 278 | 4500 | 354 |
| 35 | 32 | 150 | 108 | 360 | 186 | 1100 | 285 | 5000 | 357 |
| 40 | 36 | 160 | 113 | 380 | 191 | 1200 | 291 | 6000 | 361 |
| 45 | 40 | 170 | 118 | 400 | 196 | 1300 | 297 | 7000 | 364 |
| 50 | 44 | 180 | 123 | 420 | 201 | 1400 | 302 | 8000 | 367 |
| 55 | 48 | 190 | 127 | 440 | 205 | 1500 | 306 | 9000 | 368 |
| 60 | 52 | 200 | 132 | 460 | 210 | 1600 | 310 | 10000 | 370 |
| 65 | 56 | 210 | 136 | 480 | 214 | 1700 | 313 | 15000 | 375 |
| 70 | 59 | 220 | 140 | 500 | 217 | 1807 | 317 | 20000 | 377 |
| 75 | 63 | 230 | 144 | 550 | 226 | 1900 | 320 | 30000 | 379 |
| 80 | 66 | 240 | 148 | 600 | 234 | 2000 | 322 | 40000 | 380 |
| 85 | 70 | 250 | 152 | 650 | 242 | 2200 | 327 | 50000 | 381 |
| 90 | 73 | 260 | 155 | 700 | 248 | 2400 | 331 | 75000 | 382 |
| 95 | 76 | 270 | 159 | 750 | 254 | 2600 | 335 | 100000 | 384 |

Note: N is Population Size; S is Sample Size *Source: Krejcie & Morgan, 1970*

Appendix v: Map of Ntungamo District

