

Relationship of Parenting Styles with Decision-Making and Self-concept among Adolescents

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Abstract

Objectives. The current research aimed to examine the relationship of parenting styles with decision-making and self-concept among adolescents ($N=400$).

Method. The sample comprised of College students from Rawalpindi and Attock including both government and private colleges. There were 200 male and 200 female college students recruited into present study. Data were collected through the Parental Authority Questionnaire (Buri, 1989), Self-Concept Questionnaire (Robson, 1989), and Melbourne Decision Making Questionnaire (Mann et al., 1997).

Results. Self-concept has significant negative correlation with authoritarian father, authoritarian mother, permissive father, permissive mother, whereas significant positive correlation with authoritative father and authoritative mother. Decision making style is also significantly correlated with parenting styles. The findings revealed that gender moderates the relationship between authoritarian parenting styles and hypervigilance as well as procrastination. Moreover, gender also moderates the relationship between authoritarian parenting and self-concept.

Conclusion. Study demonstrate that parenting styles play a distinctive role especially authoritarian parenting style to determine the adaptive decision making and firm self-concept among adolescents.

Keywords. *Parenting styles, self-concept, decision making styles.*



Introduction

Adolescence is a specific period of human growth in which the home environment and the school gain perilous importance. All through this period, by using a growing experience of autonomy and self-exploration, adolescents shift from the notably established yet precise period of adolescence into adulthood (Wentzel & Battle, 2001). Adolescents' expectations about their future evolutions are assumed to influence the decisions they make and the concepts they develop about themselves (Carlo, Crocket, Wolf & Beal, 2017). Notably, at this period in life, they are in the process of constructing their self-concept, which includes attributes including their self-confidence, self-attention, self-confidence, self-pride, and self-identity. Self-concept and decision-making ability notably play an essential role in such a transition in human life. Positive self-concept results in excellent academic performance and relationships with others, while those who've negative self-concept, do not well carry out in academics as well as have awful relationships. Decision-making ability is a vital part of transition during this phase of life. If a child has rightly developed decision-making ability, he will make his decisions impartial to others. Parenting performs a crucial role in growing self-concept as well as decision-making competencies; therefore, this research aims to examine parenting styles with decision making and self-concept.

Parenting style is a mental paradigm demonstrating general techniques that are used by parents in their children-rearing. Children go through various stages of development; therefore, to raise their child healthily, parents use a variety of parenting strategies following their parenting behaviors. Parenting style contrasts from parenting practice as parenting style forms a standard method of parenting to influence specific behaviors in adolescents (Spera, 2005). Coplan et al. (2002) described parenting styles as the ways of interactions, relations, and communication among parents and their children. Diana Baumrind became a researcher and a developmental psychologist, her paintings represent various kinds of child-rearing patterns, and her work is famous with the name of Baumrind's Parenting Typology. Four famous classes are usually used to classify parenting authority patterns: authoritative, authoritarian, permissive, and indifferent-uninvolved.

They suggested that dimensions of parental demand and responsiveness categorize these parenting authority styles (Baumrind, 1966; Steinberg, 2006).

Self-concept is an element that has evolved based on people's environment and the way they connect with social existence (Rahman, Shahrin & Kamaruzaman, 2017). It is related to the intellectual dimension of man or a woman, and that also represents the individual's motion in the direction of himself or herself (Wentzel & Battle, 2001). The self-concept has two broad domains positive self-concept as well as negative self-concept. Positive self-concept entails knowing oneself, respect towards oneself, exhibiting positive and rational thinking and a firm sense of self in comparison to others. A negative self-concept included, negative evaluation of oneself, self-doubt, and sense of worthlessness and insecurity (Badgular & Mundada, 2014).

Decision -making has been described by Bednar & Fisher (2003) as making selections from the given alternatives, it is a continuous process to negotiate the best course of action for a range of situations (Mann, Harmoni, & Powers, 1989). In the preset study we are interested in decision making styles that young people adopt in dealing with their day to day matters. Decision making is one of the most complicated processes while considering the nature of cognitive approaches or human thinking. Decision-making differs from one individual to another (Galotti et al., 2006) Child-rearing is crucial in supporting the improvement related to positive judgmental styles among young people. The social settings are one of the arenas in which decisions are often made, mostly in areas where children live with their guardians. A significant role is played by the societal context as the nature of decision making depends upon the adaptation and change of actions from the persistently faced situations (Riaz et al., 2012).

Parenting style is a significant contributing factor in the lives of adolescents having a substantial influence on their major life domains such as decision making and self-concept (Rizvi & Najam 2015). Keeping in view existing literature present study will be carried out to explore the relationship of parenting styles with self-concept and decision making in adolescents from Pakistan. Family plays a vital role in one's life and in the society.

The importance of the family as a social structure is something distinctive. Correct and balanced relationship between parents and their children is one of the factors influencing both their physical and mental health. Interaction between children and parents and how parents communicate with children are considered to be the most important and fundamental factors among the various factors that affect children's fostering and healthy character (Kimble, 2014).

In Pakistan most past researches emphasized on the relationship of parenting styles with academic performance. However, the relationship of self-concept and adolescents' decision making with parenting styles is relatively a less explored area of research in the context of Pakistan. In the Western research self-concept and adolescents' decision making has been a focus of extensive research for career development of adolescents. In a Pakistani context due to traditional family practices resultant parenting styles may hold a special significance in developing self-concept and an independent decision making among adolescents. Therefore, present study focuses on parenting styles and their relationship with self-concept and decision making among adolescents as specific parenting styles are considered important in the formation of self-concept as well as decision making of the adolescents. Pakistan is a patriarchal society and female are expected to be higher on foreclosure. therefore, it will be interesting to find how parenting styles are predictive of female and male students' self-concept and decision making (Bednar & Fisher, 2003). The study findings would increase understanding regarding effectiveness of different parenting approaches in the development of self-concept and decision making ability among undergraduates' adolescent students.

Method

Objectives

1. To investigate the relationship between parenting styles, decision making styles, and self-concept among adolescents
2. To study the moderating role of gender between parenting styles, self-concept, and decision making among adolescents.

Hypotheses

1. The authoritative parenting style is positively related to decision making ability among adolescents.

2. Authoritarian and permissive parenting styles will be negatively related to the self-concept among adolescents.

3. Gender moderates the relationship between authoritarian parenting styles and decision-making styles including Vigilance, Hypervigilance, Procrastination, and Buck Passing among adolescents.

4. Gender moderates the relationship between authoritarian parenting styles and self-concept among adolescents.

Sample

The present research sample comprises of college students ($N=400$), including male ($n=200$) and female ($n=200$) college students. Sample was taken from different colleges of Rawalpindi and District Attock. These include Punjab College Rawalpindi, Govt Post Graduate College for Women, Govt Hashmat Ali College for Boys Rawalpindi, Punjab College, Govt Degree College for Girls Jand and Govt college for Boys Jand. Age range was from 16 to 20 years ($M= 18.5$; $SD=2.25$). The sample was selected using a purposive convenient sampling method.

Instruments

Parental Authority Questionnaire has two versions, i.e., mother and father having the same items. It was formed in 1991 by John R. Buri, and its purpose is to measure disciplinary practices or parental authority from the children's perspective. It comprises of 30 items having three subscales developed on the parental power designs, and each subscale comprises of 10 items. Alpha coefficient of .75 for permissive, .85 for authoritarian and .82 for authoritative scale while great dependability in test-retest unwavering quality that .81 for permissive, .86 for authoritarian and .78 for authoritative scales separately (Buri, 1991).

Self-Concept Questionnaire (SCQ; Robson, 1989) deals with attitudes and beliefs which some people have about themselves. SCQ consisted of 30 items. Sixteen items are reverse scored i.e. 4,5,7,8,11,13,14,17,19,20,21,22,23,25,27,28). The SCQ has proved to have good reliability (Cronbach's α of .89) and high validity (clinical validity of .70) (Robson, 1989).

Procedure

Melbourne Decision Making Questionnaire (Mann et al., 1997) consisted of 22 items. This scale has the reliability ranged from .74 to .87. It was designed to assess how individuals approach decision situations. It was intended to be an improvement on Mann's (1982) Flinders Decision Making Questionnaire (Mann et al., 1997).

The researcher approached students with the permission of concerned authorities' in each College for data collection. Participants were briefly informed regarding the purpose of research reason, and they were assured about the privacy of the information acquired from them. Also, participants were instructed to respond to each statement. Students were approached in their classrooms, and questionnaires were administered in a group setting. The total time for completing a questionnaire was 25 minutes. Students were thanked for their participation.

Results

Table 1

Descriptive Statistics and Alpha Reliability Coefficients for Parenting Styles, Decision Making and Self-Concept among Adolescents (N = 400)

Variables	M	SD	Range		α
			Minimum	Maximum	
Authoritarian Father	31.39	7.20	10	50	.74
Authoritative Father	26.90	7.56	10	50	.81
Permissive Father	30.61	6.40	10	48	.72
Authoritarian Mother	30.92	6.78	10	50	.77
Authoritative Mother	26.62	7.42	10	50	.80
Permissive Mother	30.30	6.43	10	50	.81
Vigilance	7.63	2.29	0	12	.72
Buck-passing	7.56	2.33	1	12	.70
Procrastination	6.16	2.01	0	10	.74
Hyper vigilance	6.60	2.02	0	10	.77
Self-concept	91.55	9.19	69	121	.83

Table 2 shows descriptive statistics and alpha reliability coefficients for parenting styles, decision making and self-concept among adolescents. Results show that all variables have satisfactory psychometric properties as well as alpha reliability of the scales ($\alpha > .70$).

Table 2

Pearson Correlation for Parenting Styles, Decision Making and Self-Concept among Adolescents (N = 400)

Variables	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Authoritarian Father	--	-.53**	.50**	.38**	-.21**	.22**	.32**	-.39**	.46**	.16**	.33**
2. Authoritarian Mother		--	-.71**	-.25**	.41**	-.28**	-.17**	-.37**	.38**	.51**	.39**
3. Permissive Father			--	.24**	-.31**	.39**	.34**	-.31**	.33**	.37**	.31**
4. Permissive Mother				--	-.58**	.56**	.50**	-.20**	.32**	.17**	.23**
5. Authoritative Father					--	-.67**	-.30**	.30**	-.34**	-.43**	-.22**
6. Authoritative Mother						--	.54**	.26**	-.29**	-.25**	-.21**
7. Self-Concept							--	-.23**	-.25**	-.14**	-.22**
8. Vigilance								--	.57**	.44**	.47**
9. Buck-passing									--	.50**	.47**
10. Procrastination										--	.47**
11. Hyper vigilance											--

Table 2 shows Pearson correlation for parenting styles, decision making and self-concept among adolescents. Results show that vigilance has significant negative correlation with authoritarian father $r(398) = -.39, p < .01$, authoritarian mother $r(398) = -.37, p < .01$, permissive father $r(398) = -.31, p < .01$, permissive mother $r(398) = -.32, p < .01$, whereas significant positive correlation with authoritative father $r(398) = .30, p < .01$, and authoritative mother $r(398) = .26, p < .01$. Buck passing has significant positive correlation with authoritarian father $r(398) = .46, p < .01$, authoritarian mother $r(398) = .38, p < .01$, permissive father $r(398) = .36, p < .01$, permissive mother $r(398) = .32, p < .01$, whereas significant negative correlation with authoritative father $r(398) = -.34, p < .01$, and authoritative mother $r(398) = -.29, p < .01$. Procrastination has significant positive correlation with authoritarian father $r(398) = .16, p < .01$, authoritarian mother $r(398) = .51, p < .01$, permissive father $r(398) = .37, p < .01$, permissive mother $r(398) = .17, p < .01$, whereas significant negative correlation with authoritative father $r(398) = .43, p < .01$, and authoritative mother $r(398) = .25, p < .01$. Hyper vigilance has significant positive correlation with authoritarian father $r(398) = .33, p < .01$, authoritarian mother $r(398) = .39, p < .01$, permissive father $r(398) = .31, p < .01$, permissive mother $r(398) = .23, p < .01$, whereas significant negative correlation with authoritative father $r(398) = -.22, p < .01$, and authoritative mother $r(398) = .21, p < .01$. Self-concept has significant negative correlation with authoritarian father $r(398) = -.54, p < .01$, authoritarian mother $r(398) = -.34, p < .01$, permissive father $r(398) = -.32, p < .01$, permissive mother $r(398) = -.50, p < .01$, whereas significant positive correlation with authoritative father $r(398) = .30, p < .01$, and authoritative mother $r(398) = .17, p < .01$.

Table 3

Moderating Role of Gender between, Authoritarian Parenting Styles and Vigilance, Buck Passing, Procrastination, and Hyper Vigilance among Adolescents (N = 400)

	[a] Vigilance			[b] Buck Passing			[c] Procrastination			[d] Hyper Vigilance		
	B [95% CI]	SE	β	[95% CI]	SE	β	[95% CI]	SE	β	[95% CI]	SE	β
Step I												
Constant	13.10** [7.60, 9.57]	.52		13.94** [12.80, 15.07]	.57		8.59** [12.07, 14.12]	.50		10.28** [9.27, 11.29]	.51	
Authoritarian Mother	-.11** [1.18, .41]	.01	-.36**	-.68** [-.15, -.09]	.21	-.14**	-.79** [-.14, -.08]	.19	-.19**	-.08** [-.11, -.05]	.01	-.29**
Authoritarian Father	-1.24** [-.06, -.01]	.20	-.27**	-.04** [-1.10, -.27]	.01	-.12**	-.03** [1.64, .84]	.01	-.14**	-.03* [-.06, -.00]	.01	-.12**
	$R = .47, R^2 = .225, \Delta R^2 = .221, \Delta F(1, 398) = 37.41, p < .01.$			$R = .50, R^2 = .250, \Delta R^2 = .250, \Delta F(1, 398) = 6.58, p < .01.$			$R = .25, R^2 = .361, \Delta R^2 = .322, \Delta F(1, 398) = 8.31, p < .01.$			$R = .35, R^2 = .127, \Delta R^2 = .123, \Delta F(1, 398) = 5.68, p < .01.$		
Step II												
Constant	18.16** [10.59, 16.27]	1.49		18.83** [14.63, 21.53]	1.49		13.68** [15.23, 21.16]	1.43		10.80** [9.76, 11.85]	.53	
Authoritarian Mother	-.27** [-5.38, -1.68]	.04	-.87**	-.29** [-.40, -.20]	.04	-.89**	-4.02** [-.37, -.18]	.87	-1.00**	-.23** [-.31, -.14]	.04	-.81**
Authoritarian Father	-4.45** [.03, .06]	.91	-.97**	-3.85** [-5.55, -.98]	.91	-.82**	-.20** [-6.44, -2.58]	.04	-.72**	.09** [.01, .17]	.04	.32**
Authoritarian Father*Gender	.10** [-.28, -.19]	.02	.92**	-.03* [.09, .10]	.01	-.10**	.10** [-.02, -.02]	.02	1.06**	.09** [-.14, -.04]	.02	.96**
Authoritarian Mother*Gender	.01 [.05, .15]	.47	.02*	.10** [.05, .17]	.02	.89**	7.45** [7.60, 9.57]	.31		.08** [.04, .14]	.02	-.92**

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .001$

Table 3 shows moderating role of gender between, authoritarian parenting styles and hyper vigilance among adolescents. Results show that gender significantly moderated the relationship between authoritarian father and hyper vigilance ($\beta = .09, p < .01$), and significantly moderated the relationship between authoritarian mother and hyper vigilance ($\beta = .08, p < .01$) among adolescents. The overall model was significant, $F(1, 398) = 18.42, p < .001$. [b] Results show moderating role of gender between, authoritarian parenting styles and procrastination among adolescents. Results show that gender significantly moderated the relationship between authoritarian father and procrastination ($\beta = .10, p < .01$), and significantly moderated the relationship between authoritarian mother and procrastination ($\beta = 7.45, p < .01$) among adolescents. The overall model was significant, $F(1, 398) = 14.32, p < .001$. [c] Results show moderating role of gender between, authoritarian parenting styles and buck-passing among adolescents. Results show that gender significantly moderated the relationship between authoritarian father and buck-passing ($\beta = .03, p < .05$), and significantly moderated the relationship between authoritarian mother and buck-passing ($\beta = .10, p < .01$) among adolescents. The overall model was significant, $F(1, 398) = 38.07, p < .001$. [d] Results show moderating role of gender between, authoritarian parenting styles and vigilance among adolescents. Results show that gender significantly moderated the relationship between authoritarian mother and vigilance ($\beta = .10, p < .05$), and did not significantly moderated the relationship between authoritarian father and vigilance ($\beta = .01, p > .05$) among adolescents. The overall model was significant, $F(1, 398) = 43.92, p < .001$.

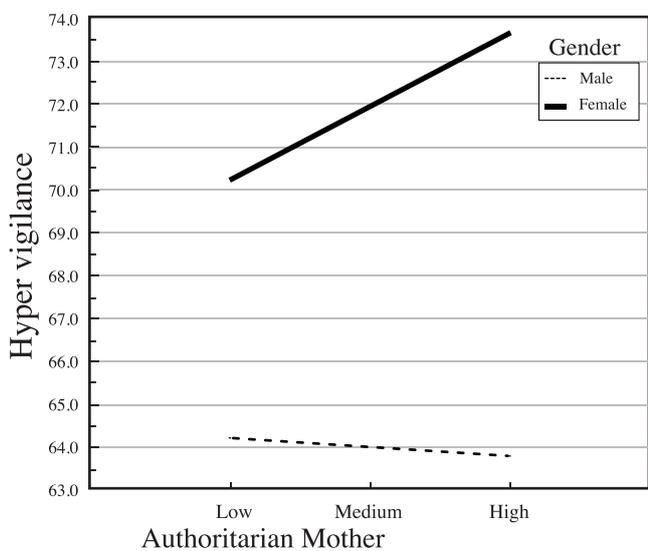


Figure 1. Moderating role of gender between, authoritarian mother and hyper vigilance among adolescents. The figure is showing that with higher level of authoritative maternal parenting style females were higher on hyper vigilance whereas males were lower on hyper vigilance and vice versa.

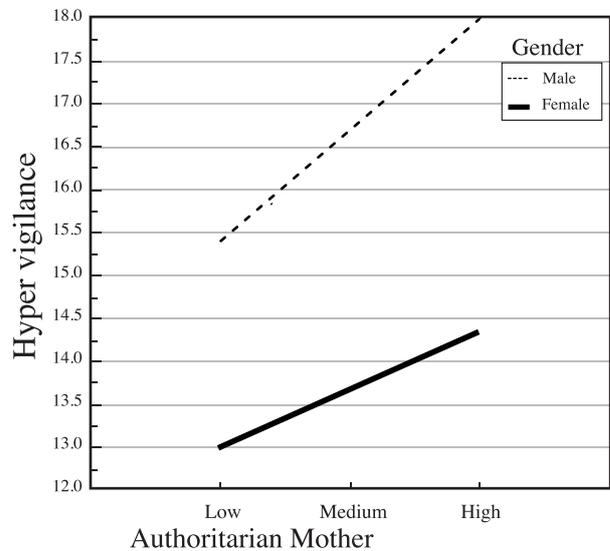


Figure 2. Moderating role of gender between, authoritarian father and hyper vigilance among adolescents. The figure is showing that with higher level of authoritative paternal parenting style both females and males were higher on hyper vigilance and vice versa.

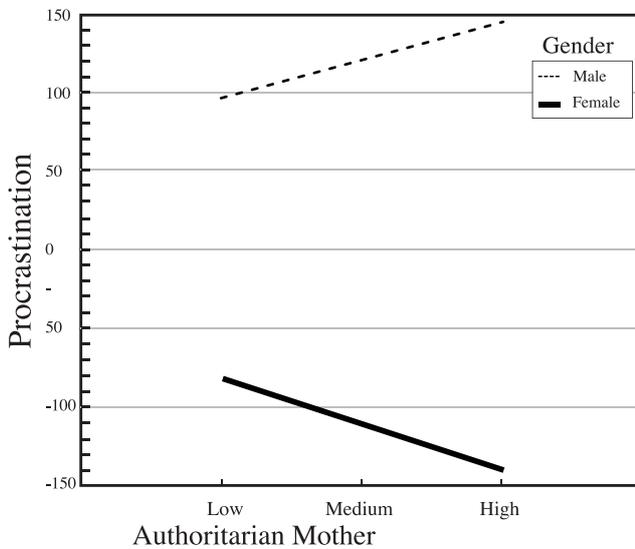


Figure 4. Moderating role of gender between, authoritarian mother and procrastination among adolescents. The figure is showing that with higher level of authoritative maternal parenting style females were lower on procrastination whereas males were higher on procrastination and vice versa.

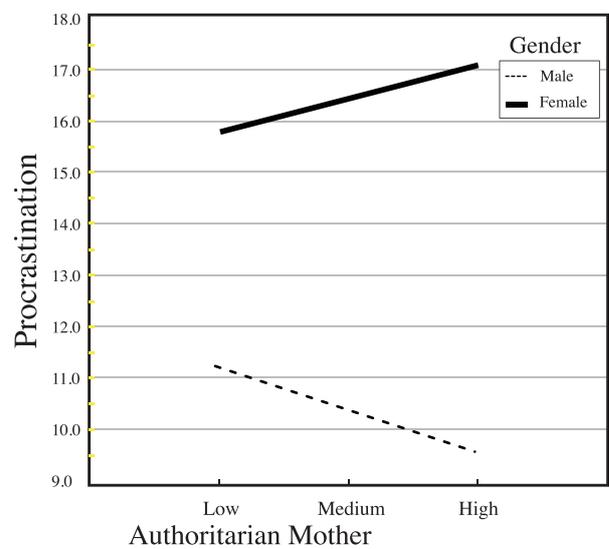


Figure 3. Moderating role of gender between, authoritarian father and procrastination among adolescents. The figure is showing that with higher level of authoritative paternal parenting style females were higher on procrastination whereas males were lower on procrastination and vice versa.

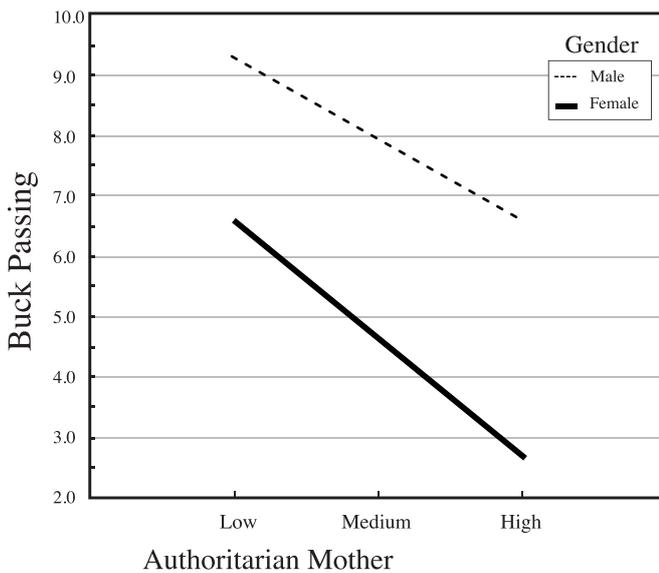


Figure 5. Moderating role of gender between, authoritarian mother and buck passing among adolescents. The figure is showing that with higher level of authoritative maternal parenting style both females and males were lower on buck passing and vice versa.

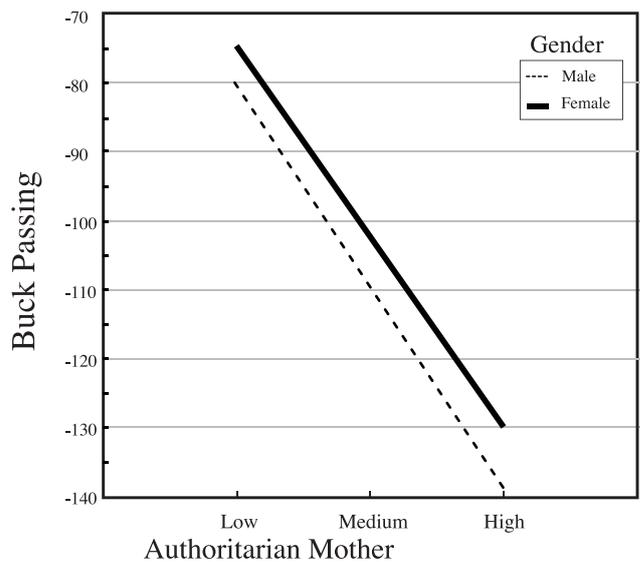


Figure 6. Moderating role of gender between, authoritarian father and buck passing among adolescents. The figure is showing that with higher level of authoritative paternal parenting style both females and males were lower on buck passing and vice versa.

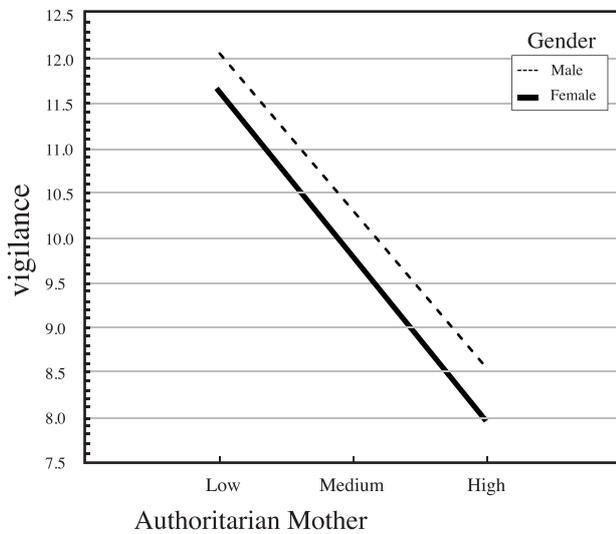


Figure 7. Moderating role of gender between, authoritarian parenting styles and vigilance among adolescents. The figure is showing that with higher level of authoritative maternal parenting style both females and males were lower on vigilance and vice versa.

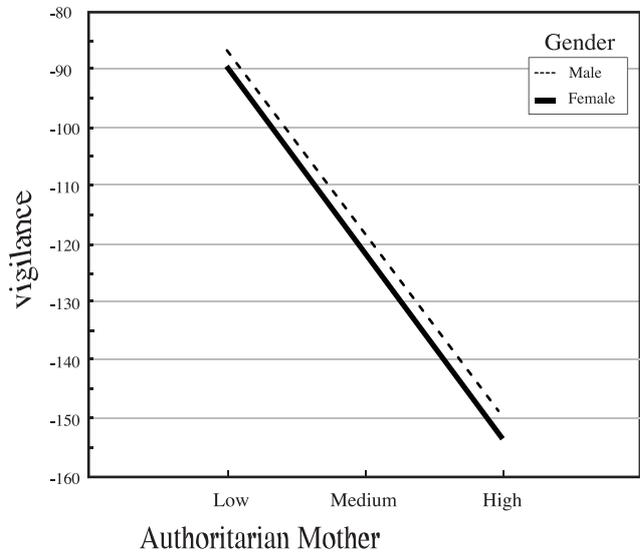


Figure 8. Moderating role of gender between, authoritarian father and vigilance among adolescents. The figure is showing that with higher level of authoritative paternal parenting style both females and males were lower on vigilance and vice versa.

Table 4

Moderating Role of Gender between, Authoritarian Parenting Styles and Self-Concept among Adolescents (N = 400)

	Self-Concept		
	B [95% CI]	SE B	β
Step I			
Constant	66.84** [7.60, 9.57]	2.13	
Authoritarian Mother	.61** [1.18, .41]	.06	-.36**
Authoritarian Father	.18* [-.06, -.01]	.05	-.27**
$R = .52, R^2 = .275, \Delta R^2 = .272, \Delta F(1, 398) = 9.83, p < .01.$			
Step II			
Constant	64.26** [10.59, 16.27]	2.23	
Authoritarian Mother	.24** [-5.38, -1.68]	.16	.18**
Authoritarian Father	.70** [.03, .06]	.17	.54**
Authoritarian Father*Gender	-.32* [-.28, -.19]	.10	-.73*
Authoritarian Mother*Gender	-.27* [.05, .15]	.10	-.62*
$R = .54, R^2 = .298, \Delta R^2 = .290, \Delta F(1, 398) = 6.25, p < .01.$			

* $p < .01$, ** $p < .001$.

Table 4 shows stepwise multiple regression analysis to investigate moderating role of gender between, authoritarian parenting styles and self-concept among adolescents. Results show that gender significantly moderated the relationship between authoritarian father and self-concept ($\beta = -.73, p < .01$), and significantly moderated the relationship between authoritarian mother and self-concept ($\beta = -.62, p < .01$) among adolescents. The overall model was significant, $F(1, 398) = 41.84, p < .001$.

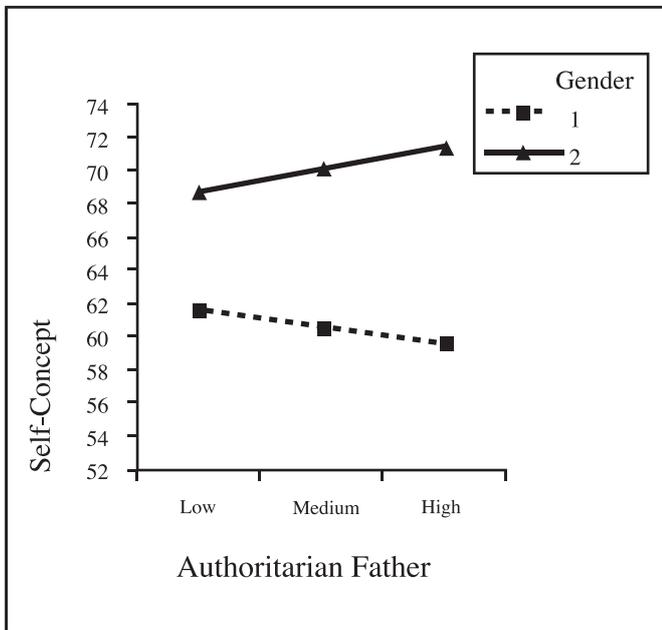


Figure 9. The above figure shows that male adolescents with authoritarian father have better self-concept whereas female adolescents with authoritarian father have lower level of self-concept, Note. 1 = Male Adolescents, 2 = Female Adolescents

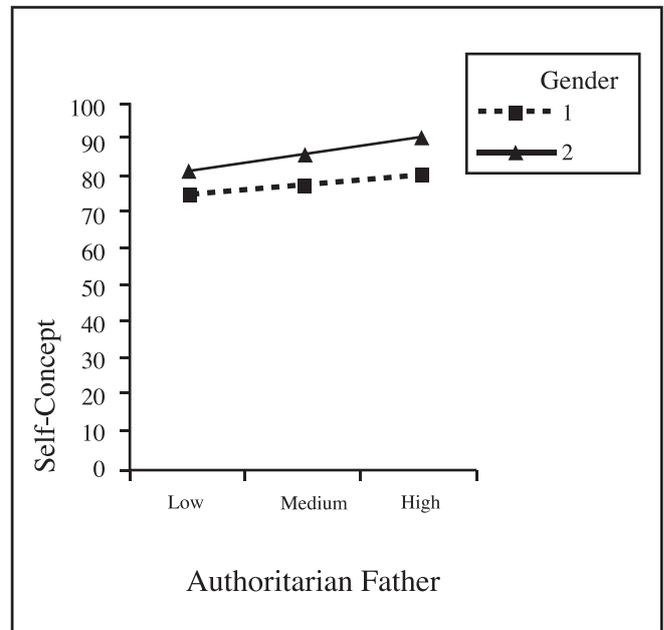


Figure 10. The above figure shows that both male and female adolescents with authoritarian mothers have better level of self-concept, Note. 1 = Male Adolescents, 2 = Female Adolescents

Discussion

The present study was conducted to examine the relationship of parenting styles with decision making and self-concept among adolescents. The 1st hypothesis presumed a positive relationship between authoritative parenting style and decision making among adolescents, marginally supported by the current findings. Study findings revealed that authoritarian father, authoritative father, and authoritative mother significantly predicted decision making including vigilance, buck passing, procrastination and hyper vigilance among adolescents. This is consistent with past research work indicating that authoritarian parenting style has negative impact on decision making whereas authoritative parenting is positively related with constructive decision making among adolescents (Booth, Scott, & King, 2010; Ceballo, Ramirez, Hearn, & Maltese, 2003; Hoskins, 2014). Although both authoritarian and authoritative guardians hold elevated expectations and authority over the adolescents' conduct. However, authoritative guardians force tight control over their children, they assume that they are the specialists who are in every case right. Compared with authoritarian parents, authoritative parents are likely to be warm, nurturing and responsive (Mason, Walker-Barnes, Tu, Simons, & Martinez-Arrue, 2004; Steinberg, Blatt-Eisengart & Cauffman, 2006).

Therefore authoritative parenting is linked with adaptive decision making styles in this study.

The 2nd hypothesis "there will be negative relationship between authoritarian and permissive parenting style and self-concept." was also partially supported by the current findings. Results show that authoritarian father, authoritarian mother, authoritative mother, authoritative father, permissive father, and permissive mother predicted self-concept among adolescents. The findings are in the line with the previous research suggesting that authoritarian parenting style and permissive parenting style have a negative impact on adolescents' self-concept whereas authoritative parenting style has positive impacts on self-concept among adolescents (Steinberg et al., 2006). Authoritarian parents just permit single direction communication. They use "since I said as much" as the purpose behind principles (Martínez, García, & Yubero, 2007). Adolescents are required to aimlessly obey without questioning. They are not permitted to have or voice for their feelings. Adolescents are regularly "seen yet not heard". Adolescents whose guardians have an oppressor authoritarian parenting style can be anxious and insecure.

However, on the other hand authoritative parents discuss, explain and discuss the matter with their children (Wolff, 2000). Further studies have linked permissive parenting to lower academic achievement (Ghazi, Ali, Shahzad, Khan, & Hukamdad, 2010; Zahedani, Rezaee, Yazdani, Bagheri, & Nabeiei, 2016). Moreover, authoritative parents make poor decisions regarding their children (Rudy & Grusec, 2006).

In the current findings moderating role of gender between authoritative parenting style and decision making was also investigated. Outcomes of the current study indicate that both female and male adolescents with authoritarian fathers have a better level of decision-making, authoritarian parenting negatively predicted vigilance, buck-passing, procrastination, and hypervigilance. Female adolescents with authoritarian father are found to be higher on hypervigilance. There is little research work available that is evident in the powerful role of authoritarian parenting in manifesting different decision-making styles among males and females. There is a concern to anticipate that distinction should be found in spite of the fact that outcomes may contrast contingent upon the child-rearing styles and adolescent-parents relationship (Booth, Scott, & King, 2010; Zakeri & Karimpour, 2011). For example, Shek (2002) detailed a relationship between parental pessimism and a more prominent parent-juvenile clash, just for young ladies. These distinctions may reveal distinctive socialization objectives for adolescent girls and boys, with young girls associated more toward family relationships and consistency, and young boys inclined toward self-reliance and independence (Shek, 2002; Zhang et al., 2006). There were no gender differences found on procrastination and vigilance.

Results of the study further revealed that male adolescents with authoritarian father have better self-concept whereas female adolescents with authoritarian father have lower levels of self-concept. On the other hand, both male and female adolescents with authoritarian mothers have better level of self-concept. Adolescents raised in an authoritarian parenting style have poorer social skills and lower self-concept and tend to be uninvolved in problem behavior (Ceballo, Ramirez, Hearn, & Maltese, 2003; Simons, Simons, Conger, & Brody, 2004). In the current findings, the only difference that male adolescents with an authoritative father have better self-concept as compared to females.

This may be due to indigenous cultural context of Pakistan, Pakistan has a collectivistic culture that possesses the values of a male dominating society. In Pakistan, males have more freedom of expression and therefore have stronger self-concept despite their fathers have authoritarian parenting (Mariam, 2000).

Limitations and Suggestions

The sample size of the current study was sufficient however data was collected only from Rawalpindi and Islamabad and other cities and rural areas of Pakistan were not approached due to accessibility reasons which can affect the generalizability of results. In future research, it is suggested to study the entire phenomenon based on the sample which represents the other regions of Pakistan to make this phenomenon more representative and generalizable. Secondly, a cross-sectional survey design was used in the current study, in which different participants were selected to study the phenomenon, the study can be more appropriate if it would be based on a longitudinal data evidence to demonstrate how parenting styles gradually impact on the adolescents' decision making and self-concept.

Conclusion

Our study demonstrate that parenting styles play a distinctive role especially authoritarian parenting styles in determine the adaptive decision making and firm self-concept among adolescents. Therefore, parents need educating to adopt authoritarian parenting styles as it is more considerate towards adolescents in comparison to authoritative parenting styles.

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Competing Interests

The authors are well informed and declared no competing interests.

Ethical approval

The study was approved by the Ethics Committee (DPEC).

Consent for publication

Consent approved by the authors.

Availability of data and materials

Contact corresponding author.

Acknowledgement

Authors thank to all boarding institutes who consented to participate in the study.

Authors' contribution

All authors contributed to the conceptualization of research design, literature review, items development, data collection, and data analysis.

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