



**Identification of Gender Differences in Adolescents' Parenting Style,
Social Behavior, and Self-Esteem**

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Abstract:

The present study is designed to identify adolescents' perceptions of their parents' parenting styles concerning their societal conduct and self-esteem. Quantitative research method was used to explore the distinctive effects of gendered differences in parenting styles and relationships among demographic factors, self-esteem, and social/anti-social behaviors. About 300 adolescent students i.e. 150 males & 150 females, 13-20 years of age were selected with convenient sampling techniques from different institutions. Data was collected through structured questionnaires based on Likert scales. For statistical data analysis SPSS (20) was used by applying the t-test, Pearson Correlation, and One-way Anova. The results revealed that female parents are more adaptable toward parenting styles including; authoritative, permissive, and authoritarian styles according to circumstances. There were found slight gender differences in anti-social behavior and self-esteem among adolescents. Gender differences were not found in regards to socio-demographic factors except age, adolescents with different age groups showed different social behaviors regardless of their family income and background.

Keywords: Parenting style, authoritative, authoritarian, permissive, self-esteem, anti-social behavior, socio-demographic factors.

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INTRODUCTION

World widely, parents have been playing a stimulating role in the training, upbringing, and personality growth and development of their children. Through child-rearing practices, parents shape their children lives, build a good parent-child relationship, and transmit social potentials that helped them to become well-behaved individuals in society (Alan, 2019). The ongoing process of child-rearing is usually based on parents' interest, interaction, moralities, and behavioral practices in the learning, caring and training of their kids (Alan, 2019).

Parenting is a multifaceted process comprised of numerous parental conducts that either worked in collaboration or in separations with both of the parents for the brought up of their children (Kuppens & Ceulemans, 2019; Masud et al., 2019). Parenting is always based on nurturing activities that might be used to supervise and socialize children to make them healthy adolescents. The nature of the parenting style adopted by parents which is probably authoritative, permissive, and authoritarian depends on the environment and socio-cultural norms/values (Baumrind, 1991).

Child rearing style is characterized by the level of demandingness and responsiveness based on behavioral, psychological, and social circumstances. The parents with a permissive style have lenient nature along with a low level of responsiveness while comparatively liberal parents might be friendly and set some standards of behaviors for their kids and expect less to behave maturely (Baumrind, 1991).

Authoritative style parents have been more likely demanding with lower responsiveness. They set standards of acquiescence, to control attitudes and behaviors of children accordingly therefore their children are more associated with psycho-social issues and outcomes (Baumrind, 1991). Most of the permissive styled parents are usually having been following neglectful/uninvolved style, in which they might be non-communicating and least interested in terms of demand/response toward their children (Smetana, 1995).

The conception and observation of parenting style vary among adolescents, as it's obvious that parent-adolescent conflicts and their emotional self-sufficiency are significantly influenced by parental authoritative styling (Smetana, 1995). Mostly, distinct parenting style seems to be practiced by parents in the same house, mothers have been exhibiting more permissive and authoritative parenting as compared to fathers who are perceived to be more imperious (Winsler, Madigan, & Aquilino, 2005). Kauser and Pinquart (2016) in their study in Pakistan acknowledged gender differences in parents parenting styles as per perception of adolescent and also links between apparent parenting styles and delinquent. It was also addressed by another study that parenting styles and anti-social behavior of adolescents are interlinked (Kiran et al. (2019)

Adolescence is a transitional period of physical and psycho-social growth which may influence their cognitive, moral & sexual development and make them susceptible to a sense of security respectively (Laursen & Collins, 2009; Panahi, 2015). The phase of adolescence is difficult for parents and children as well in which many other factors may influence an adolescent's social behavior, during the adolescence period of kids parents need to understand the importance of good quality parenting (Panahi, 2015). Youngsters are more concerned about the development of their self-concept and personality characteristics, therefore parent and child relationship is a basic feature for the advancement of youth (Alan & Lee, 2016).

During adolescence, children learn, encourage, and suppressed according to the family environment and parents play their basic role by communicating rules and discipline to adults. Peer groups also play a crucial role as socialization agents (Hoskins, 2014). Adolescents' social behavior is exhibited through interaction among individuals.

The parent's parenting style is a vital factor in the lives of children and adolescents and it played a great role in their lives and in their emotive and interactive issues. The emphasis of this investigation was to examine the influence of parenting styles of male and female parents on the social conduct and self-esteem of the teenagers. A comparative study was done between male and female child rearing practices. The impact of age, household set up, and income level were also seen on the self-esteem and anti-social conduct of adolescents coming from both parents. The current study tried to prove the following objectives to highlight the impact of parenting styles on the social behavior and self-esteem of adolescents and tried to establish a relationship between them.

This study aims to find out the identification and perception of adolescents' regarding their parents' type of parenting styles in regards to their social behavior and self-esteem. It tried to analyze adolescents' social behavior and self-esteem concerning their gender. Even it recognized the relationship among demographic factors, parenting styles, self-esteem, and social/anti-social behaviors.

Hypotheses

There is a difference in parenting styles of parents and male and female adolescents. Gender differences are analyzed between the authoritative, authoritarian and permissive parental styles among the adolescents. The social behavior of both male and female adolescents is varied due to different parenthood styles. Gender difference is identified among adolescents in regards to self-esteem and parenting styles. The positive relationship exists in the social conduct and self-esteem of adolescents. A significant relationship exists between AE, AU, and PE parenting styles, anti-social conduct, and self-esteem. Parenting style & societal conduct is affected by age, salary, households, and adolescents residing with sole parent and intact family setups.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Many empirical data supported that the high level of parent-adolescents interrelation is associated with authoritative parenting style (Nelson et al., 2011) with low threshold of differences and conflicts (Smetana, 1995). The authoritative style is more in trends while dealing with girl child (McKinney & Renk, 2011). While low level of unity is seen in adolescents of authoritarian parenthood. According to Sorkhabi and Middaugh (2014), more complex and frequent differences reported in children with authoritarian parents. According to Kiran et al. (2019), adolescents perceived their father as authoritarian and mother as authoritative. The authoritarian and permissive parenting styles were concluded to be the major contributor to cause anti-social behavior among adolescents. It was found in one of the older study that authoritative parenting style was linked to low level of delinquency among adolescents as compared to neglectful parenting style that showed high level. Mothers parenting style led to more delinquency among children than fathers parenting styles (Kausar & Pinquart, 2016).

It was revealed by comparative research of numerous societies that there existed various social behaviors including competition, cooperation, aggression, morality, trustworthiness, etc. among adolescents due to different parenting styles adopted by parents (Henrich, 2015). Anti-social behaviors are also learned by adolescents due aggressive family atmosphere which resulted in numerous negative outcomes including behavioral, adjustment, and academic issues (Azuji & Mathew, n.d). An evaluation was carried out which indicated that parents with delinquent behaviors have children with more negative attitudes because delinquency was associated with coercive and hostile parenting styles (Scott et al., 2010).

It was proven by another empirical data that the most common practice among parents is the use of authoritative behavior. Furthermore, studies found that adolescents show moderated tendency toward bullying that is associated with authoritative parental behavior (Efobi & Nwokolo, 2014). A research was carried out which showed that anti-social and aggressive behaviors are more displayed by women as compared to men. So gender differences were found in experiencing violent behaviors. Also, in youngsters, it was revealed that age and sexual orientation may also play role in the inclination of behavior (Jurado et al., 2017). It was revealed that the age factor didn't work for the development of anti-social behavior among individuals. A study on a sample of 13 years and 18 years old youngsters depicted that elderly youngsters have a more antisocial appearance as compared to young ones (Jurado et al., 2017).

Much research was conducted to show that parents are blamed for their children's antisocial or criminal conduct, in many cases they were penalized by the court due to misconduct of their young ones (Hoeve, et.al 2009). The socio-cultural and economic grounds and family setup may also influence children's behavior and character. Thus, in the long run, children may generate behavioral issues that have been brought up under improper supervision (Alizadeh et al., 2011). It was argued in another research that strict parental panache is related with the enlargement of rebellious attitudes among different children, which might result in an adverse effect on children's behavioral and psychological health in their long run (Kerr, Stattin, & Ozdemir, 2012).

Numerous studies showed that girls have more self-esteem and have grown up with a generous parenting style as compared to an authoritative parenting style (Jones, 2013). A study was carried out by using a child parental report inventory survey which evaluated the self-esteem of children. The findings of the research depicted that children were more confident physically and educationally whose parents adopted strict parenthood as compared to parents with authoritative parenting styles while no connection was found between lenient and incomparable parenting styles (Wolf, 2000).

The reviewed literature supported the fact that parenting styles do matter in the rearing of adolescents and children. Some of the empirical data even believed that severe parenting practices lead to anti-social conduct of the children. But it is pertinent to mention that there is not a single study that established the effect of parenting styles on the self-esteem of adolescents and not even the impact of socio-demographic factors like age, household system, and income level on the social behavior and self-esteem of teenagers. The income level of parents might impact the self-confidence and social conduct of teenagers but it was not even examined in the empirical literature. There found to be a knowledge gap in the previous researches, to fill in that gap, the current investigation was completed to scrutinize the impact of parents rearing styles on the social esteem and conduct

of adolescents and it also deliberated the influence of the age, home income, and family structure on the self-confidence and behavior. Moreover, a comparison about the parenting styles of both male and female parents was piloted.

METHODOLOGY

A quantitative research design was used in the present study to identify the impact of gender variances in styles of parents according to adolescents; it also investigates the self-esteem and social behavior of the adolescents on the bases of those parenting styles. The study was carried out for exploration of differences of social behavior and self-esteem of adolescents living with parents with different parenting styles. A total sample of 300 students (150 males/ 150 females) within age group of 13-20 yrs. was selected. 100 (n= 50 each) students from matric, 100 students of inter 50 girls and 50 boys, and 100 students from graduate level were selected by a convenient sampling technique. Five prestigious educational institution of Lahore was selected i.e. 3, public and 2 private institutes with maximum student's ratio from the list of schools and colleges that were being provided by school administration and higher education department.

Measures for Demographic Information

The socio-demographic information was analyzed to see the relationship between the variables i.e. Permissive (PE) Authoritarian (AU), and Authoritative (AE), parenting styles, Anti-Social Behavior, and Self-Esteem

Description of Tools & Analysis

Data was collected through structured questionnaires based on Likert scales including; subtype of anti-social behavior (STAB) of Burt (2009), Self-esteem scale by Rosenberg (1965), and Buri's questionnaire on Parental authority (1991). SPSS (13) Permission was taken from the authors for the use and modification of questionnaire and scale as per current research requirements. For statistical data analysis independent t test, Pearson Correlation, and Anova of data were applied to variables.

Procedure

The researcher visited different schools, academies, and various departments of Punjab University and Lahore College for Women University for data collection. The permission was taken from the head of educational institutes and departments of universities. The students were briefed about the main idea of the research, informed consent was taken from them, and it was assured to them about their confidentiality and anonymity of information they would share. Researchers faced difficulty in few institutes as they didn't allow researchers to collect data as the questionnaire contained few statements on anti-social behavior.

Results

Table 1
Demographics

Gender	N	Percentage
Male	150	50%
Female	150	50%

Institutions

Punjab University	50	16.67%
Civil line College	50	16.67%
LCWU	50	16.67%
Fatima Jinnah College	50	16.67%
Academy	100	33%
Age of Adolescents		
13-16yrs	166	55.3%
17-20yrs	134	44.7%
Parent status		
Single	30	10.0%
Both	270	90.0%
Parent occupation		
Working	276	92.0%
Non-working	24	08.0%
Family system		
Joint	145	48.3%
Nuclear	155	51.7%
Family income		
Less than 10,000	25	8.3%
10,000-30,000	90	30.0%
30,000-50,000	87	29.0%
50,000-70,000	56	18.0%
Above 70,000	42	14.0%

Table 1 displayed the demographic data of the adolescents. Out of the total 300 samples, 150 males and 150 females were selected from different institutions including Punjab University (50), Civil Line College (50), LCWU (50), Fatima Jinnah College (50), one government high school (50) and Academy (50) within 13-20 age groups. The majority of adolescents lived with both parents (270) and only 30 of them lives with single parents. While 24 parents were unemployed and 276 were working. About 145 adolescents belong to the joint family system and 155 were from the nuclear family. A small proportion of parents (25) were earning less than 10,000 rupees per month while more of the parents (90) were earning 10,000 to 30,000. About parents (87) were earning 30,000-50,000 and just 42 parents were earning above 70,000.

Table 2

The t test was applied to see the variance in gender differences of mothers and fathers in the childrearing style of their adolescents (N=300).

Variable	Male		Female		t(df)	P	95% CI of the difference		Cohen's d
	M	SD	M	SD			LL	UL	
PS	183.76	22.81	192.59	23.13	3.162(269)	.002	-14.32	-3.33	0.38

* $p < .05$, Parenting style (PS).

Table 2 showed an important change among adolescents as being raised differently by parents, it was found that male parent showed ($M=183.76$, $SD=22.81$) which is less than female parent with 192.59 and 23.13 as mean and standard deviations at .02, $t=3.162$, $df=269$, $n=300$, $p < .05$ in words of their children. Furthermore, the $d=0.38$ value specified reasonable to the smaller variance in the childrearing style of both sexes, while it has been perceived that both mother and father might have different parenting styles due to their family and social influences.

Table 3

Independent sample t-test was utilized to measure the alterations in the AE, AU, and PE childrearing styles of mother and father of adolescents (N=300).

Variable	Fathers		Mothers		t(df)	P	95% CI		Cohen's d
	M	SD	M	SD			LL	UL	
AE	63.61	9.57	66.47	9.503	2.464(269)	.014	1.158	-5.73	0.30
AU	63.12	8.857	65.15	9.433	1.682 (269)	.05	1.158	-5.73	0.30
PE	57.02	8.857	60.97	9.564	3.524(269)	.000	-6.154	-1.74	-0.42

*p<.05.

The outcomes in table 3 revealed that adolescents reported a minimal differences in authoritative (AE) parenting style of their mothers ($M=63.61$, $SD=9.57$) and fathers with 66.47 and 9.503 as mean and standard deviation with significance as .014, 2.4 as t value 64. Besides, the outcome size of $d=0.30$ displayed an adequate gender change in the authoritative childrearing style in parentages but mothers found to be controlling more their children.

Though the results depicted non-significant difference in AU style, mother with $M=65.15$, $SD=9.433$ than father at 63.12 mean, 8.857 as SD in AU at $t= 1.682$, $df=269$, $n=300$, $p=ns$. Moreover, the effect size of -0.20 presented a minor consequence for father and mother authoritative childrearing panaches. The results came to light that mothers are more authoritarian while in our society fathers have been considered to be more authoritarian in parenting style.

When the difference in permissive (PE) parenting style was analyzed, results revealed that mothers ($M=60.97$, $SD=9.564$) showed more permissiveness than fathers $M=57.02$, $SD=8.857$ at a .001 SL, $t= 3.524$, $df=269$, $n=300$, $p<.05$. Furthermore, the d of -0.42 exhibited a huge outcome of PE style of both parents which is considered due to the submissive nature of females that's a biological and socially constructed trait based on their roles and duties as a mother.

Table 4

The t-test was practiced to check the anti-social behavior of adolescents (N=300).

Variable	Boys		Girls		t(df)	P	95% CI		Cohen's d
	M	SD	M	SD			LL	UL	
ASB	64.95	13.91	58.48	13.94	4.022(298)	.001	3.302	9.631	0.46

*p<.05 anti-social Behavior (ASB).

Outcomes discovered that there was an important variance in the anti-social conduct of adolescents as boys $M=64.95$, $SD=13.91$ exhibited more aggressiveness than girls $M=58.48$, $SD=13.94$ at .001 SL, $t=4.022$, $df=269$, $n=300$, $p<.05$. Furthermore, the $d=0.46$ recommended a modest alteration in anti-social behavior of both boys and girls. This showed that the behavior of the boys is socially constructed due to the patriarchal nature of society within which their fathers made all decisions at home.

Table 5

The t-test was used to test the teenager's self-esteem.

Variable	Boys		Girls		t(df)	P	95% CI		Cohen's d
	M	SD	M	SD			LL	UL	
RSE	22.97	2.962	22.02	3.253	2.654(298)	.008	0.246	1.660	0.30

*p<.05, Rosenberg Self-esteem (RSE).

The result depicted a minimal variance existent in the self-esteem of adolescents from both parents, as boys with 22.97 as mean, 2.962 as standard deviation have more self-esteem as compared to girls with 22.02 as M, 3.253 as SD with p as .008, 2.654, t , 298, df . The outcome size $d=0.3$ showed a slight variance in the self-esteem of boys and girls which showed that due to social-cultural barriers girls are not progressing more although they have higher self-esteem just like males.

Table 6

To test association between gender, social behavior, and self-esteem, Pearson correlation was used.

Variable	1	2	3
1 Gender	1	-	-
2 Self-Esteem	-.152**	-	-
3 Social Behavior	-.227**	.232**	-

** $p < .01$.

The findings showed an inverse linkage between gender differences of adolescents and self-esteem at $r = -.152$, $n = 300$, $p < .01$. The findings specified a noteworthy positive association between confidence and behavior with .232 as r , 300 as n , .01 as p and an inverse association between gender differences and behavior with $-.227$ as r , $n = 300$, .01 as p .

Table 7

To check the connection between 3 parenting styles, anti-social conduct, and self-confidence, Pearson correlation was utilized.

Variable	1	2	3	4	5
1 AE	1	-	-	-	-
2 AU	.528**	-	-	-	-
3 PE	.504**	.389**	-	-	-
4 RSE	-.152*	-.093	-.152*	-	-
5 ASB	-.207**	-.185**	-.194**	.232**	-

** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$.

The findings revealed an inverse but substantial association between the parent's authoritative style and self-esteem of adolescents as $-.152$ r , 271 n , $.05 = p$, non-significant adverse connection between the authoritarian style and self-esteem of adolescents with $-.093$ as r , 271 as n , ns (p), and a considerably negative correlation between permissive style and self-esteem at $-.152$ r , 271 n , $.05$ p was also found.

Moreover, the outcomes revealed a adverse but important linking between AE style and anti-social conduct $-.20$ r , 271 n , $.01$ p , and a significantly negative correlation between authoritarian (AU) parenting style and anti-social behavior $-.185$ r , 271 n , $.01$ p , and an adverse but considerable association between PE style and anti-social conduct was found with -1.94 as r , 271 n , $.01$ as p . The present study discovered a noticeably optimistic association between confidence and anti-social conduct of adolescents at $r = .232$, $n = 300$, $p < .01$.

Moreover, last assumption of the investigation was that the child-rearing style of parents and social conduct of adolescents would be influenced by age, salary, family structure, and adolescents lived with single and double parents.

Table 7.1

The t-Test was used to test the consequence of age on social conduct

Age Groups of Adolescents

Variable	13-16yrs		17-20yrs		t(df)	P	95% CI		Cohen's d
	M	SD	M	SD			LL	UL	
ASB	60.05	14.67	63.78	13.52	2.265(298)	.024	-6.969	-.489	0.26

*p<.05.

The result showed the dissimilarity in the mean total of the adolescents within the age bracket 17-20 yrs. are more aggressive as liken to group (13-16yrs) with Mean as 190.68, Standard deviation as 24.52, $t=1.509$, $df=298$, $n= 300$, $p=ns$. Also, the effect size ($d=-0.184$) specified an unimportant variance among both age clusters.

Table 7.2

Independent sample t test was employed to see the change between the domestic setup of adolescents with anti-social behavior (N=300).

Variable	Household system				t(df)	P	95% CI		Cohen's d
	Nuclear		Joint				LL	UL	
	M	SD	M	SD					
ASB	61.613	14.34	61.8	14.25	-.124(298)	.901	-3.456	3.045	-.014

Outcomes revealed that the family structure didn't affect the social behavior of adolescents as their mean values discovered no change in social conduct of adolescents coming from nuclear with 61.61as mean, 14.34 as standard deviation and combined domestic setups with 61.81 M, 14.25 SD at -.124 t, 298 df, 300 n, not significant. More, the .014 as d value exhibited a minute change in the social behavior of adolescents coming from both situations whereas in our society it may be deliberated that teenagers resided within combined family members used to be less aggressive and rebellious in their conduct.

Table 7.3

To measure the difference in the income, parenting panache, and anti-social behavior, one way ANOVA was applied.

Source	SS	df	MS	F	P
Parenting Style	1231.92	4	307.982	.561	.691

The result discovered a statistically non-significant change between family income and adolescents coming from households with different parenting style as .691 as p value.

Table 10

Source	SS	df	MS	F	P
Anti-social Behavior	548.808	4	137.202	.670	.613

There existed no mean difference between income of family and social behavior of youngsters, it was revealed a non-significant dissimilarity at $p=.613$.

DISCUSSION

The first hypothesis found a significant change in the parenting styles of parents as perceived by their children that their mothers and fathers showed different parenting styles at significant level .002 that was varying with the results found by Zakeri and Karimpour (2011) in their research that didn't ascertain any important difference among fathers and mothers in their parenting style. The current study exposed that female parents adopted better patterns of parenting style as compared to males for their offspring's as reported by adolescents.

The findings of the second hypothesis discovered that there is a significant difference as reported by the adolescents in their parents parenting styles of authoritative, authoritarian, and permissive. This finding is supported by the conclusion drawn by Kausar & Shafique (2008) in their research which found a gender differences in three styles of parents, mothers showed more authoritative style than fathers. In the present study, the researcher found that female parents were significantly exhibiting all parenting styles simultaneously as compared to male parents who showed one kind of parenting style all the time, which means that mothers were flexible and adaptable in their motherhood depending on the circumstances of family and society as perceived by their offspring. On the other hand, it was also in line with the study conducted by Hassan (2015), that reported that parents showed both authoritarian and permissive parenting practices towards their male children often than towards their female children which are also contradictory to the findings.

The third hypothesis was developed to see the variation in social behavior of adolescents living with parents with different parenting styles that found similarities in result of the study conducted by Mobarake (2015), which has discovered a noteworthy alteration between mothers and fathers with regards to adolescents' antisocial behavior. The analysis of the present study revealed that boys misbehaved more as compared to females the reason behind this is family preferences for sons and the patriarchal structure of society which make them arrogant and dominating.

The results of the fourth hypothesis found an inverse significant relationship between gender and the self-esteem of adolescents. This finding was supported by research conducted by Nketsia (2013), which found that males have been showing a significant and slightly higher level of self-esteem than females which were almost equal, so no gender differences were identified when mean scores were compared during statistical analysis. Therefore, it was proved that females also have self-esteem which has always been suppressed by socio-cultural barriers that have been practiced against females to demotivate them.

The fifth hypothesis found a negative linkage between male and female adolescents and anti-social behavior that found to be in accordance with results of the study conducted by Mobarake (2015) that also showed a considerably adverse connection between both genders and anti-social conduct of adolescents. The current research established a significantly optimistic relationship between self-esteem and anti-social conduct which is contrary to the research carried out by Aslan (2011) that showed no association between self-esteem and bullying personality. The positive correlation between variables was also contradictory to the results of another study by Shaheen & Jahan (2014), who established a significantly inverse association between self-esteem and hostility.

Another query was deliberated to explore the significant association between AE, AU, and PE parenting panaches with anti-social performance. The existing study results discovered an adverse connection between AE parenting style and anti-social conduct which was unlike the outcomes of investigation conducted by Hassan (2015) that showed a positive connection between authoritative, permissive parenting style and anti-social behavior. The research also indicated inverse association between authoritarian style and anti-social conduct while the empirical data (Hassan, 2015) presented a non-significant difference between both variables. The study findings also revealed an adverse important association between permissive parenting style and anti-social behaviors which were not supported by the consequences of research navigated by Johnson (2012) that showed a significant positive connection between permissive parenting style and anti-social conduct.

The present study identified a significant negative association between the authoritative, permissive and self-esteem but a non-significantly opposite connection among authoritarian style and self-esteem, which was supported by the study conducted by Nketsia (2013) that found an adverse link between authoritative, permissive styles, and self-esteem of teenagers, on the other hand, a non-significant association was found between authoritarian parenting style and self-esteem. This finding was contrary to the findings of Jones (2013), who conducted a study that showed a noteworthy linking between parents parenting styles and self-esteem.

In the last hypothesis the impact of socio-demographic characteristics includes; age, income, family system, and adolescents living with single/ both parents, on their self-esteem and social behaviors. The non-significant differences were found between parenting styles of parents and different age groups of adolescents (13-16 and 17-20yrs) and anti-social behavior. The result indicated a small difference between the parenting styles of parents for both age groups. This finding was supported by Hatice & Erci (2021) that adolescents within age group 17-20 yrs showed more hostility as compared to others. With the increase in age of adolescents, their level of aggression also increased (Hasan, 2018, Yavuzer, 2011). Moreover, it was revealed that the social behavior of adolescents of age group 17-20yrs coming from single/ both parents with different parenting styles were more anti-social as compared to an adolescent within age group 13-16yrs. The present study has revealed non-significant results that might be contradictory to our culture which has been perceived that children living with both parents are more socially well behaved as compared to children living with single parent. This study was contrary to the findings of research by Del and Capilla (2006) that in broken families, children raised by single parent either mother or father, they do showed anti-social behavior.

When parenting style and anti-social behavior with regards to the nuclear/joint family system were analyzed the results revealed non-significant findings with a slight difference, which were in contradiction to our society where the joint family system has been exploiting familial or social behaviors of adolescents, as they have been learned quarreling, family politics, negativity, and most importantly psychological issues but present study explored that joint or nuclear family system.

When the researcher analyzed income in regards to parenting style and anti-social behavior of the adolescents, non-significant results were identified while it has been observed that adolescent belongs to the elite class, whose parents are financially strong enough which have become the reason for adolescents' exploitation in many regards. This finding was not supported by Rezayi et

al., (2007); Menja, (2011) according to them income of family has a negative effect on the anti-social behavior of adolescents.

CONCLUSION

The present study analyzed the influence, differences, and relationship between demographic factors, parents parenting style and adolescents' anti-social behaviors and self-esteem in the context of Pakistan. The adolescents within age group 13-20 yrs were selected from different schools, colleges and universities.

It was found that there do existed a gender differences between parenting style of mother and father as perceived by their offspring's, even a difference was seen between adolescents' social behavior and level of self-esteem on the basis of difference in parenting styles, which might be associated with the patriarchal construction of a society where brought up of boys is better than girls. Male domination has suppressed females' self-esteem by making them subordinate. So, boy's self-esteem was higher than girls as boys appeared to show more arrogance, as their parents paid more attention or priority to their education, well-being, and health. Father showed authoritative parenting style more than mothers who exhibited different parenting styles according to situations.

Adolescents believed that their mothers are more flexible in their parenting styles as compared to their fathers. Anti-social behavior was more exhibited by boys than by girls. As this is a socially constructed traits found among male in our society which is conducive to develop psychological supremacy among boys. It was found that not only the parenting styles affected the social development of adolescents but the process of socialization, interaction and communicational skills of peer groups also influenced their development.

There appeared to be no difference found among the adolescents' anti-social behavior, self-esteem with their age, family income and family system. The social behavior of adolescents of 17-20yrs age group coming from single/ both parents with different parenting styles were more anti-social as compared to an adolescent within age group 13-16yrs.

Limitations, Implications & Suggestions

Like other empirical studies, this research also encountered some limitations, first one is the sample size that is not enough to represent the whole population, and the adolescents of Lahore were the target population of this research. Secondly this is a cross sectional investigation that only compared one data within a specific time. So long extensive effect of age, income on behavior and self-esteem of adolescents cannot be assessed.

For future endeavors, it will be beneficial to witness changes or comparisons between adolescents coming from upper, middle, and lower classes for their social behavior. The study was quantitative in nature, in the future qualitative research would be done to get in-depth opinions regarding the reasons behind adolescents' anti-social behavior and low self-esteem.

The results of this research will facilitate the educators and counselors to well realize the requirements of adolescents who are coming from unhealthy house environments and to recognize factors that may perilously manipulate the growth of antisocial behavior of adolescents. Therefore, program whose components focus to promote a well family and humanizing the eminence of parenting should be executed.

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