

PARENTING STYLES AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

BY

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DEGREE IN PSYCHOLOGY

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Parenting Styles and Juvenile Delinquency" was carried out by [STUDENT'S FULL NAME], and has been read and approved as meeting the regulations governing the award of the degree of Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) of the University of Lagos.

PROJECT SUPERVISOR

Date

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

Date

EXTERNAL EXAMINER

Date

DEDICATION

This research project is dedicated to Almighty God, the giver of life, wisdom, and understanding, who has been my source of strength throughout the course of this study. It is also dedicated to my beloved parents and family for their unwavering love, prayers, and support.

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ABSTRACT

This study examined parenting styles and juvenile delinquency, using undergraduate students of the University of Lagos as a case study. The study was guided by three specific objectives: to examine the extent to which respondents exhibit the key attributes of parenting; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with parenting and styles. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Technology Acceptance Model and the UTAUT. A sample size of 409 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 372 questionnaires were found valid for analysis. Data were analysed using descriptive statistics, including frequency counts, percentages, and weighted mean scores, and inferential statistics, including the Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient, the Independent Samples t-test, and the chi-square test, at a 0.05 level of significance. The findings revealed that respondents exhibit the identified attributes to a considerable extent (grand mean = 3.19). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.517$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 8.4, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.17$, $p > 0.05$). The major challenges identified include inadequate awareness, weak institutional support, infrastructural constraints, and limited access to information. The study recommends targeted interventions, improved access to resources, and intensified public education on parenting.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of parenting styles and juvenile delinquency is situated within a body of scholarship that has grown rapidly in the past two decades. This section of the chapter traces the background to the study by examining the historical, theoretical, and practical dimensions of the subject.

The salience of parenting in national discourse has grown steadily, driven by changing social conditions and technological penetration. Globalisation and technological change have intensified both the opportunities and the challenges associated with parenting. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Ekwueme and Nwosu (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. Comparative work by Umeh and Ibrahim (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking parenting with styles. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

Debates on national transformation repeatedly return to the role of parenting and its attendant dynamics. The colonial and post-colonial legacies of the Nigerian state continue to influence contemporary patterns of parenting. Evidence assembled by Nwosu and Nnamdi (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to parenting. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding styles. Comparative work by Bakare and Ibrahim (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking parenting with styles. For practitioners, the practical significance of parenting cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with styles. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

Debates on national transformation repeatedly return to the role of parenting and its attendant dynamics. Rapid urbanisation and demographic expansion across Nigerian cities have heightened the salience of parenting in everyday life. Comparative work by Bakare and Ibrahim (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking parenting with styles. For practitioners, the practical significance of parenting cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with styles. Comparative work by Ekwueme and Dauda (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking parenting with styles. Such findings reinforce the argument that parenting deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

The salience of parenting in national discourse has grown steadily, driven by changing social conditions and technological penetration. The socio-cultural diversity of Nigeria implies that responses to parenting must be differentiated rather than uniform. Ogunlana and Olawale (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of parenting are unevenly distributed across groups. These developments carry important implications for policy and practice in psychology. Evidence assembled by Adeniyi and Nnamdi