
PARENTING STYLES AND SOCIAL MEDIA ADDICTION AS CORRELATES OF ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOUR AMONG ADOLESCENTS IN AWKA METROPOLIS, ANAMBRA STATE, NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT: *The study examined Parenting Styles and Social Media Addiction as correlates of Antisocial Behaviour among Adolescents in Awka Metropolis, Anambra State, Nigeria. Two hundred (200) adolescents were sampled for the study. One major inclusion criterion was that the participant must be an adolescent within the age range of 10-19 years. The participants comprised Male and Female. Three instruments were utilized: Parenting Styles Questionnaire (PSQ), Social Media Addiction Scale Student Form (SMAS-SF), and Psychopathy Antisocial Behaviour (Scales). The study adopted a correlational design which was used to test the three hypotheses formulated. It was recommended that parenting should be characterized more with quality time, and not necessarily with the parenting method adopted. Through this, the impacts of social media and the manifestation of antisocial behaviour among adolescents will be monitored effectively.*

KEYWORDS: Parenting Style, Social Media Addiction, Antisocial Behaviour, Adolescents.

INTRODUCTION

Recently, antisocial behaviour among adolescents seems to be on the increase in Awka, Anambra State, Nigeria. This gives credence to observations of Adeniyi and Jinadu (2021), that over the years there have been frequent cases of gangsterism, cultism, rapping, stealing, violent conduct, indecent dressing, and so on among adolescents in Nigeria. Even Court cases in Anambra State, especially at the Magistrate Court and to some extent the High Court, have numerous antisocial behaviours among adolescents which could be classified as criminal conducts. This has become compelling for developmental psychologist to investigate the underlying psychological predisposing factors to antisocial behaviours among adolescents in Nigeria. This is as it concerns whether parenting styles or social media surge as the predisposing factors.

According to Griffin et al. (2020) and Elliott, Huizinga and Menard (2012), some antisocial activities include refusal to adhere to the parental demands, alcohol use and drug addiction, stealing, property destruction, theft, rape, lying, risky sexual practices, rule-breaking, illegal substance use and disruptive behavior such

as theft, destruction, fraud, engaging in aggression (either physical or verbal), and vandalism (Arce et al., 2014; Torry & Billick, 2015; Pears et al., 2016).

Similarly, the period of adolescence is a time of both intensive and extensive transitions that affect individuals physically, psychologically and socially (Murray & Shenderovich, 2020). At this period of transition, adolescents are more vulnerable to emotional and social difficulties in their behaviours. Such difficulties could be physical or verbal assault, noise, intimidation, harassment, bullying, vandalism and juvenile behaviour which includes truancy, drug and alcohol use. Furthermore, many of the behaviour (both pro-social and anti-social) children exhibit outside come as a result of their parental upbringing and what they observed on social media.

Baumrind (1971) identified three parenting styles based on parental demandingness and responsiveness, which included authoritative parenting, authoritarian parenting, and permissive parenting. Antisocial behaviour is directly linked to the behavioural pattern parents adopt to treat their children (Coste, 2015). According to Griffin et al., (2000)

and Elliott et al., (2012) the list of delinquent activities include refusal to adhere to the parental demands, alcohol use and drug addiction, stealing, property destruction, theft and rape. UNICEF (2021), parents play an essential role in influencing how adolescents interact with the complex factors that shape their development. As children mature into adolescence, the impacts of parenting relationship evolve, and parents require new developmentally-appropriate skills and strategies to meet their children's needs.

Social media play a central role on how teens measure their self-worth. Social media can drive young people to extreme behaviour. Social media addiction is no doubt an innovation that has so much influenced the world. Social media has its downside which when adolescents are not well monitored, they will absorb the negative side from the social media. The development of social media applications however, allows photos and videos to be uploaded easily to the social media accounts as well as instant notifications alerts have left so many people with no option than to check their social media accounts intermittently have lured many adolescents into social media addiction. Uncontrolled use of social media has impacted negatively on people's lives and families.

Statement of the Problem

The rate of antisocial behaviour among adolescents in Nigeria is at an alarming rate which makes the researcher wonder if antisocial behaviour results from parenting style and the exposure to social media. It has become worrisome and a huge concern to both the society and the researcher. The prevalence of adolescents' behaviour which is flagrantly being displayed nowadays ought to be of concern to all. For instance, in Awka metropolis alone, adolescents are usually seen using and abusing drugs and other substances, roaming the streets as "area boys or girls", being violent (fighting), and so on. Seeing these antisocial forms of behavior, the researcher wonders if these adolescents do not have parents. The prevalence of this antisocial behavior in line with the findings of Asumah and Aghedo (2012) when he revealed that adolescents aged (15-21) constitutes the majority of individuals engaging in antisocial acts. These antisocial acts found among adolescents pose

serious threats to our cultural and value system. The commonness of antisocial behaviour among adolescents in Awka tends to project that parents seem to have lost control of their children at the impressionable age of adolescents.

It is based on the foregoing that the curiosity of the researcher got stirred up and the need to investigate possible instigating factors that promotes antisocial behaviours among adolescents in Nigeria using Awka Metropolis, Anambra State as the focus. The researcher believes that social media could have a relationship with the development of antisocial behaviour among adolescents in Nigeria.

It is now alleged that adolescents could be extensively addicted to social media (Fortson et al., 2017). Such addiction exposes adolescents to antisocial behaviours which could be learnt from social media (Schimmenti & Vincenzo, 2012). The challenges of good parenting amidst uncontrollable access to social media among adolescents seem overwhelming. This leaves to conjecture on whether antisocial behaviour among adolescents can be attributed to parenting style or social media addiction. The study therefore, seeks to investigate parenting style and social media addiction as correlate of antisocial behaviour among adolescents in Awka Metropolis of Anambra State.

Purpose of the Study

This study seeks to:

1. Examine the extent to which general parenting style would correlate with antisocial behaviour among adolescents in Awka Metropolis, Anambra State, Nigeria.
2. Examine the extent to which various dimensions of parenting styles would correlate with antisocial behaviour of adolescents in Awka Metropolis, Anambra State, Nigeria.
3. Examine the extent to which social media addiction would correlate with antisocial behaviour of adolescents in Awka Metropolis, Anambra State, Nigeria.

Research Questions

The following research questions guided the study:

1. To what extent would general parenting style correlate with antisocial behaviours

of adolescents in Awka Metropolis, Anambra State, Nigeria?

2. To what extent would the various dimensions of parenting styles correlate with antisocial behaviours of adolescents in Awka Metropolis, Anambra State, Nigeria?
3. To what extent would social media addiction correlate with antisocial behaviour of adolescents in Awka Metropolis, Anambra State, Nigeria?

Hypotheses

The following null hypotheses were tested in the study.

1. General parenting style will not significantly correlate with antisocial behaviour of adolescents.
2. Various dimensions of parenting styles will not significantly correlate with antisocial behaviour of adolescents.
3. Social media addiction will not significantly correlate with antisocial behaviour of adolescents.

Significance of the Study

The study will have the following significance:

1. Developmental psychologist will gain an improved knowledge on the existing literature on parenting styles, social media addiction and antisocial behaviours.
2. The research will in addition, serve as a reference and strategy for developmental psychologists who might be interested in handling antisocial behaviour among adolescents and even at childhood stage.
3. Practically, this study would be of great importance for policy makers in order to make relevant policies that will help curb and manage anti-social behaviour among adolescents and youths.
4. Also, this study will be useful to educationists in discouraging social media addiction and antisocial behaviour among adolescents in schools.
5. Similarly, the study will be useful in educating parents and caregivers on the causes of antisocial behaviours among adolescents and such they can easily know how to prevent it.

6. The findings of this study will serve as treatment package for psychologists and counselors who will probably have clients with high level of anti-social behaviours.

7. The study will help parents to either maintain or change their style of parenting in bringing up of their adolescents in order to assist to curb or stop the acts of anti-social behaviour or social media addictions being exhibited by their adolescents.

Operational Definition of terms

Antisocial Behaviour: This is the inability to conform to the prosocial norms and expectations that ordinarily govern many aspects of a person's behaviour, as measured with Primary and Secondary Psychopathy Scales developed by Levenson, Kiehl and Trick (1995).

Parenting Style: Parenting style according to Efobi and Nwokolo (2014) refers to the ways or techniques parents employ in the upbringing of their children. Parenting Styles Scale by Gafoor and Kurukkan (2014), under Authoritative, Authoritarian, Permissive, and Negligent Parenting Styles will be used to measure parenting style.

Social Media Addiction: According to Griffiths (2000), social media addiction can be viewed as one form of internet addiction where individuals exhibit a compulsion to use social media excessively as measured with Social Media Addiction Scale Student Form (SMAS-SF) by Cengiz (2018).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Theoretical Review

Theories of Parenting Style

Baumrind Models of Parenting Style by Baumrind (1971): Baumrind (1971) is widely considered to be the pioneer of introducing parental style – authoritarian, authoritative, and permissive. From this perspective, Cherry (2015) points out that the psychologist Diana Baumrind during the early 1960s, conducted a study on children studying in preschool using parental interviews, naturalistic observation and other research methods. As a result, Baumrind identified four imperative dimensions of parenting including expectations of adulthood and control, communication styles, nurturance

and warmth and disciplinary strategies. Based on the above-mentioned dimensions, Cherry (2015) and Baumrind (1966) suggests that majority of parents exhibit one of three mentioned parenting styles. Darling (1999) argues that there are four parenting styles including indulgent, authoritative, authoritarian, and uninvolved. This categorization is in accordance with their lowness or highness on parental responsiveness and demanding behavior.

Criticism of Baumrind's theory of parenting style suggests that although Baumrind's classifications have greatly influenced parenting research, three issues were overlooked. The first issue relates to the psychological control dimension, which is currently considered the third parenting dimension. Initially, Baumrind paid little attention to the role of psychological control because her control dimension solely referred to parental socializing practices aimed at integrating the child into the family and society (Darling & Steinberg, 1993). In her later work (Baumrind, 1991), incorporated aspects of psychological control.

Many psychologists argue over the famous "Nature vs. Nurture" debate. The theory settles the controversy. This theory is of essence in gaining a robust insight into the concept of parenting styles. However, there is need to have a review of what transpires outside the parenting styles. Adolescents also plan their behaviours from what they learn from the social engagements and peer pressures.

Theories of Social Media Addiction

Technological Determinism Theory (Baran, 2004): The Technological Determinism Theory maintains that "at some quarters, machines and their aftermath development would drive economic, political, historical and socio-cultural transformation cum change" (Baran, 2004). One of the assumptions of this theory states that change in communication technology inevitably would produce profound developmental changes in both culture and social media of a system (Mackenzie, 2018). This, according to Baran (2004) is one perspective of the theory.

Another assumption of the theory suggests that technology by nature is neutral. The import is that its significance is embedded in the

way people apply or use it. The implication of this theory to this study is that many young people do not really have a clear-cut objective of visiting the internet but with the mindset that because a friend is hooked on the internet, it becomes a misnomer for them to be online. As youths surf the net, they join some social networks and consequently participate in watching or reading about their heroes or heroines who are mostly alien to their culture.

Theories on Antisocial Behaviour

Social Learning Theory by Bandura (1978):

There has been speculation that a certain element of learning is involved in the development of antisocial personalities and tendencies. Lykken (1957) used passive-avoidance learning tasks to demonstrate antisocial personality's poor avoidance learning. The tasks required the respondents to learn a "mental maze"; and at specific points the respondent had to choose a response from a group of possible outcomes. The correct response from the group of possible outcomes led to progression in the maze. However, one of the four responses led to an electric shock. The main observation of the study was the extent to which control respondents learned to passively avoid the electric shocks, whereas psychopaths made significant responses. This resulted to punishment, thus providing evidence of poor avoidance learning in antisocial personalities/psychopaths. This might be the reasons some adolescents are engaging in antisocial behaviour.

Some criticisms of social learning theory arise from their commitment to the environment as the chief influence on behavior. It is limiting to describe behavior solely in terms of either nature or nurture and attempts to do this underestimates the complexity of human behavior. It is more likely that behavior is due to an interaction between nature (biology) and nurture (environment). On the other hand, the researcher is of the opinion that Social learning theory is not a full explanation for all behavior.

Behavioural Theory of Antisocial Personality by Watson, (1914)

Proponents of behavioural theory argue that antisocial behaviour is learned through the process of social interaction (Kratcoski & Kratcoski, 1996). The characteristics of the group

and the environment to which the child belongs play a very important role in development of antisocial behaviour (Trojanowicz & Morash, 1992). This theory emphasizes the environmental factors in moulding behaviours (Sue, Sue & Sue, 1994). The basic assumption of this theory includes the postulation that behaviour is regarded as consisting of connections between stimuli and responses, hence all human behaviour is acquired. In other words, behaviourists are of the opinion that all behaviours, from the simplest to the most complex, are learnt through reinforcement, generalization, coping and shaping.

Generally, the behavioural model explains the causes of antisocial behaviour as essentially the result of the failure to learn necessary adoptive or competences behaviours, such as how to establish satisfying personal relationships, learning ineffective or maladaptive responses (Corey, 1996). The traditional, or radical, behavioural perspective emphasizes the interaction or relationship between behaviour and environment responses or events that elicit, maintain, or eliminate certain behaviours.

Empirical Review

Parenting Styles and Antisocial Behaviour

Braga et al. (2014) used meta-analysis in 33 studies centered in antisocial behavior in youth, authors this kind of behaviors associated with aggressiveness in the home. They found that withdrawal/neglect propitiate anti-social enrolment from the adolescent.

These results coincide with Slattery & Meyers's (2014) work involving parental monitoring, deviant peer's association, aggression in the social environment, and behavioral problems in 503 adolescents. They found that antisocial behavior is correlated positively with the association with antisocial peers. While parental monitoring is negatively associated with behavioral problems in general, the media tests the influence of the aggression in the social environment.

In Centro-America, this kind of result has been also found in a 1599 youth sample using self-reports. It was found that the parental monitoring, conflictive family interactions, and low intimacy, were related with alcohol and drugs consumption (Obando et al., 2014).

Social Media Addiction and Antisocial Behaviour

Kereke and Lucky (2014) adopted the causal-comparative research design to show from a study, that many students did not use social media for academic purposes and 40.81%, 20.40%, and 14.28% of the students were using Facebook, WhatsApp, and 2go/Skype respectively, while Myspace, Twitter, Badoo, and others were not often used by undergraduates.

Hillary (2022) conducted a study on social media as predictor of antisocial behaviour among adolescents. A sample of 390 Adolescents' senior secondary school students was drawn from a population of 16.450. The finding of the study revealed that violent digital movies and social media usage have positive relationship with antisocial behaviour among adolescents. It was concluded that violent digital movies and social media usage significantly relate with antisocial behaviour among adolescents.

METHOD

Participants: The participants for this study were adolescents from Awka Metropolis, Anambra State, Nigeria. Two hundred (200) adolescents whose age range will be 10 – 19 years according to WHO (2022) were targeted using cluster and incidental sampling techniques. Cluster sampling is a probability sampling which involves delineating a population into its natural clusters (groups), and then randomly sample from these clusters. Incidental is a form of non-probability sampling that involves sampling from members of the population that are available and willing to participate in the study. Five secondary schools in Awka were used respectively namely; Amaenyi Girls Secondary School, Igwebuikwe Secondary School, Unizik High School, St Pauls University Secondary School and Grace Court International School, Awka. In each school, forty students were used comprising of hundred males and hundred females.

Instruments: The instruments that were used for the study are: Parenting Styles Questionnaire (PSQ) by Gafoor and Kurukkan (2014) which measures parenting styles, Social Media Addiction Scale Student Form (SMAS-SF) by Cengiz (2018) which measures social media addiction, and Primary and Secondary

Psychopathy Scales developed by Levenson, Kiehl and Fitzpatrick (1995) which measures antisocial behaviour.

Parenting Styles Questionnaire (PSQ) by Gafoor and Kurukkan (2014): The instrument was Parenting Styles Questionnaire developed by Gafoor and Kurukkan (2014). It is designed to measure parenting styles of adolescents. The scale contained 25 items of Authoritative, Authoritarian, Permissive and Negligent dimensions of Parenting Styles. The instrument has 5 measurement formats (ratings) of “to a great extent= 5”, “to a lesser extent = 4”, “sometimes = 3”, “rarely = 2”, and “never = 1”. With a sample of 832 Secondary School adolescents comprising 467 girls and 365 boys, the original psychometric properties of the instrument showed test-retest reliability of scale as 0.81 and 0.83 for the control group. The mean gotten was 147.16, median 149 and standard deviation as 17.93. The criterion related validity of the instrument showed the scale was valid at 0.80 while the control subscale had 0.76. Also, the index of validity and reliability indicates that the scale has validity and reliability for measuring the parental style of secondary school students. The reliability (split-half) and validity (convergent) of the instrument in Nigeria were re-determined with Pilot Study before the main study.

Social Media Addiction Scale Student Form (SMAS-SF) by Cengiz (2018): The instrument was Social Media Addiction Scale Student Form (SMAS-SF) by Cengiz (2018). It is designed to measure social media addiction of adolescents. The scale contained 20 items of social media addiction scales. The instrument has 5 measurement formats (ratings) of “strongly disagree = 1”, disagree = 2”, “sometimes = 3”, “agree = 4”, “strongly agree = 5”. With a sample of 476 Secondary School adolescents comprising 261 girls and 215 boys, the original psychometric properties of the instrument showed test-retest reliability of scale as 0.78 and 0.95 for the control group. The criterion related validity of the instrument showed the scale was valid at 0.72. The result of item analysis and estimation of validity and reliability indicates that the present instrument is capable of measuring social media addiction of adolescent students. The reliability (split-half) and validity (convergent) of the

instrument in Nigeria were re-determined with Pilot Study before the main study.

Psychopathy Antisocial Behaviour (Scales) by Levenson, Kiehl and Fitzpatrick (1995): The instrument was Parenting Styles Questionnaire developed by Levenson, Kiehl and Fitzpatrick (1995). It is designed to measure antisocial behaviour of adolescents. The scale contained 17 items of antisocial behaviour scales. The instrument has 5 measurement formats (ratings) of “strongly disagree = 1”, disagree = 2”, “sometimes = 3”, “agree = 4”, “strongly agree = 5”. The original psychometric properties of the instrument showed test-retest reliability of scale as 0.71 and 0.55 for the control group. The criterion related validity of the instrument showed the scale was valid at 0.82 while the control subscale had 0.63. The reliability (split-half) and validity (convergent) of the instrument in Nigeria were re-determined with Pilot Study before the main study.

Procedure: Informed consent was obtained from the participants who volunteered to participate in the study before data collection comprising of 100 males and 100 females with a total of 200 participants. Research instruments were administered respectively after assurance of confidentiality to the participants. A total of 220 copies of the questionnaire were administered to those that met the inclusion criteria for the study. Then after collection of the questionnaires, the researcher observed that some participants did not fill up their questionnaires accurately so the 20 above the number of required questionnaires were used to get the best 200 which was then used for the research. One major inclusion criterion was that the participant must be an adolescent within the age range 10 – 19 years according to WHO (2022).

Research Assistants were used and coached on how to administer the questionnaires to the participants. They were trained on the necessary research requirement. The participants were sampled from some popular secondary schools in Awka Metropolis, Anambra State, Nigeria. Letters from the Head of the Department of Psychology Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu University, Igbariam, Anambra State were acquired and this availed the researcher access to the research placements. The consent of

the principals of the schools were sought and permission given to the researcher which granted the researcher access to the school and the use of the student participants. The classes used were from JSS3 – SSS3.

Ethical employed were **informed consent, and confidentiality**. For the informed consent, the researcher sought the consent of the respondents before administering the questionnaire on them. This was to encourage voluntary participation. The participants were also informed that they were not under any obligation to join in the study. As it concerns confidentiality, the researcher assured the respondents that the responses would remain confidential.

Design and Statistics: The study adopted a correlational design. According to Stangor (2022), a correlational design is a type of design used to discover relationships among variables. Both descriptive and inferential statistics were employed to analyze the data collected.

Correlational statistics was used because the study examined the relationship among Parenting Style and Antisocial Behaviour, as well as Social Media Addiction and Antisocial Behaviour. These relationships were also structured in the hypotheses, thereby necessitating the use of correlational statistics. The statistical analyses were done using the IBM SPSS version 25

RESULT

Table 1: Descriptive Statistics (PARENTING STYLES)

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Mean	SD	Skewness	Std. Error	Kurtosis	Std. Error
GENERAL PARENTING STYLE	200	47	116	16631	83.16	12.63	.42	.17	.31	.34
Authoritative Parenting	200	15	48	6858	34.29	5.99	-.46	.17	.49	.34
Authoritarian Parenting	200	6	42	4488	22.44	5.82	-.08	.17	.31	.34
Permissive Parenting	200	6	34	4025	20.13	4.86	.06	.17	-.00	.34
Negligent Parenting	200	3	92	1408	7.04	7.31	8.12	.17	92.03	.34
SOCIA MEDIA ADDICTION	200	19	84	8722	43.61	14.56	.04	.17	-.69	.34
ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOUR	200	20	73	8958	44.79	9.59	-.30	.17	.18	.34
GENDER	200	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AGE	200	11	21	2956	14.78	1.68	.11	.17	.18	.34
CHRISTIANITY	200	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
RELIGION	200	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
MIP	200	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SOO	200	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CLASS	200	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Valid N (listwise)	200									

SOURCE: Researcher’s Questionnaire Primary data; SOO = State of Origin; MIP = Most Important Parent; N= 200

From the table 1, the skewness for General Parenting Styles was positively low (0.42) indicating low general parenting styles influence on adolescents’ antisocial behaviour. Skewness for Authoritative Parenting (-0.46), and Authoritarian Parenting (-0.08) were negative indicating their sheer absence among the samples. Surprisingly, skewness for Permissive Parenting (0.06) and Negligent Parenting (8.12) were positive indicating their obvious presence among the samples. Skewness for Social Media Addiction (0.04) indicated its positive presence in the study, while the negative skewness for Antisocial Behaviour (-0.30) indicated negative tendency to antisocial behaviour.

The kurtosis of 0.31 for General Parenting Styles was below the kurtosis 3-point benchmark, indicating non-pronounced outlier (performance) among the samples. The kurtoses for Authoritative (0.49) and Authoritarian (0.31) Parenting style were below the 3-point benchmark, indicating non-outlier (non-pronounced) performance. The kurtosis for Negligent Parenting (92.03) style was far above the 3-point benchmark indicating very high outlier (well-pronounced) negligent parenting performance among the samples. However, the kurtosis for Permissive Style (-.00) was zero and negative, indicating absolutely no outlier (no outstanding) performance. Kurtosis for Social

Media Addiction (-0.69) was negative, indicating no outlier performance, while that for Antisocial Behaviour (0.18) was positive, indicating outlier performance which were non-pronounced.

With the SD of 12.63 for General Parenting Styles, the participants vary appreciably among themselves in their responses. The SD for Authoritative (5.99), Authoritarian (5.82), Permissive (4.86), and Negligent (7.31) parenting styles indicated close performance. The SD for Social Media Addiction (14.56) showed wide performance variance among the participants, while that for Antisocial Behaviour (9.59) showed some constrict performance.

The mean was 83.16 of 116 for General Parenting Style showed high above average (very

active) parenting activities. The mean for Authoritative (34.29 of 48), Authoritarian (22.44 of 42), and Permissive (20.13 of 34) styles were above their respective averages, indicating active applications of those parenting styles on the participants. Mean for Negligent Parenting (7.04 of 92) style was very far below the average, indicating scarce application of it on the participants. The mean for Social Media Addiction (43.61 of 84) showed social media addiction at an average level, indicating social media addiction indifference among the participants. Antisocial Behaviour (44.79 of 73) showed antisocial behaviour above average level, indicating appreciable incidence of antisocial behaviour among the participants.

Table 2: Participants Sample Distribution (DEMOGRAPHY)

Sample Category	Sample Cluster	N
GENDER	Male	94
	Female	106
CHRISTIANITY	Catholic	66
	Anglican	73
	Pentecostal	48
	Sabbath	1
	None	12
RELIGION	Christianity	193
	Islam	2
	Traditional	2
	None	3
MIP	Father	95
	Mother	105
SOO	Anambra State	146
	Abia State	8
	Imo State	14
	Non-Nigerian	1
	Oyo State	2
	Ebonyi State	6
	Enugu State	14
	Benue State	2
	Cross-River State	1
	Ogun State	2
	Akwa-Ibom State	1
	Nasarawa State	1
	Lagos State	1
Kogi State	1	
CLASS	JSS 3	58
	SS 1	7
	SS 2	63
	SS 3	72

SOURCE: Researcher's Questionnaire Primary data; SOO = State of Origin; MIP = Most Important Parent; JSS = Junior Secondary School; SS = Senior Secondary; N= 200.

Table 2 is the sample categories and clusters. A total of 200 participants were sampled, with their sample category as Gender, Christianity,

Religion, Most Influence Parent (MIP), State of Origin (SOO), and secondary school class.

Table 3: Tested Variables Inter-Correlations

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. GENERAL PARENTING STYLE	1						
2. Authoritative Parenting	.545**	1					
3. Authoritarian Parenting	.648**	.015	1				
4. Permissive Parenting	.625**	.224**	.156*	1			
5. Negligent Parenting	.299**	-.064	.203**	.130	1		
6. SOCIA MEDIA ADDICTION	.051	-.087	.156*	-.043	.105	1	
7. ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOUR	-.151*	-.186**	-.057	-.116	.009	.324**	1

** significant @ $P \leq .001$ and * significant @ $P \leq .05$; Ho; N = 200; Source: Questionnaire Primary Data

HYPOTHESIS ONE: It states that “general parenting style will not significantly correlate with antisocial behaviour of adolescents”. From table 3, General Parenting Style negatively but significantly correlated with Antisocial Behaviour ($P \leq 0.03 < 0.05$, $r = -0.151$, $N = 200$). This rejects the null hypothesis, indicating that negative parenting style has significant relationship with antisocial behaviour. It also implies that parenting style is no longer effective in checking antisocial behaviour among adolescents.

HYPOTHESIS TWO: It states that “various dimensions of parenting styles will not significantly correlate with antisocial behaviour of adolescents”. Authoritative Parenting Style had positive and significant correlation with Antisocial Behaviour ($P \leq 0.001 > 0.000$, $r = 0.545$, $N = 200$), as shown in the table 3. This rejected the null hypothesis. It indicated that authoritative parenting style could lead to antisocial behaviour, so that as authoritative parenting style increases antisocial behaviour increases too.

Again, table 3 showed that Authoritarian Parenting Style had positive significant correlation with Antisocial Behaviour ($P \leq 0.001 > 0.000$, $r = 0.648$, $N = 200$). This rejected the null hypothesis, indicating that authoritarian parenting style had positive relationship with antisocial behaviour. This could mean that as authoritarian parenting style increases antisocial behaviour also increases.

The finding in the table 3 showed that Permissive Parenting Style had positive significant correlation with Antisocial Behaviour ($P \leq 0.001$

> 0.000 , $r = 0.625$, $N = 200$). This rejected the null hypothesis. It indicated that permissive parenting style had positive relationship with antisocial behaviour, so that as permissive parenting style increases antisocial behaviour also increases.

The finding in the table 3 showed that Neglect Parenting Style had positive significant correlation with Antisocial Behaviour ($P \leq 0.001 > 0.000$, $r = 0.299$, $N = 200$). This rejected the null hypothesis, indicating that neglect parenting style has positive relationship with antisocial behaviour. This could mean that as neglect parenting style increases antisocial behaviour also increases.

HYPOTHESIS THREE: It states that “social media addiction will not significantly correlate with antisocial behaviour of adolescents”. Social Media Addiction positively but did not significantly correlate with Antisocial Behaviour ($P \leq 0.05 < 0.477$, $r = 0.051$, $N = 200$), as shown in the table 3. This accepted the null hypothesis, indicating that social media addiction had no significant relationship with antisocial behaviour.

Summary of Findings/Results

Inferential (Hypotheses) Findings

1. General Parenting Style negatively but significantly correlated with Antisocial Behaviour.
2. Authoritative Parenting Style had positive and significant correlation with Antisocial Behaviour.
3. Authoritarian Parenting Style had positive significant correlation with Antisocial Behaviour.

4. Permissive Parenting Style had positive significant correlation with Antisocial Behaviour.
5. Neglect Parenting Style had positive significant correlation with Antisocial Behaviour.
6. Social media addiction positively but did not significantly correlate with Antisocial Behaviour.

Descriptive Findings

7. General Parenting Style was very high above average, indicating very active parenting activities.
8. Authoritative parenting was above average, indicating active applications of it as a parenting style.
9. Authoritarian parenting was above average, indicating active applications of it as a parenting style.
10. Permissive parenting was above average, indicating active applications of it as a parenting style.
11. Negligent Parenting was very far below the average, indicating scarce application of it as a parenting style.
12. Social Media Addiction was at average, indicating adolescents' indifference to it.
13. Antisocial Behaviour was above average, indicating appreciable incidence of antisocial behaviour among adolescents.

DISCUSSION

One of the findings of the present study is that General Parenting Style negatively but significantly correlated with Antisocial Behaviour. In the findings, General Parenting Style was very high above average, indicating very active parenting activities. The finding of the present study is in consonance with the earlier finding of Okorodudu (2012) in which it was stated that uninvolved parents and also non-responsive to adolescents need had negative impacts on adolescents behaviour. The finding of the present study as well as that of Okorodudu (2012) emphasized a great deal about the quality of parenting on behaviour and not necessarily the level of parenting activity.

Actually, the finding of the present study showed that parents were very active in their parenting roles. However, this did not mean that the quality of the parenting is very constructive and healthy

to the extent of curbing antisocial behaviour of the adolescents. There seems to be a misconception among the parents that active parenting is synonymous to quality parenting. Hence, the finding of the present study reflected this adequately that while parents are very active in their parenting behaviour, such parenting behaviour is negative in reducing antisocial behaviour.

Efobi and Nwokolo (2014) were therefore very correct in their finding that quality of parenting goes a long way in shaping the character of adolescents. While parents are intensifying their parenting functioning, there is also need for them to improve on the quality of parenting. However, the finding of the present study goes contrary to the finding of Poduthase (2012) that the volume of activity between parents and adolescents enhances healthy personality development of the adolescent. Furthermore, the greater the parents intensify parenting activity the less likely that adolescents will develop antisocial behaviour. This is not what is found in the present study. By implication, the volume of parenting activity without appraisal and modification may still predispose adolescents to antisocial behaviour. The second finding of the present study is that Authoritative Parenting Style had positive significant correlation with Antisocial Behaviour. In the findings, Authoritative Parenting was very high above average, indicating very active authoritative parenting activities. The finding of the present study is in consonance with the earlier finding of Hoskins (2014) who pointed out that authoritative parents display more demandingness and responsiveness by exhibiting more support towards harsh behaviour. However, Nijhof and Engels (2007) have a firm belief that authoritative parenting plays an influential role in the development of healthy adolescents which is positive in reducing antisocial behaviour. Although, Fletcher (2019) was therefore correct in his finding that having at least one authoritative parent can make a big difference in curbing of antisocial behaviour in adolescents Palmer (2019). The researcher observed that kids raised by an authoritative parent tend to be more relaxed with others and have the tendency of being emulative of their parent behaviour and such behaviour reflects in the adolescent's behaviour. The parents who are warm, welcoming,

responsible, tends to unconsciously impact such behaviour to their kids and they most likely grow to become like their parents.

The third finding of the present study is that authoritarian Parenting Style had positive significant correlation with antisocial Behaviour. In the findings, Authoritarian Parenting was above average, indicating active authoritarian applications as a parenting style. The finding of the present study is in consonance with the earlier finding of Okorodudu (2012) who stated that active parenting without responsiveness to adolescents' needs may make adolescents to exhibit antisocial behaviour. By implication, the volume of parental activity without being responsiveness to adolescents' needs may still predispose adolescents to antisocial behaviour. Children raised by authoritarian parents hardly have a say because the parent's instructions are final and must be obeyed. A growing child who has developed a mind of his own will prefer to have a dialogue in some situations and when denied the opportunity, could lead him in displaying some antisocial behaviour.

The fourth finding of the study is that Permissive Parenting style had positive significant correlation with Antisocial Behaviour. In the finding, Permissive Parenting was above average, indicating active applications of permissive parenting style. The finding of the present study of Tanusree and Indrani (2014) noted that permissive parenting style has been associated with antisocial behaviour. The finding of the present study showed that parents were very active in their permissive parenting roles and seemed more like friends to their adolescents. This type of parenting behaviour is positive in increasing antisocial behaviour. Thus, parents are intensifying their parenting functioning, there is also need for setting boundaries and limits to curb antisocial behaviour in order to improve the quality of parenting. The parents here are more like a friend than parental figures but tend to be loving with no guidelines and rules. The parent hardly expects much from their children and do not put their mind in knowing what their kids are up to now and always. An adolescent nurtured by such parent could involve in a negative behaviour without the parents even noticing. For example, the child could go to school and take his classmates books and textbooks and this could go

unnoticed by the parents, the friendly and loving behaviour of the parent could not prevent the kids from engaging in antisocial behaviour.

The fifth finding showed that Negligent Parenting style had positive significant correlation with Antisocial Behaviour. In the finding, Negligent Parenting was very far below the average, indicating scarce application of it as a parenting style. Knutson et al (2015) were therefore very correct in their finding that being negligent as a parent brings about increase in antisocial behaviour in the adolescents. By this, parents need to intensify their parenting functioning and to improve on the quality and responsiveness of parenting. This will help to a great extent in achieving adolescents who will be less prone to antisocial behaviour. A large number of adolescents own and have access to mobile phone. This becomes worrisome in the sense that parents who are negligent of their kids do not monitor the activities of what their children do with their phone or even worry about the negative impact it might have if peradventure the child constantly is involved in questionable activities like downloading of pornography, yahoo yahoo, and horror movies and so on. These questionable activities with no guidance or monitoring could become enjoyable, making the children addicted to social media and in turn lead to antisocial behaviour.

Lastly, the finding of the present study is that social media addiction positively but did not significantly correlate with antisocial behaviour. In the findings, social media addiction was at average, indicating adolescents' indifference to it. The finding of the present study is in consonance with the earlier finding by Hillary (2022) in which it was stated that social media are predictors of antisocial behaviour among adolescents. The current finding of the present study as well as that of Hillary (2022) emphasized a great deal that social media usage is not a consistent determiner of antisocial behaviour among adolescents.

Al-Sharqi, Hashim, and Kutbi (2015) argued that social media are well integrated into the society with both the good and bad effects. Rajeev and Jobilal (2015) were very correct in their finding that adolescents do not usually use the good side of social media. Instead, adolescents tend towards the downside which leads to antisocial behaviour

among adolescents. A child who has been granted permission of using the social media in the form of ownership of a phone which was given to them by their parent already have access to viewing only the bad side of social media by choice. If this choice is not checked on constantly, the child will become addicted to constantly being on the social media, starts to enjoy it, and gets addicted. This could mess up the behavioural pattern of the child tilting towards the negative aspect and resulting to antisocial behaviour.

Limitations of the study

The information obtained was through questionnaires which is subject to social bias. Efforts were made to ensure that the respondents were as honest as possible with their responses.

Implication of the Study

It was observed that the addictive use of social media results to antisocial behaviour. The relevance of the study is hinged on creating awareness to the parents on the different dimensions of parenting style. This awareness will help imbibe the better parenting style into play and in other words help in curbing of antisocial behaviour.

Recommendations

1. Based on the findings of the study, it is recommended for parents to be closer to their children (adolescents) so as to observe very early the development of Antisocial Behaviour among the children. Through this process, the behaviour of the adolescents can be modelled constructively towards healthy personality.
2. Awareness should be created on the side of the parents to educate them on the different parenting styles and make them understand how their parenting affects their children either positively or negative. This will cause the parents to be conscious of their style of parenting and in turn provide a basis for many healthy developmental outcomes in adolescents.

Conclusion

This study examined parenting styles and social media addiction as correlates to antisocial behaviour among adolescents in Awka Metropolis, Anambra State, Nigeria and the result showed that negative parenting style has a significant correlation with antisocial behaviour,

authoritative parenting style could lead to antisocial behaviour, so that as authoritative parenting style increases antisocial behaviour increases too. Also, authoritarian parenting style had positive relationship with antisocial behaviour. This could mean that as authoritarian parenting style increases antisocial behaviour also increases, likewise permissive parenting style had positive relationship with antisocial behaviour, so that as permissive parenting style increases antisocial behaviour also increases. Neglect parenting style has positive relationship with antisocial behaviour whereas social media addiction had no significant relationship with antisocial behaviour.

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PARENTING STYLES QUESTIONNAIRE

TO WHAT EXTENT DOES ANY OF THESE STATEMENTS EXIST IN YOUR FAMILY AS A RESULT OF THE TYPE OF PARENT(S) YOU HAVE?						
TO WHAT EXTENT DOES ANY OF THESE STATEMENTS EXIST IN YOUR FAMILY AS A RESULT OF THE TYPE OF PARENT(S) YOU HAVE?		TO A GREAT EXTENT (5)	TO A LESSER EXTENT(4)	SOMETIMES (3)	RARELY (2)	NEVER (1)
Authoritative Parenting						
1.	Firm and consistent in their control.					
2.	Monitor and impart clear standards for their children’s conduct.					
3.	Give priority to child’s needs and abilities.					
4.	Push their children to pursue goals that seem beyond their age.					
5.	Encourage children to be independent.					
6.	My parents are attentive to their children’s problems.					
7.	My parents have forgiving spirit.					
8.	Encourage Autonomy.					
9.	In my family there is democratic climate among my parents.					

Authoritarian Parenting						
10.	Firm in control practices.					
11.	Expecting strict, unquestioned obedience to parental authority.					
12.	Not ready to accept individuality of child.					
13.	Disobedience is dealt by forceful and punitive discipline.					
14.	Relative neglect of child's needs.					
15.	Little communication between parent and child.					
16.	High directive behaviour.					
Permissive Parenting						
17.	Frequent expression of warmth and affection.					
18.	Low enforcement of rules and authority.					
19.	High acceptance.					
20.	Taking the role of friend rather than parent.					
21.	Allow the child to make their own decision.					
22.	Minimal punishment.					
Negligent Parenting						
23.	Inattentive behaviour.					
24.	Neglecting the child.					
25.	Little interaction with child.					

SOURCE: Gafoor and Kurukkan (2014).

SOCIAL MEDIA ADDICTION SCALE

		(1) Strongly Disagree	(2) Disagree	(3) Sometimes	(4) Agree	(5) Strongly Agree
1	I stay online longer than necessary.					
2	I neglect household chores to spend more time online.					
4	I form new relationships with fellow online users.					
5	Other people in my life complain about the amount of time I spend online.					
6	Often, my grades or school work suffer because of the amount of time I spend online.					
7	I check my email before something else that I need to do.					
8	My job performance or productivity suffers because of my involvement in Internet interactions.					
9	I become defensive or secretive when anyone asks me what I do online.					
10	I block out disturbing thoughts about my life with soothing thoughts of the Internet.					
11	I find myself anticipating when I will go online again.					
12	I fear that life without the Internet would be boring.					
13	I snap, yell, or act annoyed if someone bothers me while I am online.					
14	I lose sleep due to being online.					
15	I usually fantasize about what I see online.					
16	I find myself saying "Just a few more minutes" when online.					
17	I have failed to cut down the amount of time I spend online.					
18	Often, I try to hide how long I have been online.					
19	I choose to spend more time online over going out with others.					
20	When I am offline, I feel uncomfortable.					

SOURCE: Adapted from Cengiz (2018)

PSYCHOPATHY (ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOUR) SCALES

		(1) Strongly Disagree	(2) Disagree	(3) Sometimes	(4) Agree	(5) Strongly Agree
1	Success is based on survival of the fittest.					
2	Making a lot of money is my most important goal					
3	People who are stupid enough to get ripped off usually deserve it.					
4	Looking out for myself is my top priority					

5	I will not be upset if my success came at someone else's expense.					
6	I do not care hurting others in pursuit of my goals.					
7	I enjoy manipulating other people's feeling.					
8	I do not feel bad if my words or actions cause someone else to feel emotional pain.					
9	I don't mind lying in order to sell something.					
10	Cheating is justified because it is an unfair world.					
11	I find myself in the same kinds of trouble, time after time.					
12	I find that I am able to pursue my goal for a long time.					
13	I always act on impulse.					
14	Most of my problems are due to the fact that other people just don't understand me.					
15	Usually, I don't consider the possible consequences of my actions.					
16	I feel isolated from others					
17	I am usually in disagreement with people.					

SOURCE: Adapted from Kiehl and Fitzpatrick (1995)