



PARENTING PRACTICES, SELF-CONTROL AND ADOLESCENTS REBELLION
FROM SINGLE AND INTACT FAMILY

WENDY LEE WEN NI

WONG YOONG XIN

YEE KYTE WIE

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ABDUL RAHMAN

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Parenting Practices, Self-control and Adolescents Rebellion

from Single and Intact Family

Wendy Lee Wen Ni, Wong Yoong Xin and Yee Kyte Wie

Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman

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PARENTING PRACTICES, SELF-CONTROL AND REBELLION

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Wendy Lee Wen Ni

Wong Yoong Xin

Yee Kyte Wie

PARENTING PRACTICES, SELF-CONTROL AND REBELLION

APPROVAL FORM

This research paper attached here, entitled “Parenting Practices, Self-control and Adolescents Rebellion from Single and Intact Family” prepared and submitted by Wendy Lee Wen Ni, Wong Yoong Xin, and Yee Kyte Wie in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Bachelor of Social Science (Hons) Psychology is hereby accepted.

Supervisor

Dr. Gan Su Wan

Date: _____

Abstract

Parenting practices are important in child development whereas inappropriate parenting practices may increase the chances on child rebellion. The aim of this study was to examine the relationship of parenting practices, self-control and rebellious behaviour among Malaysian adolescents and the moderating effect of family structure in those relationships. Purposive sampling was used to collect the data. In this research, 398 secondary students from both single and intact family were recruited. The results showed that there were significant relationships among parenting practices, self-control and adolescents rebellion. However, there were no moderating effect of family structure in relation of parenting practices, self-control and rebellion. Future research is recommended to use different variables as the moderator to obtain a more comprehensive research finding.

Keyword: parenting practices, adolescents rebellion, self-control, single family, intact family

DECLARATION

We hereby declare that the report entitled “Parenting Practices, Self-control and Adolescent Rebellion from Single and Intact Family” submitted is written by us and is our own effort and that no part has been plagiarized without citations.

Name: Wendy Lee Wen Ni

Student ID: 16AAB06575

Signed: _____

Date: 4 August 2019

Name: Wong Yoong Xin

Student ID: 16AAB06829

Signed: _____

Date: 4 August 2019

Name: Yee Kyte Wie

Student ID: 16AAB06515

Signed: _____

Date: 4 August 2019

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List of Abbreviations

SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
et al. (Latin)	et alia – “and others”
IV	Independent variable
DV	Dependent variable
SMJK (Malay)	Sekolah Menengah Jenis Kebangsaan
SMK (Malay)	Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan
PSDQ	Parenting Style and Dimension Questionnaire
SRQ	Self-Regulation Questionnaire
SRS	Social Reactivity Scale
PR	Proactive rebelliousness
RR	Reactive rebelliousness

Chapter I

Introduction

Background of Study

Rebellious behaviour gives a picture of the adolescents with improper clothes, odd clothes, tattoos, and dark makeups. It will also influence the behaviour of smoking, drinking alcohol, using drugs or even committing crimes among adolescents (Mangubat Ave, Burol Main, & Cavite, 2011). Rebellion is a simple behavior of an adolescent that deliberately offend the rules to attract adult attention (Pickhardt, 2009). Rebellious behaviour can be divided into two sub-components which is proactive rebelliousness and reactive rebelliousness (Lafreniere, Menna, & Cramer, 2013). Proactive rebelliousness is a negativism state, which wants to deny some instruction in order to achieve excitement and fun. However, on the other hand, reactive rebelliousness is a response toward disappointment, frustration, or provocation from others (McDermott & Barik, 2014).

Adolescence is a period for an individual to form an identity (Erikson, 1968). During this stage, adolescents have the urge to break the rules in order to show their independence or authorities. Rebellious behaviour start in the early adolescence and end in the last stage of adolescent, which the period for them to exploring and learning on how to become an adult (Pickhardt, 2009). Rebellious behaviour may create some problem on adolescent such as rebel against own interest, activities, the relationship that supports self-esteem or even hurting themselves. Rebellion is a simple behavior of an adolescent that deliberately offend the rules to attracts adult attention (Pickhardt, 2009). During adolescence, the individual is exploring how to be an adult, in this stage, they need much care and understanding from their parent to undergo puberty period. A study by Mangubat Ave et al. (2011) shows some positive

side of rebellion such as allowing the adolescents to explore new activities and occupations they enjoy the most, thus, this allows the developing of new areas or new sides of the child compare to what their parents want to. However, most adolescent rebellion is destructive themselves and others (Mangubat Ave et al., 2011).

Past study shows that rebellious behaviour is highly associated with juvenile delinquency, adolescents who scored high in rebellious behaviour are more likely to involved in social problems (Mangubat Ave et al., 2011). The social problem will bring a negative impact on people's health, a country's economic and the harmony of both developed and developing countries. According to Konty (1996) indicated that rebellious behavior is the significant predictor for some of the delinquency cases. Malaysia has long been plagued by adolescents' juveniles delinquency from time to time. The number of cases that reported in the year of 2015 was 4569 in total (Department of Statistic Malaysia, 2016), however, the actual number of cases is estimated to be much higher than the reported number (Padly, 2015). Juvenile case included premarital sex, teenage pregnancy, alcohol and drug abuse, and so forth (Ntshangase, 2015). Alcohol and drug abuse are risk factors that cause adolescent suicide (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2017). Besides that, the rebellious behaviour may also lead to adolescent suicide, which is the second leading causes to death of adolescent (Cohen, 2016).

Context of study

There are many factors contributing to the rebellious behavior of adolescents. Past studies found that parental warmth, parental monitoring, parental involvement, behavioral control and self-regulatory ability related to rebellious behavior (Hoskins, 2014). Therefore, this study is to examine the relations of parenting practices, self-control ability, and rebellious behaviour. In addition, the existing literature on

rebellious behavior focuses particularly on the influential role of family structure (Sarwar, 2016).

Parents play an important role in adolescent development and will affect their behaviour continues until adulthood (Hoskins, 2014). Parenting practices are important in child development and were helping the child to develop future relationship whereas inappropriate parenting practices may increase the chances on a child to develop rebellious, suicide or criminal behaviour (McDermott & Barik, 2014). A study by Padly (2015) indicated that poor and inappropriate parenting practices would result in adolescents' misbehavior such as rebellious behavior. Parents who show warm and support, encourage verbal give and take and are reasoning will mostly have associated with positive adolescent outcomes. However, the parents that show less warm, verbal and physical hostility will exhibit a lower level of trust and self-control, which may lead to rebellious behaviour (Hoskins, 2014).

The ability of one's to control its own behaviour will experience the external pressure is called self-control (Meinert & Reinecke, 2017). People with low self-control are described as impulsive and risk-taking people and are more likely to involve in crimes (Meinert & Reinecke, 2017). Adolescence is the development stage where the individual started to move from dependence on family members to independence. Adolescents with a high level of self-control will show positive outcomes such as have better achievement and performance, interpersonal skill and less likely to involve in juveniles' delinquency (Tangney, Baumeister, & Boone, 2004). In this period, they will increase in novelty seeking and fighting with their parent such as rebellion (Walsh, 2018). Adaptive functions such as self-control among individual may cause evolved in this behaviour (Casey & Caudle, 2014). The study

showed that there is a negative relationship between self-control and delinquency behaviour such as drug and alcohol abuse, premarital pregnancy, smoking, gambling and so on (Phythian, Keane, & Krull, 2008).

Research into the effect of family structure on adolescents' behavior has a long history (Lee, Burkam, Zimiles, & Ladewski, 1994; Ming, 2008; Langton & Berger, 2011; Hadfield, Ungar, & Ganong, 2018). A family is an important context for adolescents to develop socialization skill as family members sharing the common history, togetherness, and emotion that bond with the action plan for adolescents to meet their needs (Usakli, 2013). A different family structure may influence the linkage between parenting practices, self-control, and rebellious behaviour. In this study, the second goal is to identify the potential moderator which is the parenting structure, single or intact family. Children from broken or separated family may develop rebellious behavior as the children may blame themselves as the reason for the divorce. A study by Daskeo (2010) revealed that some children have difficult to accept the situation of single parent and becoming rebellious. Besides that, adolescents from single families may confuse the family rules that there is a conflict between the orders from mothers and fathers. Children will develop better in a complete family as both father and mother are playing their own roles and achieve the equilibrium within the family system. For the intact family, parents are easier to monitoring and discipline their adolescent child, a single parent has to deal with everything in adolescent rearing without the support from the second parent (Phythian, Keane, & Krull, 2008). A study from Phythian, et al. (2008) shows that a single parent has more difficulty to fulfil the requirement in instilling self-control to their adolescent. Adolescents who from an intact family never experience marital disruption reported to have higher parental involvement and enjoyable interaction

with parents (Falci, 1997). However, adolescents from a single parent are more likely to engage in rebellious behaviour as they may only have one parent provide supervision (Hoskins, 2014).

Statement of the problems

One of the contributing factors for the social problem and juvenile delinquency among adolescents is rebellious behaviour (Mangubat Ave et al., 2011). This issue had yet to receive the attention from the public as public view rebellious behaviour is not a serious problem that everyone will experience during youth. Rebellious behaviour on adolescents may cause them to do the opposite way of what others people want them to do, for example, they will violate the rules that set (Pickhardt, 2009). This behaviour may increase the risk of involvement in illegal crime or create social problems such as teenage pregnancy, alcohol and drug abuse suicide and so forth.

Malaysia has long been plagued by adolescent's social problems and juvenile delinquency from time to time. Based on the statistic from police, in the year 2013, there were 7816 cases of juveniles involved in crime (Lee, 2014). The statistic shows that an average of 18000 teenage girls who are underage get pregnant every year (Teo, 2016). Statistics show that, 8732 of adolescent below 19 years old who had drug abuse (Farhana, 2017).

Malaysia is a developing country, in this period of time it had open. At first, development plans have opened lots of job opportunity (Mohd Taib & Noor Baiduri, 2011). The increase of employment increase the chances of women to transfer their role from stay at home mom to a working mother. Besides that, the increasing of daily living cost due to inflation also increase the numbers of both working parents (Mohd Taib & Noor Baiduri, 2011). The parents that are busy at work will neglect their child.

Researchers show that risky behaviour among adolescents is associated with the family functioning dimensions. Parenting practices such as not giving attention or love to their children may contribute to producing rebellion children (Fauziah Hanim, 2005). Accordingly, parents that are responsive more likely to respond favourably to parenting practices which able to manage and monitoring adolescents behaviour. Moreover, it will be more effective as they can also help in developing a trusting relationship (Simons-Morton, Chen, Shaffer Hand, & Haynie, 2008).

Self-control plays an important role in predicting success and develops of social relationships in adolescents. Studies shows that, high self-control among adolescents is less likely to engage in substance abuse (Wills, Walker, Mendoza, & Ainette, 2006), however, it is positively correlated with good academic outcomes (Blair & Diamond, 2008) and more likely to engage in pro-social behaviour (Bandura, Caprara, Barbaranelli, Pastorelli, & Regalia, 2001). However, most of the study related to self-control is mainly pay attention to children, in results, self-control among adolescents is always been overlooked (Farley & Kim-Spoon, 2014).

According to the statistic in Malaysia, there were 9,326 non-Muslim and 63,463 Muslim divorce in the year 2015 and are keep rising from year to year (Carvalho, Shagar, Cheng, & Kanyakumari, 2016). Adolescents from the single-parent family, separated family, or broken family may not accept that their parent had abandoned them hence, they may develop some unruly or rebellious behaviour (Daskeo, 2010). Adolescents from single parent family have a higher tendency than from intact family in developing rebellious behaviour because of less supervision received as only one parent that provide care for them (Hoskins, 2014). Parent in single-parent family face more problem in bear and manage when being tutored by

only one person and they may feel insecurity when raising children alone without a help (Stephen & Udisi, 2016).

Significant of study

Firstly, this research is conducted to study the relationship between seven different dimensions of perceived parenting practices with rebellious behaviour. This study will highlight the importance of perceived parenting practices in mitigating rebellious behaviour among adolescents. It can be a guideline for parents to nurture their adolescent children with appropriate parenting practices. Besides, it will provide useful information for practitioners or researchers to have a further study.

Secondly, the study aims to examine the relationship between self-control ability and rebellious behaviour among Malaysian adolescents. This will allow parents and teachers to give more care, attention, and concern for adolescents with low self-control. The school authorities may provide some interventions or activities to increase adolescents' self-control.

Lastly, it will give an idea of whether adolescents from different family structures will differ in rebellious behaviour. This is important for the government, parents, and teachers to understand that how adolescents from different family structures will perform differently in rebellious behaviour. Information collected can be act as a reference to the government such as Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat to launch relate programs or provide services to adolescents.

Purpose of study

There were only a few studies had been conducted to examine the rebellious behaviour among adolescents in Malaysia (Mangubat Ave et al., 2011; Luthar & Ansary, 2005; Smith, Mara, Ollier, Combs, & Modi, 2017), this study was conducted to fill the gap of this topic. The aim of this study is to examine the relations of

perceived parenting practices (eg., Parental warmth, parental regulation, parental autonomy granting, parental physical coercion, parental verbal hostility, parental punitive, and parental indulgent), self-control and rebellious behaviour among Malaysian adolescents. In addition, the current study would like to examine the moderating effect of family structure in the relations of perceived parenting practices, self-control, and rebellious behaviour.

Research Questions

1. Does parenting practices (eg., parental warmth, parental regulation, parental autonomy granting, parental physical coercion, parental verbal hostility, parental punitive, parental indulgent) correlate with rebellious behaviour among adolescents?
2. Does adolescent's self-control correlate with rebellious behaviour?
3. Does the rebellious behaviour different between adolescents from intact and single families?
4. Does family structure moderate the relation between parenting practices (eg., parental warmth, parental regulation, parental autonomy granting, parental physical coercion, parental verbal hostility, parental punitive, parental indulgent) and rebellious behaviour?

Research Hypotheses

- H1: There is no significant relationship between parental warmth and rebellious behaviour among adolescent.
- H2: There is no significant relationship between parental regulation and rebellious behaviour among adolescent.
- H3: There is no significant relationship between parental autonomy granting and rebellious behaviour among adolescent.

- H4: There is no significant relationship between parental physical coercion and rebellious behaviour among adolescent.
- H5: There is no significant relationship between parental verbal hostility and rebellious behaviour among adolescent.
- H6: There is no significant relationship between parental punitive and rebellious behaviour among adolescent.
- H7: There is no significant relationship between parental indulgent and rebellious behaviour among adolescent.
- H8: There is no significant relationship between adolescent's self-control and rebellious behaviour.
- H9: There is no significant mean difference on rebellious behaviour among adolescents from single-parent and intact families.
- H10: There is no significant moderating effect of family structure in the relation of parental warmth and rebellious behavior.
- H11: There is no significant moderating effect of family structure in the relation of parental regulation and rebellious behavior.
- H12: There is no significant moderating effect of family structure in the relation of parental autonomy granting and rebellious behavior.
- H13: There is no significant moderating effect of family structure in the relation of parental physical coercion and rebellious behavior.
- H14: There is no significant moderating effect of family structure in the relation of parental verbal hostility and rebellious behavior.
- H15: There is no significant moderating effect of family structure in the relation of parental punitive and rebellious behavior.
- H16: There is no significant moderating effect of family structure in the relation of

parental indulgent and rebellious behavior.

H17: There is no significant moderating effect of family structure in the relation of adolescent's self-control and rebellious behavior.

Definition and Key Concept

Rebellious behaviour.

Conceptual definition. Rebellious behaviour is a complicated phenomenon that usually occurs during adolescence. It is usually occurring when ones' having conflicts during the critical development to develop identity and sense of self (Mangubat Ave, et al., 2011). Rebellious behaviour can be divided into two sub-components, which is proactive rebelliousness such as denying to gain fun, however, reactive rebelliousness which is denying towards disappointment (Lafreniere, Menna, & Cramer, 2013).

Operational definition. Social Reactivity scale is used to examine rebellious behaviour, a total score is ranged from 0 to 28. The Higher the scores indicate the more rebellious behaviour (Klabbers, Bosma, van den Akker, van Boxtel, Kempen, McDermott, & Van Eijk, 2009).

Parenting Practices.

Conceptual definition. Parenting practices are an individual become a parent and nurturing a child and develop their own duty as a parent. This is a kind of behaviour that you show to your children such as gestures, pattern and so on (Raya, Olivares, Pino, & Herruzo, 2013). Parenting practices are important in providing support in the development of adolescent (Kahraman, Irmak, & Basokcu, 2017). Parenting practices are divided into seven dimensions, which are warmth and support, regulation, autonomy granting, physical coercion, verbal hostility, punitive, and indulgent (Robinson, Mandleco, Olsen, & Hart, 2001).

Operational definition. Parenting Style and Dimension Questionnaire (PSDQ) is used to examine the perceived parenting practices among adolescent. The scoring of each dimension in this scale is count separately by calculating the mean of each dimension. The mean score is range from 0-4 and the higher the mean score in the particular dimension, the higher the perceived parenting practices in the particular dimension (Robinson, et al., 2001).

Self-control.

Conceptual definition. Self-control is the ability to control, change and adapt yourself to produce a better self that fit the world. It is also defining, as the ability of one has to control themselves when facing external pressure. For example, control the desired or undesired behaviour in an inappropriate situation (Tangney, et al., 2004). Self-control is divided into five different dimension, which is general capacity for self-discipline, deliberate/non-impulsive action, healthy habits, work ethics, and reliability (Unger, Bi, Xiao, & Ybarra, 2016).

Operational definition. Self-Regulation questionnaire is used in this study. The total score is range from 13-65 with the higher the scores indicate higher self-control (Padilla-Walker & Christensen, 2010).

Family Structure.

Conceptual definition. A family is defining as a group of people characterized by common residence, economic, and reproduction. In a family, it usually contains two adults with different sexes and is nurturing of at least one child either own or adopted (Weigel, 2008). Family structure can be divided into two categories, which is intact family and single-parent family. An intact family is defined, as the children are live with both of the biological parent, which did not experience marital disruption

(Falci, 1997). Single parent family means that there is only one parent in that family and it may be caused by divorce, unmarried mother, death or separate (Falci, 1997).

Operational definition. In this study, the family structure is divided into two, which include single-parent family and intact family.

Adolescent.

Conceptual definition. Adolescents are commonly defined as an individual in the age between 10-18 years old. In this period, individual start to have puberty and have to develop his or her own social independence (Steinberg, 2014). Adolescence is a complex period, as individual will undergoes the process from immature, dependence to an independents adult (Curtis, 2015).

Operational definition. The age range of adolescent in this study is between 13-17 years old.

Chapter II

Literature Review

Adolescents Rebellion

Rebellious behaviour is defined as the feeling or desire to do something, which is opposite to what the external agency required to do (Apter, 1982). Rebellion is also defined as the adolescents succeed in provoking parents' disapproval by asserts individuality from what their parents want to attract their attention (Pickhardt, 2009). While McDermott (1987) classified rebelliousness into two categories which are reactive and proactive rebelliousness. Reactive rebelliousness is a response, which the individuals experienced an unfair or unreasonable situation such as not being respected, loved or sympathized with. Proactive rebelliousness is a response whereby the individuals seek for pleasurable arousal in obtaining fun and excitement by performing the behaviour, which is opposed with the ruling norms or perceived requirement. However, rebellion is naturally occurring in the developmental transition of the adolescents in growing and becoming mature (Parcon, 2011). Rebellion happened in adolescence stage because the youth wish to seek for independent and develop their own personal identities, but not all the adolescents are equally rebellious (Ganiron, Fajardo, Baniago, & Barcelona, 2017).

Adolescents' onset of rebellious behaviour is important to be examined as it is the peak developmental period of an adolescent in causing a lot of troubles (Franken, Moffitt, Steglich, Dijkstra, Harakeh, & Vollebergh, 2015). The prevalence of adolescents engaged in antisocial behaviour and criminal acts increase with age (Leaw, Ang, Huan, Chan, & Cheong, 2015). The dual-taxonomy model by Moffitt (1993) explained the rapid increase of the involvement of adolescents in rebellious behavior. The model highlighted that adolescents are encounter the stressful

experience called maturity gap which the adolescents experience the gap between the between the social age and biological age. They are in the puberty period who keen for freedom, sexual contacts and needs yet being imposes with various restrictions by the society. Hence, the adolescents are motivated to mimic the rebellious behaviour and criminal offenses to cope with the maturity gap. However, the rebellious behaviour decreases in the transitions of adolescence to adulthood. The maturity gap is closed after receiving legitimate adult privileges and roles.

In the study of Ganiron et al. (2017) revealed that rebellion causes the adolescents to engage in self-destructive behaviour such as refuse to do school work and involve in high-risk excitement. Moreover, they tend to reject valued relationship, rebel against the activities and own self-interest.

Parenting Practices

Parenting practices are defining as positive, purposive and nurturing activities to ensure the development and survival of adolescents (Clarke-Stewart, 2006). The goals of parenting practices are to make sure the safety of their adolescents, take care of their health, prepare the adolescents in becoming productive adults and deliver cultural values (American Psychological Association, 2018). Parenting is an interaction or activity that involves adolescents and parents and hence the parent-adolescent relationship is important in adolescence development.

A positive parenting practices is strongly related to positive outcomes for adolescents. An effective parenting practices helps to build up the cognitive, social and emotional competence in adolescents. The involvement of parents in a positive parent-adolescent relationship provided a platform for the adolescents to acquire those skills such as cooperative, self-controlled and responsible (Landy & Osofsky, 2009). Hence, the following sections discussed the association between parenting practices,

which included the parental warmth, parental regulation, parental autonomy granting, parental physical coercion, parental verbal hostility, parental indulgent, parental punitive and rebellious behaviour in adolescents.

Parental Warmth and Adolescents Rebellion

Klevens and Hall (2014) revealed that parental warmth and support have a direct effect on adolescents' involvement in rebellious behaviour. A sufficient parental warmth and support provided increase the willingness of the adolescents to disclose about themselves. The self-disclosure of the adolescents about their daily activities would help parents in teaching their child on how to behave, applying appropriate consequences on the certain situation and thus prevent misbehaving in adolescents.

Moreover, another study has shown that positive parenting practices such as warmth and support play an influential role in adolescent adjustment and problem behaviour (Simons-Morton, Chen, Hand, & Haynie, 2008). Parents who actively engaged in adolescents' life are going to be more effective in influencing the child socialization and characteristics (Darling & Steinberg, 1994) than the parents who disengaged in their daily life. The adolescents can develop a high level of self-control, self-reliance, problem coping ability and are able to manage their own behaviour if parents providing guidance, support and external reinforcement to their child (Maccoby, 1992). Thus, it implies that adolescents who received parental support tend to be cooperative and less rebellious.

Another past study showed that adolescents who receive support from their parents are less likely to have rebellious behaviour upon to their parents (Strohschein & Matthew, 2015) because adolescents know that they are being cared of and would not rebel and destroy this harmonious relationship and create disappointment among their parents.

Parental Regulation and Adolescents Rebellion

Parental regulation and reasoning are one of the parenting nurturing type which parents give the explanations, make clear rules and expectations, analyse the problems and pinpoint the possible consequences for their child instead of educating them in a coercive manner (Critchley & Sanson, 2006). Hoskins (2014) suggested that parenting practice such as reasoning is important to prepare the adolescents with knowledge and cultivate their ability to assess the environment and situation that they experience in life.

Corvo & Williams (2000) reported that there is a negative correlation between parental involvement and problematic behaviour in adolescents such as aggression and violence. The adolescents rebel, protest and disobey to the wishes and requests of their parents by showing aggressive behaviour. They let their impulse overtake the reasoning judgement. A good regulation of parents would likely to mature a parenting practice that attempts to manage the behaviour of the adolescents. Adolescents disruptive behaviour is happened due to low parental supervision (Kim, Brody, & Murry, 2003), hence, an adequate monitoring with clear and reasonable rules would help in managing the adolescent's behaviour.

Parental Autonomy Granting and Adolescents Rebellion

Several past studies suggested that the effectiveness of parenting practices is likely to depend greatly on the parent-adolescent relationship (Kerr & Stattin, 2003; Stattin & Kerr, 2000; Kerr, Stattin, & Trost, 1999). A delicate balance between controlling the adolescents' behaviour and providing them space is necessary for adolescents to develop independence (Smetana, 2002). A simple action such as listen and respect the opinion of the adolescent before making a decision on their child

would develop a balance autonomy relationship, which decreases the rebellious behaviour of the child.

There is another past study reported that parental granting of autonomy is an important contribution to the development of the psychological autonomy of the adolescents (Steinberg, 2001). The psychological autonomy is crucial for a child development in the aspects of self-processes, self-control, competence and mastery motivation (Bridges, 2003). A balance autonomy relationship would boost up a positive parent-adolescent interaction and contribute to a healthy adolescent development and built up positive behaviour.

Moreover, according to the studies of Vazsonyi and Pickering (2003), the frequency of parent-adolescent conflict or the misbehaving of adolescents decrease when the parental autonomy granting behaviour is applied within western societies. Adolescents reported more conflicts by demonstrating certain rebellious behaviour to gain their strong desire for autonomy and independence from their parents who take full control such as typically do every single choice and decision for their child (Smetana & Gaines, 1999). The Adolescents are likely to develop well-adjusted behaviour and have a sense of self if their parents provided them with a space to express their own ideas, thoughts, interests and retaining positive emotional bonds (Eccles, Early, Fraser, Belansky, & McCarthy, 1997; Herman, Dornbusch, Herron, & Herting, 1997; Barber, 1996; Steinberg, 1990).

Parental Physical Coercion and Adolescents Rebellion

Most of the problematic behaviour in adolescents are likely caused by their parent's behaviour. The parents' aggressive behaviour influences the child in developing aggression later in adolescents (Pagani, Tremblay, Nagin, Zoccolillo, Vitaro, & McDuff, 2009). The adolescents would have a high risk of developing

problematic behaviour if they are exposing to long-term violence and aggression in their home (Johal & Kaur, 2015). The adolescent demonstrated the aggression and violent behaviour of their parents from verbal hostility to physical aggression as a way to revenge back to their parent's harsh punishment (Pagani et al., 2009). The adolescents would mimic the behaviour of their parents and practices the aggressive behaviour back to their parents.

Another past study reported that there is a positive association between physical punishment and externalizing behaviour in adolescents (Deater-Deckard & Dodge, 1997). The adolescents externalizing behaviour included stealing, cheating, and destruction of property. The adolescents involved in negative behaviours to fight for their rights and test whether their parents really care about them (Ganiron et al., 2017). Past study also reported harsh discipline toward adolescents predicted that they would have high antisocial peer affiliations (Lansford, Criss, Pettit, Dodge, & Bates, 2003) which means the chances that they interact with deviant friends increase and thus produce more problems that are negative. The adolescents prefer to rebel with their friends together as they are experiencing or encountering a similar situation or problem and get comfort from each other.

Parental Verbal Hostility and Adolescents Rebellion

Furthermore, Phares & Epps (2004) found out that a higher level of negative self-expression is reported from people who come from a more negative expressive family, which means that the adolescents would not know how to manage or express their emotions in a correct way as their families were also practicing a negative expressive way of emotions. Hence, adolescents tend to express themselves through rebellious behaviour to seek for acceptance.

A neuron-developmental research by Glaser (2000) revealed that at a critical and sensitive period of brain development could be affected negatively by neglect or abuse of parents toward their child. The verbal abuse from parents to their child would cause lasting negative effects on their child's proper functioning of cognitive, emotional, behavioural and interpersonal. Hence, the adolescents are poor in differentiating between the rights and wrongs, they are simply rebel and desperate in changing themselves to get approval or acceptance from their parents.

Parental Indulgent and Adolescents Rebellion

Indulgence is one of the criteria in permissive parenting. Siegler, Deloache, and Eisenberg (2006) reported that permissive practice is correlated with adolescents' impetuous behaviour and low self-control. Parents who use this type of parenting practices tend to approve their children desires without any rules setting or expectations and disengage in behavioural control toward the adolescents (Greenberg, Speltz, & Deklyen, 1993). There is another past study claimed that there is a high frequency of adolescents, which are from permissive families involved in the substance abuse, misconduct in school and have poor attendance to school (Gulati & Dutta, 2008).

The excessive amount of autonomy given by the parents to their children would also result in an imbalance in their relationship and causes conflict (Smetana, 2002). The adolescents overtake the power of the parents and would just blubber or making trouble in order to fulfil their own desires. This implies that too much of freedom was granted and thus cause the adolescents to have higher chance to involve in risky behaviour or rebellion to seek attention from their parents.

Parental Punitive and Adolescents Rebellion

Family discord may cause family conflict that would endanger the development of adolescents. Adolescents would display some problematic behaviour and emotional disturbance if they were growing up in discord families (Simons, Wu, Johnson, & Conger, 1995). Some researchers also showed that conflict are positively predicted the adolescent externalizing problem behaviour (Buehler, 2006; Low & Stocker, 2005). Therefore, adolescents would face difficulties in adjusting their behaviour, escape from reality and dependent on adult attention and affection (Ayer & Bernreuter, 1937). Parental non-reasoning punishment and controlling the activities of adolescents tend to affects their mental status (Grolnick, 2012) and disturbing adolescents' privacy (Valizadeh, Zamanzadeh, Rassouli, & Farshi, 2018). Adolescents perceive their parents' over controlled as intrusion into their privacy, hence, causing one of a tension and rebellion. (Valizadeh, Zamanzadeh, Rassouli, & Farshi, 2018).

Self-control

Self-control is defined as the ability to restrain inappropriate actions, emotions, and desires (Casey & Caudle, 2014). It is also defined as the ability to achieve long-term goals by descending the impulses, emotions, and behaviour (Psychology Today, 2018). Self-control is categories in three types, which are the impulse control, emotional control and movement control (The Understood Team, 2018). The impulse control is the ability to think the consequences before acting, the emotional control is about the ability to manage their own feelings when unexpected situations happened. While the movement control is the ability to regulate the physical actions and responses in an appropriate way.

Moffitt et al. (2010) claimed that self-control is important during adolescence as it provided a lot of benefits. For instance, they found out that self-controlled adolescents are less likely to involve in premarital sex, pregnancy, smoking and dropout from high school. Moreover, another research reported that adolescents with a high level of self-control are better in dealing with stress and have lower stress severity (Galla & Wood, 2015).

Adolescents are said to have a low level of self-control in neurological research, the imbalance model of brain development (Somerville, Hare, & Casey, 2011). According to their point of view, the prefrontal control of adolescents is developing or mature slower than other subcortical regions in the brain, thus, the connectivity between the control and behaviour is not that complete. This research is supported by Bell and McBride (2010) stated that the low self-control adolescents is due to not fully mature of prefrontal cortex and causes less successfully executing of regulatory control on their behaviour. However, self-control among the individual also varies with the influences of social, personal and environmental factors (vanDellen, 2008). Hence, the adolescents are failing to control themselves in unhealthy behaviours as the risk is adequately assessed due to the not fully mature of the prefrontal cortex (Romer, 2012).

Self-control and Adolescents Rebellion

There are several past studies suggested that a low level of self-control might drive the adolescents to execute rebellious behaviour (Gardner, Dishion, & Connell, 2008; Meldrum, Young, & Weerman, 2009; McGloin & O'Neill Shermer, 2009). Adolescents with low self-control are more likely to involved in substance use (Marschall-Levesque et al., 2013) and engaged in certain antisocial behaviour such as criminal offending (Cauffman et al., 2005; Chapple, 2005; De Kemp et al.,

2009). Moreover, Joseph and Kevin (2014) found that a low level of self-control would contribute to the increase risky sexual behaviours, alcohol, and drugs abuse and well as the mental and physical health problems. Hence, adolescents with lower self-esteem tend to rebel in seeking for attention.

Evans, Cullen, Dunaway, and Benson (1997) reported that a low level of self-control might cause the adolescents to have deviant friends whose behaviour is far different from society's norms. This situation happened due to adolescents who have low self-control faces difficulty in making and keeping friends, hence, they are more likely to mingle around with people who have a similar condition of low self-control with them (Young, 2011). They perform rebellious behaviour together in fulfilling their pleasurable arousal and gaining excitement and fun. Furthermore, Baron (2003) also revealed that low self-control is related with a longer time of being unemployment, stay homeless, increase in the number of pro-deviant values and illicit peers in his analysis with homeless youth. They prefer to stay homeless to make a silent protest against the norms.

Family Structure

Family structure is an institution that has long been considerate in causing a direct impact on adolescents' outcomes. According to McConley et al. (2011), family structure is measured by looking into the marital status and the relationship of the parents. Ackerman et al. (2001) categorize family structure into few categories, which includes intact family and single-parent family. Intact family refers to the household, which both of the biological parents are present while single-parent family refers to a parent who is widowed, divorced or unmarried, and raising his or her child in the household. Family structure may also be influenced by the family system, family climate, the relationship between parents and adolescents and the family culture

(Jaggers et al., 2015). Hence, the appropriate classification and the definition of family structure has been always a challenge for researchers. In this study, intact family and single family is examined as moderator in the relation of parenting practices, self-control and rebellion in adolescents as Falci (2006) reported that many of the adolescents live in intact, divorced and single-parent families.

Family Structure and Adolescents Rebellion

The research found that adolescents who came from single-parent home or stay at squatter and slum areas were most likely involved in criminal cases in the past decades (Fong, 1982). This result is supported by another research that reported adolescents from single families perform worse than adolescents that are from intact families as they are two to three times anticipated to display problem behaviour (Simons, Simons, & Wallace, 2004). Adolescents in single-parent families tend to involved in high-risk behaviour, as the level of monitoring is less than the intact families since there is only one parent in providing the supervision (Fisher, Leve, O'Leary, & Leve, 2003). Hence, adolescents from single-parent families would tend to perform rebellion in order to regain more attention and care from their parents. Lansford, Deter-Deckard, Dodge, Bates, and Pettit (2004) also suggested that the quality of a parent-adolescent relationship is assuring to increase as the mothers who came from intact families would communicate more positively compared to those in single families. Therefore, this implies that the parents are able to track and aware of the daily needs and thought of the adolescents and thus the adolescents are less likely to rebel in seeking for understanding.

However, there is another study found that there is a variation in the trend which claimed that the adolescents who involved in crimes were not only special for those who are from single-parent families whereas the adolescents who came from a

financially stable, intact families were also involved themselves in delinquency (Hadi, 2004). The adolescents who came from upper income and harmonious families practiced negative behaviour such as gambling and drinking. This may be due to the parents from stable intact families only provide their child with material comforts and neglect about the actual things that their child need. Hence, the adolescents may rebel to express their real thought.

Hirschi (1994) argued that it is better to have two biological parents than one parent. The single parent faces more challenges and obstacles in raising their child effectively compared to two parents. The single parent has to supervise their child without the assistance, support or shared responsibilities by the second parent hence it is hard for them to implant self-control within the adolescents (Gottfredson & Hirschi, 1990; Hirschi, 1994). This is supported by another research, which revealed that adolescents who came from intact families have a high level of self-control compared to adolescents from single families' structure (Phythian, Keane, & Krull, 2008).

The Moderating Effect of Family Structure in the relation of Parental Warmth and Adolescents Rebellion

The research claimed that adolescents from two biological parent families receive greater financial support, greater investments of parental support, time and attention (Amato & Sobolewski, 2004). The strength of the parent-adolescent relationship is also stronger in two biological family. This indicate that parental warmth and support that given in intact families is higher compared to single families. Jagers et al. (2015) argued that parental warmth could be influenced and affected by family structure. The adolescents from intact families perceived more warm and support from their parents than the adolescents who came from single families and thus, would less likely to engage in rebellious behaviour.

The Moderating Effect of Family Structure in the relation of Parental Regulation and Adolescents Rebellion

The presence of two parents in intact families provide more supervision and monitoring compared to single-parent families (Summers, 2006). The presence of two adults members allowing them to help on each others. This indicate that adolescents from intact families receive a more complete care and under control than the adolescents from single-parent families. The support and care of both parents in the household, makes each parent more likely to involved themselves in adolescents' activities (Falci, 1997). Relatively, the only adult in single-parent families have less time to provide monitoring in adolescents' activities, as they have to pick up all the domestic duties by their own.

The Moderating Effect of Family Structure in the relation of Parental Autonomy Granting and Adolescents Rebellion

Acock and Demo (1994) found out that the family members in intact families experienced a more enjoyable parent-adolescent interaction and have fewer disagreements between adolescents and parents. The adequate parental involvement and freedom given reduce the conflict in the families. The intact families allow the two parents to remind on each others in creating a balance in the way their rear their child such as spend quality time with the adolescents and maintain a good parents-adolescents relationship with appropriate ways (McLanahan & Sandefur, 1994). Thus, this implies that intact families are more likely to practice autonomy granting in rearing their child and thus reduce the chances of the adolescents to engage in problem behaviour.

The Moderating Effect of Family Structure in the relation of Parental Physical Coercion, Verbal Hostility and Adolescents Rebellion

Researches shown that the single-parents families, especially divorced, are more likely to have conflict occurred (Emery, 1982; Mechanic & Hansell, 1989). In the study of Furstenberg and Cherlin (1991), reported that the involvement in frequent verbal fighting and physical abuse are largely came from divorced families. The adults who are having unresolved problems by their own are less affectionate and have poor interaction with their child (Hetherington, Cox, & Cox, 1982; Wallerstein & Kelly, 1980). Thus, the single parent convert the anger toward his or her partner by applying the coercion attitude to the child, hence, cause lasting conflict, and lower the quality of parent-adolescent relationship. However, the differences in conflict between intact and single-parent families are small as parental conflict may not be totally free in intact families (Simons, 1996).

The Moderating Effect of Family Structure in the relation of Parental Punitive and Adolescents Rebellion

The single mothers experienced lower levels of psychological well-being, parental involvement and practice inconsistent discipline on children (Acock & Demo, 1994; McLanahan & Sandefur, 1994). Single-parent families would more likely to engage in inept parenting which consists of inconsistent and harsh punishment (Simons & Johnson, 1996). In contrast, the parents in intact families have higher level of psychological well-being compared to the parents from single families (Acock & Demo, 1994). This indicate that the parents from intact families are less likely to punish their adolescents unnecessarily.

The Moderating Effect of Family Structure in the relation of Parental Indulgent and Adolescents Rebellion

Thomson, Hanson, and McLanahan (1994) claimed that the two key resources that parents give to the adolescents are time and money. The permissive parenting

practice occurred when the parents do not have plenty of time to interact with their children. Hence, they provided their adolescents with money as a way to compensate them. Single-parents families are believed to be economically disadvantage compared to intact families due to the limited ability and low possibility of a dual earning household (McLanahan & Sandefur, 1994). Hence, this indicate that the parents from intact families would more likely to practice indulgent toward the adolescents in allowing them to pursue material goods. The indulgent practice in the intact families make the adolescents being spoil and thus make their own decision without consulting their parents in engaging rebellious act.

The Moderating Effect of Family Structure in the relation of Self-control and Adolescents Rebellion

According to Bleininger (2016), family structure is one of the condition in influencing the degree of self-control. The level of self-control in adolescents from intact families is higher than the adolescents who came from single-parents families or step-parent families (Phythian, Keane, & Krull, 2008). Meldrum (2008) also supported that adolescents from broken families have lower level of self-control compared to intact families. It is argued that the deficit of resources and a strong support system in single-parent families causes some disciplinary issues and hence lowering the self-control of the adolescents. Hence, this indicate that adolescents from single-parent families who perceived lower level of self-control may involved in rebellious behaviour.

Theoretical Framework

General Theory of Crime

This study applied the general theory of crime (Gottfredson & Hirschi, 1990) to explain the relations among parenting practices, self-control and rebellious behaviour.

This theory highlighted the role of parenting behaviour in the development of self-control of adolescents and the formation of negative behaviour. According to Gottfredson and Hirschi (1990), a low level of self-control does not originally instil in adolescents, it develops through the course of life. The general theory of crime is emerged through the evolution of social control theory by Hirschi (1969). Hirschi (1969) highlighted that social attachment is crucial in preventing adolescents involve in negative behaviour. Ineffective parenting practices such as inappropriate punishment, ignorance and missing care is another factor that causing delinquent and other analogous behaviour. Adolescents who received positive parenting practices such as transferring religious beliefs, parental involvement, parental warmth, and reasoning are more likely to follow advises voluntarily and less likely to rebel (Simons-Morton, et al., 2008; Darling & Steinberg, 1994).

General theory of crime provided an important framework to explain the association between self-control and deviant behavior. It describes that crime is a pleasurable act that a person pursues to satisfy his or her own interest. From their point of views, crime, is a simple, easily perform an action and able to provide pleasure and excitement. Gottfredson and Hirschi (1990) claimed that individuals with low self-control have the characteristics of self-centered, insensitive, risk-taking and being impulsive and thus they are more vulnerable to the opportunity in engaging rebellious behaviour or crime. With low level of self-control, adolescents are more likely to rebel and engage in non-permitted behaviour by ignoring the risks and potential negative consequences of their behaviour.

In terms of family structure and its impact on the relations between parenting practices and rebellion in adolescents, Hirschi (1994) suggested that the presence of the two parents in a household is better than single-parent. The single-parents face

special challenges in rearing their child as they have to invest double of their time and energy into parenting practices that are shared by the dual parents family. The support and assistance of the second parent make monitoring and discipline easier and thus boost up the effectiveness in preventing the adolescents to rebel. Although there are some researches shown that adolescents from single-parent families engage in negative behaviour than the adolescents from intact families (Rankin & Kern, 1994; Cookston, 1999; Hoffman, 2001), however, Demuth and Brown (2004) reported that the effect of the family structure may be attenuate if the parents practise adequate and appropriate positive parenting practices. This indicate that the adolescents from single-parent families may not rebel due to they receive the same amount of care as the adolescents from intact families.

Gottfredson and Hirschi (1990) claimed that family structure have a direct relationship in self-control and negative behavior in adolescents. The adolescents from single-parent families have lower levels of self-control compared to those from intact families (Meldrum, 2008). The lacking of support and resources in single-parents families cause a low self-control of the adolescents to involved in some disciplinary issues. Therefore, it is important to consider family structure as a moderation in this theory since the family is a crucial component for the development of self-control in adolescents.

Conceptual Framework

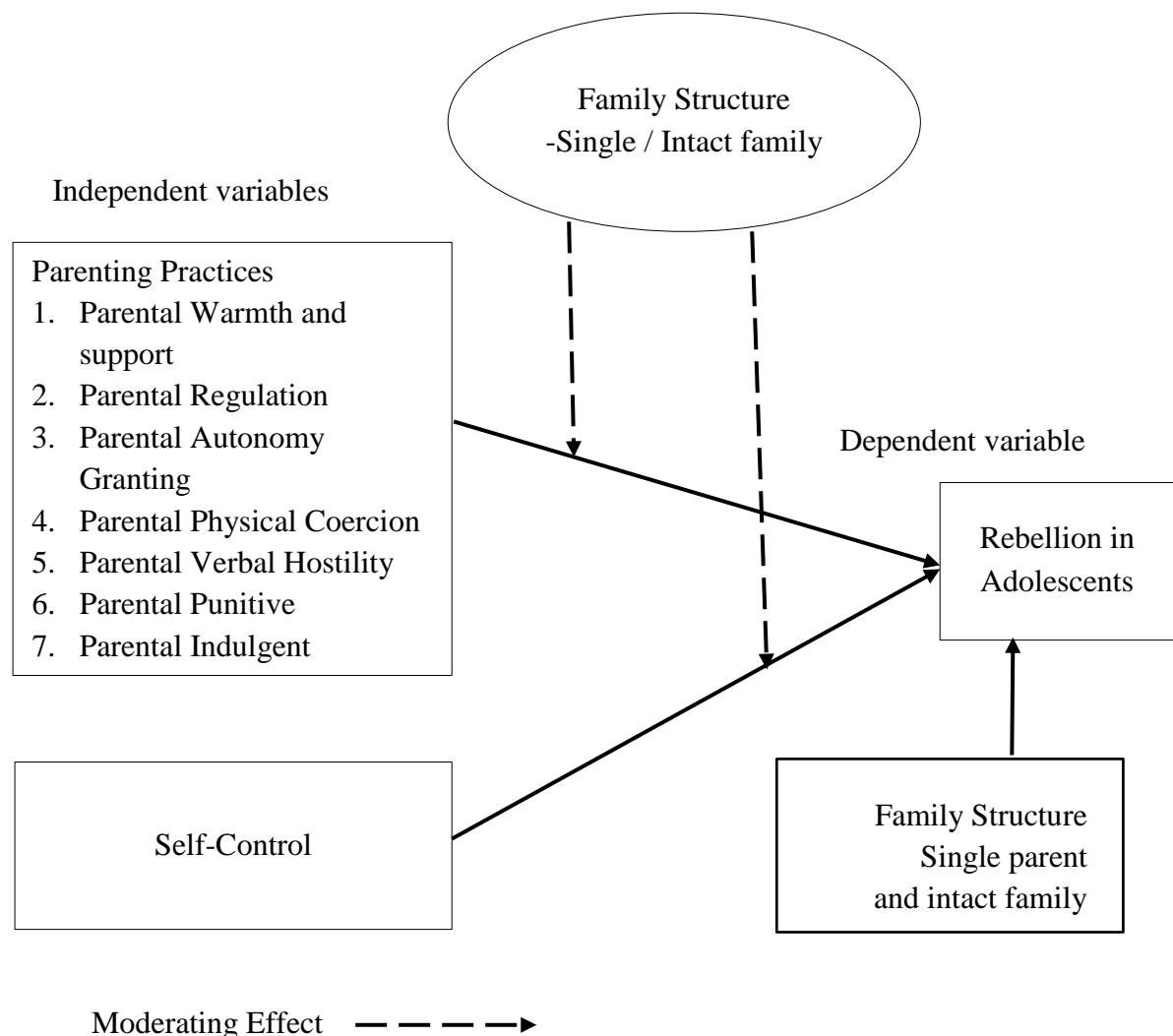


Figure 1. Conceptual framework of parenting practices, self-control and rebellion in Malaysian adolescents moderate by family structure.

By looking the research that had been done in this related field, it is important to understand what research states about parenting practices, self-control and rebellion in adolescents. The main objective of this study is to examine the relationship of parenting practices, self-control and rebellion in adolescents. In addition, this study will examine the moderating effect of family structure in the relation of parenting practices, self-control, and rebellious behaviour. The independent variables (IVs) of this study are self-control and parenting practices, which included parental warmth,

regulation, autonomy granting, physical coercion, verbal hostility, punitive and indulgent while the outcome or dependent variable (DV) of this research is rebellion in adolescents. The family structure differences is also examined to shown that, there are significant differences on the rebellious behaviour between single-parent and intact family. The family structure is also examine as a moderator.

Chapter III

Methodology

Research design

The quantitative research and survey method was applied to investigate the relationships of perceived parenting practices, self-control, and rebellious behavior among Malaysian adolescents. Quantitative research is suitable for the present study as it investigates the relationship between two variables in a population (Spalding University Library, 2018). Survey research design is a suitable method to describe an individual's feelings, opinions and attitudes (Shaughnessy, Zechmeister, & Zechmeister, 2012). The survey includes selecting the samples and get information from the samples from giving a predetermined set of questions to the samples (Shaughnessy et al., 2012). The opinions of all respondents can be summarized concisely using survey method.

A cross-sectional design was used to examine the differences between two or more populations or to describe the behaviors of the population at one particular time and let the researchers make predictions (Shaughnessy et al., 2012). A cross-sectional design was applied in this study as this research involves studying the behavior of rebellious among Malaysian adolescents and the data were collected at one point time.

Sampling techniques

The population of Malaysian adolescents in the year 2015, who ages from 13 to 17 years old was 2,072,162 (Department of Statistic Malaysia, 2016). Malaysian adolescents were recruited to participate in this research. According to Erikson (1968), adolescence is the period for the individual to form the identity. In this period, the adolescent will try to rebel rules and to show their independence as they are trying to explore and learn how to become an independent adult and more likely to engage in

rebellious behaviour (Pickhardt, 2009). The age group of target participants is adolescent from age 13 to 17 years old in Malaysia.

In this study, the samples were collected by using purposive sampling method. Purposive sampling is one of the non-probability sampling methods in which does not need any underlying theories and set the number of participants (Etikan, Musa, & Alkassim, 2016). According to Etikan et al. (2016), the purposive sampling technique is also known as judgment sampling, it is a deliberate choice of the participant due to the special quality of the participant. With purposive sampling method, the researchers will recruit respondents that fulfil the particular characteristics or criteria of the study (Etikan, et al., 2016; Ritchie, Lewis, Nicholls, & Ormston, 2013). Hence, the purposive sampling method was used in this study to recruit adolescents from a single and intact family.

The minimum sample size needed in this study is determined by using calculation from the G^* power software. According to the G^* power software, the sample size needed for person correlation is 138, with the effect size, $r = .3$, $\alpha = .95$. Besides that for independent sample t-test, the sample size needed is 122, with the effect size, $d = .6$ and $\alpha = .95$. Furthermore, for moderation, the sample size needed is 122, with the effect size $f^2 = .2$, $\alpha = .95$, and with 8 predictors.

Participant and Location

There were a total of 398 secondary students participated in this study. The participants of this study were students from 6 government schools which 65 students from SMJK Heng Ee, 56 students from SMJK Jit Sin, 46 students from SMJK Phor Tay, 103 students from SMK Perwira, 61 students from SMK Air Itam, and 67 students from SMK Berapit. The age range of the students was from 13-17 years old, Form 1 to Form 5. There were 42 students from ages 13, followed by 110

students aged 14, 24 students aged 15, 154 students aged 16 and 68 students aged 17. There were 150 male students and 245 female students participated in this research. Then, there were 12 Malay students, 35 Indian students, 349 Chinese students and 2 students from other races. For religion, there were 329 students from Buddhism, followed by 31 Hinduism students, 18 Christian students, and 7 from other religion. Furthermore, 239 students report that they are from intact family and 159 students from single-parent family. All of the secondary school was located in Penang Malaysia. Penang was chosen in this study due to the crime rate of Penang was increasing (Basyir, 2019). Besides that, the crime statistic that involves juvenile offender also show risen in Penang (The Sun daily, 2018).

Data analysis plan

This study was analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS 23) program. Data analysis is divided into two parts, which is descriptive statistics and inferential statistics. The descriptive statistic is used to analyze the demographic information of the participant such as age, ethnicity, religions and so on. Inferential statistics were used to analyze the hypothesis testing such as correlation and mean difference. Pearson correlation was used in this study to examine the relationships among perceived parenting practices (eg., parental warmth, parental regulation, parental autonomy granting, parental physical coercion, parental verbal hostility, parental punitive, and parental indulgent), self-control and rebellious behaviour among Malaysian adolescents. Furthermore, the mean differences in rebellious behavior between single-parent and intact family are being compared by using independent sample t-test. The moderating effect of family structure (single-parent and intact family) will be tested with PROCESS macro with SPSS.

Research procedure

The questionnaires were translated into Malay language before the data collection. The Malay language questionnaire was then translate back into English to check the validity. The Malay language questionnaire was also been check by our supervisor. This is because the Malay is the National language in Malaysia and is applicable in Malaysia context. Prior to data collection, approval letter for data collection had been applied from the Ministry of Education Malaysia. Besides that, permission from selected school had been obtained before data collection.

The survey was collected under paper-pen survey. The paper-pen survey was conducted as the questionnaires had been printed in hard copies and distributed to the participants. The purpose of the study was explained and informed consent was obtained before they fill in the survey.

The quality of the ethnic codes was maintained in this study and this will protect the rights of the participants that engage in this study. The personal details and responses of the participants were kept in private and confidential, and only the researchers and the research supervisor is able to access the data. The participants participate in this study were based on their availability and their willingness to respond to the questionnaire. Every participant has the right to withdraw from the research survey whenever they feel uncomfortable or not willing to continue to answer the survey questions. The time taken to fill up this questionnaire was within 20 to 30 minutes. The data file had been encrypted by password and can only be assessed by the researchers.

Before conducting the actual study, a pilot study was conducted on 13 June 2019 in order to test the reliability of the translated questionnaire. The pilot study was conducted in SMJK Chung Ling Butterworth. There were 30 students participated in

the pilot study. There were 15 students from intact family and 15 students from single-parents family. The reliability of the questionnaire was calculated by using SPSS. In PSDQ we had calculated the reliability for all the dimension. The Cronbach's Alpha for parental warm is .871, parental regulation is .733, parental autonomy granting is .858, parental physical coercion is .906, parental verbal hostility is .781, parental punitive is .674, and parental indulgent is .710. For Self-Regulation Questionnaire, the Cronbach's Alpha was .782 and for Social Reactivity Scale, The Cronbach's Alpha was .739. Therefore, the reliability of the translated questionnaire was proven as reliable.

The actual study was then conducted in the six secondary schools in Penang on 26 June 2019 until 28 June 2019. All questionnaires were successfully collected from 398 participants.

Instrument

In this study, three different scales were used to examine parenting practices, self-control, and rebellion. 32-item of Parenting Style and Dimension Questionnaire (PSDQ) was used to examine the adolescents' perceived parenting style and dimension (Robinson et al., 2001). The 32-item of PSDQ contains seven dimensions, which are parental warmth, regulation autonomy granting, physical coercion, verbal hostility, punitive, and indulgent. There are five questions for each dimension of warmth, regulation, autonomy granting, and parental indulgent. For parental warmth, one of the examples is "My parents give praise when I am good" with Cronbach's Alpha .774. The example for regulation is "My parents emphasize the reasons for rules", the Cronbach's Alpha was .665 and example for autonomy granting is "My parents show respect for my opinions by encouraging me to express them" with Cronbach's Alpha of .760. The example of parental indulgent is "My parents threaten

me with punishment more often than actually giving it", the Cronbach's Alpha was .636. There are four items for each dimension in measuring physical coercion, verbal hostility, and punitive. The example of physical coercion is "My parents slap me when I misbehave", the Cronbach's Alpha was .740. For verbal hostility, one of the examples is "My parents explode in anger towards me" with Cronbach's Alpha of .681 and for parental punitive, one of the items "My parents punishes me by taking privileges away from me with little if any explanations", the Cronbach's Alpha was .661. All item was evaluated with 5-point Likert scale, with scoring 0 (*never*), 1 (*Once in a while*), 2 (*About half of the time*), 3 (*Very often*) and 4 (*Always*). The higher the mean score in the particular dimension indicated the higher of adolescents' perceived of a particular dimension of parenting practices.

Self-Regulation Questionnaire (SRQ) was used to examine the self-control ability of adolescent. SRQ is a revised version of self-scoring self-regulation scale (Novak & Clayton, 2001). It contains 13-items, and each item was evaluated with a 4-point Likert scale, with the ranged from 1(*never true*) to 4(*always true*). One of the examples for the question is "I have a hard time controlling my temper". Higher scores indicated as the participants have a higher ability of self-regulation. The Cronbach's Alpha of the scale is .755.

Social Reactivity Scale (SRS) was used to examine the degree of rebelliousness among adolescents. SRS is a self-report questionnaire that includes two subscale scores, which is the proactive rebelliousness (PR) and reactive rebelliousness (RR) (Klabbers, et al, 2009). It contains 18 items, which both PR and RR subscales contain seven items respectively and four items were filler item that purposely designs for reducing the socially desirable responses and will not be included in the scoring. Each item was evaluated in a 3-point Likert scale, with the score as 0 (*not rebellious*), 1

(*not sure*) and 2 (*rebellious*). The range of total score was 0 to 28, and the higher scoring report the higher degree of rebelliousness. One of the examples of the proactive rebellious item is "How often do you do something you shouldn't just to get some excitement?". The scoring is 0 (*not often at all*), 1 (*not sure*), and 2 (*often*), and one of the examples item of reactive rebelliousness is "If you get yelled at by someone in authority, would you 0 (*try to forget it*), 1 (*not sure*), or 2 (*try to revenge*).". The Cronbach's Alpha of the scale is .652.

Chapter IV

Findings and Analysis

This chapter consists of two main parts which are descriptive statistics and inferential statistics. Descriptive statistics is the statistical results for participant demographic variables and the total scores were shown in percentage, frequency, mean, and standard deviation. Inferential statistic in this study is the statistical results of the two predictors (parental warmth, parental regulation, parental autonomy granting, parental physical coercion, parental verbal hostility, parental punitive, parental indulgent, and self-control) and the outcome variable (rebellious behaviour) by using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) program. Besides, we also compared mean differences in dependent variables (rebellious behaviour) between two independent groups (intact family and single-parent family). Moreover, the moderating effect of family structure (single-parent and intact family) will be tested with PROCESS macro. Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) was been used to calculate independent t-test.

Descriptive Statistic

Table 1.0

Descriptive statistic for participant's gender, age and family status.

Gender	%	Age	%	Family Status	%
Male	37.7	13	10.6	Intact	60.1
Female	61.6	14	27.6	Single Parent	39.9
		15	6.0		
		16	38.7		
		17	17.1		

From the above results shows that there were 398 secondary students from Malaysia government secondary schools in Penang. This research study gets the full cooperation from participants with 100% response rate. In this research study, there were a higher number of participants in female (61.6%) than male (37.7%) in this study. Besides that, there were 10.6% of students from ages 13, 27.6% of students are from ages 14, followed by 6.0% of students from ages 15. Among all the participants, most of the students are from ages 16, which occupied 38.7% and 17.1% of them ages 17 years old. The mean score of the ages is 15.24 (SD = 1.31). For the family status, 60.1 % of student report that they are from intact family and 39.9% of them are from single-parent family.

Table 2.0

Descriptive statistic for participant's race, religion and school.

Race	%	Religion	%	School	%
Malay	3.0	Islam	3.3	SMJK Heng Ee	16.3
Indian	8.8	Hindu	7.8	SMJK Jit Sin	14.1
Chinese	87.7	Buddha	82.7	SMJK Phor Tay	11.6
Others	0.5	Christian	4.5	SMK Perwira	25.9
		Others	1.8	SMK Air Itam	15.3
				SMK Berapit	16.8

Among all the participants, there were a higher number of participants in Chinese (87.7%) follow by Indian (8.8%), Malay (3.0%) and 0.5% report that they are from other race. Furthermore, 3.3% of students indicate that their religion is Islam, followed by 4.5% from Christian, 7.8% of students from Hindu. Most of the students is from Buddhist which had occupied 82.7%, 1.8% of students report that they are from other religion. We had collected our data from 6 government schools in Penang which is SMJK Heng Ee (16.3%), SMJK Jit Sin (14.1%), SMJK Phor Tay (11.6%), SMK Perwira (25.9%), SMK Air Itam (15.3%), and SMK Berapit (16.8%).

Inferential statistics

Research question 1: Does parental warmth and support correlate with rebellious behaviour among adolescents?

Table 3.0

Pearson correlation between parental warmth and rebellious behaviour (N = 398)

	Rebellious behavior	<i>p</i>
Parental warmth	-.280	< .001

Null Hypothesis 1: There is no significant correlation between parental warmth and rebellious behaviour among Malaysian adolescents.

The result of Pearson correlation showed that there is a significant correlation between parental warmth and rebellious behaviour among Malaysian adolescents, $r = -.280$, $p < .001$. The null hypothesis is rejected. Moreover, the correlation between parental warmth and rebellious behaviour ($r = -.280$) indicate that there is a negative and small relationship.

Research question 2: Does parental regulation correlate with rebellious behavior among adolescents?

Table 4.0

Pearson correlation between parental regulation and rebellious behaviour (N = 398)

	Rebellious behavior	<i>p</i>
Parental regulation	-.160	.001

Null Hypothesis 2: There is no significant correlation between parental regulation and rebellious behaviour among Malaysian adolescents.

The result of *Pearson correlation* showed that there is a significant correlation between parental regulation and rebellious behaviour among Malaysian adolescents, $r = -.160$, $p = .001$. The null hypothesis is rejected. Moreover, the correlation between parental regulation and rebellious behaviour ($r = -.160$) indicate that there is a negative and small relationship.

Research question 3: Does parental autonomy granting correlate with rebellious behavior among adolescents?

Table 5.0

Pearson correlation between parental autonomy granting and rebellious behaviour
($N = 398$)

	Rebellious behavior	<i>p</i>
Parental autonomy granting	-.222	< .001

Null Hypothesis 3: There is no significant correlation between parental autonomy granting and rebellious behaviour among Malaysian adolescents.

The result of *Pearson correlation* showed that there is a significant correlation between parental autonomy granting and rebellious behaviour among Malaysian adolescents, $r = -.222$, $p < .001$. The null hypothesis is rejected. Moreover, the correlation between parental autonomy granting and rebellious behaviour ($r = -.222$) indicate that there is a negative and small relationship.

Research question 4: Does parental autonomy granting correlate with rebellious behavior among adolescents?

	Rebellious behavior	<i>p</i>
Parental physical coercion	.200	< .001

Table 6.0

Pearson correlation between parental physical coercion and rebellious behaviour (N = 398)

Null Hypothesis 4: There is no significant correlation between parental physical coercion and rebellious behaviour among Malaysian adolescents.

The result of *Pearson correlation* showed that there is a significant correlation between parental physical coercion and rebellious behaviour among Malaysian adolescents, $r = .200$, $p < .001$. The null hypothesis is rejected. Moreover, the correlation between parental physical coercion and rebellious behaviour ($r = .200$) indicate that there is a positive and small relationship.

Research question 5: Does parental verbal hostility correlate with rebellious behavior among adolescents?

Table 7.0

Pearson correlation between parental verbal hostility and rebellious behaviour (N = 398)

	Rebellious behavior	<i>p</i>
Parental verbal hostility	.261	< .001

Null Hypothesis 5: There is no significant correlation between parental verbal hostility and rebellious behaviour among Malaysian adolescents.

The result of *Pearson correlation* showed that there is a significant correlation between parental verbal hostility and rebellious behaviour among Malaysian adolescents, $r = .261$, $p < .001$. The null hypothesis is rejected. Moreover, the correlation between parental verbal hostility and rebellious behaviour ($r = .261$) indicate that there is a positive and small relationship.

Research question 6: Does parental punitive correlate with rebellious behavior among adolescents?

Table 8.0

Pearson correlation between parental punitive and rebellious behaviour (N = 398)

	Rebellious behavior	<i>p</i>
Parental punitive	.302	< .001

Null Hypothesis 6: There is no significant correlation between parental punitive and rebellious behaviour among Malaysian adolescents.

The result of *Pearson correlation* showed that there is a significant correlation between parental punitive and rebellious behaviour among Malaysian adolescents, $r = .302$, $p < .001$. The null hypothesis is rejected. Moreover, the correlation between parental punitive and rebellious behaviour ($r = .302$) indicates that there is a positive and medium relationship.

Research question 7: Does parental indulgent practice with children correlate with rebellious behavior among adolescents?

Table 9.0

Pearson correlation between parental indulgent and rebellious behaviour (N = 398)

	Rebellious behavior	<i>p</i>
Parental indulgent	.259	< .001

Null Hypothesis 7: There is no significant correlation between parental indulgent and rebellious behaviour among Malaysian adolescents.

The result of *Pearson correlation* showed that there is a significant correlation between parental indulgent and rebellious behaviour among Malaysian adolescents, $r = .259$, $p < .001$. The null hypothesis is rejected. Moreover, the correlation between parental indulgent and rebellious behaviour ($r = .259$) indicates that there is a positive and small relationship.

Research question 8: Does adolescent's self-control correlate with rebellious behavior ?

Table 10.0

Pearson correlation between adolescent's self control and rebellious behaviour (N = 398)

	Rebellious behavior	<i>p</i>
Self-control	-.418	< .001

Null Hypothesis 8: There is no significant correlation between self-control and rebellious behaviour among Malaysian adolescents.

The result of *Pearson correlation* showed that there is a significant correlation between self-control and rebellious behaviour among Malaysian adolescents, $r = -.418, p < .001$. The null hypothesis is rejected. Moreover, the correlation between parental indulgent and rebellious behaviour ($r = -.418$) indicates that there is a negative and medium relationship.

Research question 9: Does the rebellious behaviour different between adolescents from intact and single families?

Table 11.0

Independent sample t-test of intact family and single parent family on rebellious behaviour

Variable	<i>n</i>	Mean	<i>SD</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>
Family Status					
Intact	239	9.09	4.19	-3.448	.001
Single Parent	159	10.64	4.68		

Note. The two independent groups are intact family and single parent family and the dependent variable is rebellious behaviour, with $p = .001$

Null Hypothesis 9: There is no significant mean difference in rebellious behaviour among adolescents from single-parent and intact families.

The results from independent sample t-test shows that there is a significant difference in rebellious behaviour among adolescent between intact family and single-parent family, $t(398) = -3.448$, $p = .001$.

However, the mean rebellious behaviour scores for single-parent family group (Mean = 10.64, SD = 4.68) was slightly higher than intact family group (Mean = 9.09, SD = 4.19). The effect (d) was .029 indicates a small effect.

Table 12.0

*The Moderating Effect of Family Structure in the relation of Parental Warmth and
Rebellious Behaviour*

	Rebellious behaviour β	SE	t	p
Constant	9.707	.212	45.795	.000
Family Structure	1.245	.444	2.801	.005
Parental Warmth	-1.318	.240	-5.490	.000
Interaction	-.079	.509	-.154	.878

$F(1,394) = .024, p = .876, \Delta R^2 = .0001$

Note. β = unstandardised coefficient, SE = Standard error

To test the hypothesis that the family structure does not moderate the relationship between parental warmth and the rebellious behaviour among adolescents, moderation analysis was conducted. The overall model was not significant at $F(1,394) = .024, p = .876, \Delta = .0001$. Family structure failed to moderate the relationship between parental warmth and rebellious behaviour ($\beta = -.079; p = .878$).

Table 13.0

*The Moderating Effect of Family Structure in the relation of Parental Regulation and
Rebellious Behaviour*

	Rebellious behaviour β	SE	t	p
Constant	9.714	.219	44.410	.0000
Family Structure	1.572	.455	3.451	.0006
Parental Regulation	-.931	.290	-3.215	.0014
Interaction	-.565	.590	-.957	.3390

$F(1,394) = .916, p = .339, \Delta R^2 = .0023$

Note. β = unstandardised coefficient, SE = Standard error

To test the hypothesis that the family structure does not moderate the relationship between parental regulation and the rebellious behaviour among adolescents, moderation analysis was conducted. The overall model was not significant at $F(1,394) = .916, p = .339, \Delta = .0023$. Family structure failed to moderate the relationship between parental regulation and rebellious behaviour ($\beta = -.565; p = .339$).

Table 14.0

*The Moderating Effect of Family Structure in the relation of Parental Autonomy**Granting and Rebellious Behaviour*

	Rebellious behaviour β	SE	t	p
Constant	9.692	.214	45.206	.0000
Family Structure	1.303	.447	2.916	.0037
Parental Autonomy Granting	-.1.037	.256	-4.056	.0001
Interaction	-.352	.549	-.641	.5216

F(1,394) = .411, p = .522, $\Delta R^2 = .0011$ Note. β = unstandardised coefficient, SE = Standard error

To test the hypothesis that the family structure does not moderate the relationship between parental autonomy granting and the rebellious behaviour among the adolescents, moderation analysis was conducted. The overall model was not significant at F(1,394) = .411, p = .522, $\Delta = .0011$. Family structure failed to moderate the relationship between parental autonomy granting and rebellious behaviour ($\beta = -.352$; $p = .522$).

Table 15.0

The Moderating Effect of Family Structure in the relation of Parental Physical Coercion and Rebellious Behaviour

	Rebellious behaviour β	SE	t	p
Constant	9.744	.220	44.340	.0000
Family Structure	1.379	.458	3.008	.0028
Parental Physical Coercion	.890	.244	3.646	.0003
Interaction	-.619	.511	-1.211	.2267

$F(1,394) = 1.466, p = .227, \Delta R^2 = .0043$

Note. β = unstandardised coefficient, SE = Standard error

To test the hypothesis that the family structure does not moderate the relationship between parental physical coercion and the rebellious behaviour among adolescents, moderation analysis was conducted. The overall model was not significant at $F(1,394) = 1.466, p = .227, \Delta = .0043$. Family structure failed to moderate the relationship between parental physical coercion and rebellious behaviour ($\beta = -.619; p = .227$).

Table 16.0

The Moderating Effect of Family Structure in the relation of Parental Verbal Hostility and Rebellious Behaviour

	Rebellious behaviour β	SE	t	p
Constant	9.731	.215	45.238	.0000
Family Structure	1.255	.447	2.808	.0052
Parental Verbal Hostility	1.183	.243	4.870	.0000
Interaction	-.317	.530	-.599	.5495

$F(1,394) = .359, p = .550, \Delta R^2 = .0009$

Note. β = unstandardised coefficient, SE = Standard error

To test the hypothesis that the family structure does not moderate the relationship between parental verbal hostility and the rebellious behaviour among adolescents, moderation analysis was conducted. The overall model was not significant at $F(1,394) = .359, p = .550, \Delta = .0009$. Family structure failed to moderate the relationship between parental verbal hostility and rebellious behaviour ($\beta = -.317; p = .550$).

Table 17.0

*The Moderating Effect of Family Structure in the relation of Parental Punitive and
Rebellious Behaviour*

	Rebellious behaviour β	SE	t	p
Constant	9.709	.216	45.016	.0000
Family Structure	1.220	.450	2.708	.0071
Parental Punitive	1.397	.250	5.592	.0000
Interaction	.034	.533	.064	.9487

$F(1,394) = .004$, $p = .949$, $\Delta R^2 = .0000$

Note. β = unstandardised coefficient, SE = Standard error

To test the hypothesis that the family structure does not moderate the relationship between parental punitive and the rebellious behaviour among adolescents, moderation analysis was conducted. The overall model was not significant at $F(1,394) = .004$, $p = .949$, $\Delta = .0000$. Family structure failed to moderate the relationship between parental punitive and rebellious behaviour ($\beta = .034$; $p = .949$).

Table 18.0

*The Moderating Effect of Family Structure in the relation of Parental Indulgent and
Rebellious Behaviour*

	Rebellious behaviour β	SE	t	p
Constant	9.719	.216	44.924	.0000
Family Structure	1.423	.455	3.131	.0019
Parental Indulgent	1.453	.289	5.019	.0000
Interaction	-.375	.617	-.608	.5436

$F(1,394) = .370$, $p = .544$, $\Delta R^2 = .0010$

Note. β = unstandardised coefficient, SE = Standard error

To test the hypothesis that the family structure does not moderate the relationship between parental indulgent and the rebellious behaviour among adolescents, moderation analysis was conducted. The overall model was not significant at $F(1,394) = .370$, $p = .544$, $\Delta = .0010$. Family structure failed to moderate the relationship between parental indulgent and rebellious behaviour ($\beta = -.375$; $p = .544$).

Table 19.0

*The Moderating Effect of Family Structure in the relation of Self-control and**Rebellious Behaviour*

	Rebellious behaviour β	SE	t	p
Constant	9.651	.206	46.817	.0000
Family Structure	.776	.426	1.823	.0691
Self-Control	-.267	.031	-8.532	.0000
Interaction	-.092	.067	-1.367	.1725

F(1,394) = 1.868, p = .173, $\Delta R^2 = .0043$ Note. β = unstandardised coefficient, SE = Standard error

To test the hypothesis that the family structure does not moderate the relationship between self-control and the rebellious behaviour among adolescents, moderation analysis was conducted. The overall model was not significant at F(1,394) = 1.868, p = .173, $\Delta = .0043$. Family structure failed to moderate the relationship between self-control and rebellious behaviour ($\beta = -.092$; p = .173).

Chapter V

Discussion and Conclusion

This chapter aimed to study the relationship between the parenting practices and rebellious behaviour among Malaysian adolescents, the relationship between self-control and rebellious behaviour, the differences in adolescents' rebellious behaviour between single and intact family and the moderation effect of family structure in the relation of parenting practices, self-control and rebellious behaviour among Malaysian adolescents. This chapter also included the implications, limitations of the study, recommendations of study and conclusion.

Parental Warmth and Adolescents Rebellion

The result of the study revealed that there is a significant negative relationship between parental warmth and rebellious behaviour among Malaysian adolescents. This result indicated that adolescents would less likely to perform rebellion when the parents provided enough warmth and disclosure to their child. It was consistent with the past study findings of Eichelsheim et al.(2010) which reported that the adolescents with positive parent-adolescents relationship are related to a low externalizing problem and delinquent behaviour. This explained that warm and sufficient support may enhance the parent-adolescents relationship. The closeness between parents and adolescents can increase the degree of disclosure of adolescents to their parents. They would more likely to inform or report their activities outside the home and hence, lower down the chance of rebellious behaviour engagement.

Moreover, the relationship was explained by Brody, Dorsey, Forehand, and Armistead (2002) that the warmth and supportive parental practices buffer adolescents from participating in rebellious activities. The warm provided by parents make adolescents understand that they are being cared for and being loved. Therefore, adolescents would less likely to involve themselves in a rebellious act.

Parental Regulation and Adolescents Rebellion

In the current study, the result showed that there is a significant negative relationship between parental regulation and rebellious behaviour among adolescents. The finding was consistent with past research findings (Alizadeh, Abu Talib, Abdullah, & Mansor, 2011; Hoskins, 2014; Sarwar, 2016). This result indicated that parents who express the reasoning behind rules and mutually regulate power with their adolescent children may foster positive behaviour of adolescents. Parental reasoning which provides reasons for parental rules can help to internalize adolescents' knowledge in understanding the environment and handling the situations outside of the home (Critchley & Sanson, 2006). With better social understanding, it implies that adolescents are less likely to misbehave. Adolescents who perceived a high level of parental reasoning can understand the importance of family rules in which they are more likely to follow the rules without performing any opposition and being rebellious.

Parental Autonomy Granting and Adolescents Rebellion

The results showed that there is a significant negative relationship between parental autonomy granting and rebellious behaviour among adolescents. The finding was in line with the past research by Smetana (2002) which claimed that a balance autonomy relationship would contribute to healthy adolescent development and built up positive behaviour such as developing independence. The appropriate of controlling and giving the space to the child would develop a balance autonomy relationship. For example, parents provided a few choices for adolescents to freely choose in a certain decision. This allows adolescents to feel that they are not fully controlled and yet parents are aware of their preference and activities.

Moreover, the findings also consistent with the previous studies (Kunz & Grych, 2013; Smetana & Gaines, 1999; Vazsonyi & Pickering, 2003) which reported that the practices of parental autonomy granting would lower the frequency of parents-adolescent conflict or the

misbehaving of the child. Adolescents would less likely to demonstrate rebellious behaviour to gain for freedom if they have own enough personal space.

Parental Verbal Hostility and Adolescents Rebellion

In the current study, the finding showed that there is a significant positive relationship between physical coercion and verbal hostility with adolescents rebellion. This means that adolescents would more likely to demonstrate the rebellious behaviour if parents practise the negative expressive way of emotions in the family. This finding was consistent with several past studies (Buehler, 2006; Low & Stocker, 2005; Simons, Wu, Johnson & Conger, 1995). The result also in line with the study by Phares and Epps (2004) which found that adolescents, confused in managing or expressing their emotions if their family members practice verbal hostility way in daily communication. This result indicated that discord or violence families would cause adolescents to display some problematic behaviour and emotional disturbance. Adolescents would escape from reality or rebel to seek for fun and cut down the painful experience (Cunningham & Baker, 2004).

Parental Physical Coercion and Adolescents Rebellion

The finding showed that there is a significant positive relationship between parental physical coercion and rebellious behaviour among adolescents. The results indicated that adolescents are more likely to engage in rebellious behaviour if the parents perform harsh punishment towards their child. The result is consistent with previous research studies (Johal & Kaur, 2015; Pagani, et al., 2009) which claimed that the long-term violence from parents can increase the tendency of presenting problematic behaviour among adolescents. The adolescents may learn the aggressive behaviour from their parents and do the same to their parents or society.

Moreover, the results also in line with the findings by Lansford, Criss, Pettit, Dodge and Bates (2003) which reported that harsh punishment predicted a higher level of externalizing

problems and antisocial peer affiliations. Adolescents who were from physically coercion family tend to engage in deviant behaviour together with their deviant peer in order to demonstrate the failure of their parents in child-rearing and their parental ineptitude (Myers, 2000). Thus, adolescents are more likely to engage in rebellious behaviour by acting more unreachable behaviour and make "disobedience" as protective factors to express the feelings of disappointment, anger, and defiance toward their parents (Myers, 2000).

Parental Punitive and Adolescents Rebellion

In accordance with the present results, previous studies have demonstrated that parental coercion affects adolescents' behaviour in a negative way (Venkatesan, 2014). Parental coercion, also known as parental punitive or non-reasoning, is the action of parents in persuading adolescents to do something by using force or threats (Hodges, 2016). For example, violating adolescents' privacy time or denying adolescents' basic needs such as food and clothing to make adolescents cooperate with the requests. Parental punitive that diminished children's freedom and basic right is detrimental to children development especially for adolescents who are forming their identity and exploring their interests. Adolescents tend to rebel to defend for the rights as they feel they are being forced or being restrained from doing somethings they like (Buzzetta, 2012).

The parental non-reasoning punishment expected adolescents to be obedient and expected them to obey the rules without any or little explanation; adolescents tend to perceive their family environment as less warm while their parents provide non-reasoning practices (Baumrind, Larzelere, & Owens, 2010). Parents who practice parenting punitive tend to show anger or be hysterical when their adolescent children failed to achieve their expectations of their parents (Ganiron, Fajardo, Baniago, & Barcelona, 2017). Therefore, adolescents will show a rebellious attitude when they could not accept the unreasonable treatment of their parents.

Parental Indulgent and Adolescents Rebellion

According to our finding, a significant positive correlation was found between parental indulgent and rebellious behaviour among Malaysian adolescents. It is consistent with our literature review which parental indulgent practice is correlated with adolescents' impetuous behaviour and low self-control (Siegler, Deloache, & Eisenberg, 2006). Parents who practice parental indulgent are highly protective and having fewer requests and control to the adolescents (Seth, & Asudani, 2013). The parents are responding to all the wishes and demands of the adolescents, although the demands might be unreasonable or excessive (Clarke, Dawson, & Bredehoft, 2003). They rarely restrict to the adolescent's requirements may lead the adolescents to be less self-control, not concern about others, and develop impulsive behaviours which result in increases of rebellious behaviours (Chen, Liu, & Li, 2000). Besides that, indulgent parents expected less appropriate behaviour from the adolescents, which may result establish "spoiled" children. Adolescents are more egocentrism, which leads them to have more rebellious behaviours as they failed to generate conjectures to their behaviours (Bredehoft, Mennicke, Potter, & Clarke, 1998; Macharia, & Shikuku, 2016). The parental indulgence may cause adolescents rebellion as the adolescents used to act in their own way; thus they are more likely to act rebelliously while their parents or others did not answer to their wishes (Cui, Graber, Metz, & Darling, 2019).

Self-control and Adolescents Rebellion

According to our finding, a significant negative correlation was found between self-control and rebellious behaviour among Malaysian adolescents. It is consistent with our literature review which adolescents with a lower level of self-control has higher chance to execute rebellious behaviour. Self-controlled adolescents are able to alter their self responses by override or restrain it and get themselves into the standards of their own expectations (Baumeister, Vohs, & Tice, 2007). They also have the ability to restrain their own behaviour,

emotions, and impulses to accomplish long-term goals (Schunk, 2001). On the other hand, according to Gottfredson and Hirschi (1990), adolescents with low self-control are more likely to ignore the long-term consequences just to obtain instant and short-term satisfaction. Thus, adolescents with low self-control tend to have rebellious behaviour as they seeking for the enjoyable feeling by performing the behaviour and neglect its consequences.

Furthermore, self-control is important to adolescents as it is correlated to emotional problems and impulsive-control problems, which high self-control's adolescents have less emotional and impulsive-control problems (Tangney, Baumeister, & Boone, 2004; Baumeister, Vohs, & Tice, 2007; Vohs, & Faber, 2007). Less self-controlled adolescents are more self-centredness, apathetic to the needs of others, less persistence and diligence, tend to solve problems using physical means rather than verbally, more likely to engage in smoking and substance abuse, having a higher tendency to commit crime and violence, and so on (Piquero, & Rosay, 1998; Wiebe, 2003; Cauffman, Steinberg, & Piquero, 2005). This is important as it is believed that those characteristics are related to rebellious behaviours of adolescents.

Family Structure and Adolescents Rebellion

The results show that there is a significant difference in rebellious behaviour among adolescents between intact family and single-family. Adolescents from single-family have a higher level of rebellious behaviour as compared to adolescents from intact family. However, it showed a small effect. Many pieces of research also indicated that adolescents from broken family showed more delinquency and rebellious behaviours when it compared to adolescents from intact family (Alboukordi, Nazari, Nouri, & Sangdeh, 2012, Anderson, 2002; Demuth & Brown, 2004; Wells, & Joseph, 1986; Wen, 2008). According to Nye (1958), adolescents from single-family who reported low levels of parent-adolescent attachments and parental control are having a higher level of delinquency and problematic behaviours as compared to

those adolescents from intact family. Low parent-adolescents attachments reduce the closeness communication between parents and adolescents and cause the adolescents to act rebelliously as they were not willing to follow the instruction of the parents (Shek, 2013). Researches explained that single parents are less capable to supervise and take care of their adolescents because there is one less person as compared to intact parents (Anderson, 2002; McLanahan, & Sandefur, 1994).

However, family processes and parenting style highly affect the effect of family structure (Matherne, & Thomas, 2001; Schroeder, & Mowen, 2014). For example, adolescents that receive more supervision or parental warmth from the parent are less likely to have rebellious behaviour, regardless they come from an intact or single family. Thus, although family structure may influence the adolescent's rebellious behaviours, the effect is small as the parenting style and family environment are much more important.

The Moderating Effect of Family Structure in the relation of Parenting Practices and Adolescents Rebellion

The finding revealed that there was no significant moderating effect of family structure in the relation of parenting dimension (i.e., parental warmth, parental regulation, parental autonomy granting, parental physical coercion, parental verbal hostility, parental punitive, parental indulgent) and rebellious behaviour. This result is not in line with the past study, which claimed that adolescents from intact families receive greater financial support, greater investments of parental support, time and attention will develop a close relationship with parents and have higher psychological wellbeing as compared to adolescents from single-parent family (Amato & Sobolewski, 2004). Adolescents from intact families that received greater parental support were less likely to develop rebellious behaviour compared to adolescents from single-parent families who received less parental support (Stephen & Udisi, 2016). The parent-adolescent relationship is also stronger and closer in the intact family as

compared with single-parent family (Falci, 2006). However, our result indicated that different family structure does not strengthen or weaken the relations of parenting practices and rebellious behaviour.

A study from Hilton & Devall (1998) showed that there is no difference in parenting practices and the adolescent's behaviour in single-parent or intact family. Another study found that there were no significant differences in adolescent's negative behaviour between adolescents from intact and single-parent family (Schmuck, 2013). In general, no matter from intact or single-parent family, adolescents who received positive parental practices have lower chance to perform rebellious behaviour and for those adolescents who received negative parenting practices will have higher chance to develop rebellious behaviour (Hoskins, 2014). The family environment and relationship between parents and adolescents might be more important in examining rebellious behaviour as compared to the family structure. It can be supported by a study by Mooney, Oliver, and Smith (2009) have noted single-parent family can more beneficial to adolescents' development than the intact families with a higher level of marital or relationship conflict between parents. A lower level of marital and relationship conflict between parents can increase parents' psychological well-being (Mooney et al., 2009). Parents with positive psychological well-being are less likely to perform punishment behaviour; thus it may reduce the risk of adolescent to involve in deviant behavior (Hoskins, 2014). Most of the adolescents from separated family are staying with their mothers in which also found that the adolescents from single-mother family tend to have a closer relationship with mother especially for daughter (Mooney et al., 2009). A recent study (Branje, 2018) revealed that adolescents who have a closer relationship with parents are more likely to express their feeling and opinion to parents. Therefore, it may imply that adolescents from single parents have a lower tendency to perform rebellious behaviour while they reported having a close relationship with parents.

Besides that, adolescents from single-parent family that live in multigenerational households (i.e., live with grandparents) were less likely to perform rebellious behaviour (Daryanani, Hamilton, Abramson, & Alloy, 2016). Single parents and adolescents from multigenerational households would receive more support from other family members such as emotional support and financial support (Huang, Costeines, Kaufman, & Ayala, 2013). Single parents that received greater support may increase the psychological wellbeing and hence perform positive parenting practices (Huang et al., 2013). Adolescents that received positive parenting practices will less likely to perform rebellious behaviour (Putnick et al., 2008).

The current study found that that family structure did not moderate the relation between parental warmth and rebellious behaviour among adolescent. The previous study indicated that adolescents from intact family received a higher level of parental warmth and support (Jaggers et al., 2015). However, adolescents from separated family were reported to have fewer problems and greater academic performance if their parents showed high involvement and have a close relationship with them (Mooney, et al., 2009). As for those separate family, if the non-resident parent still shows love, warm, involvement and provide support to the adolescent, it is less likely to develop rebellious behaviour (Mooney, et al., 2009).

The moderating effect of family status on parental reasoning and rebellious behaviour show no significant. Parental reasoning can be promoted by having meaningful communication with adolescent such as make clear rules and expectations, analyse the problems and pinpoint the possible consequences (Critchley & Sanson, 2006). Prior study by Summers (2006) indicate that the presence of two parents in intact families provide more supervision and monitoring compared to single-parent families. However, there is also a study on single mother reported that there was no improvement in rebellious behaviour if the mother applied punishment to the adolescent child. However, when the mother changed the

punishment to reasoning by giving advice and telling the consequences to the adolescent child, the rebellious behaviour of her adolescent child is reduced (Hamzah & Jaafar, 2017). It indicated that the child-rearing and nurturing practices from parents are influential to adolescent behaviour. Parents from intact or single-parent family should use the appropriate way to nurture their adolescent children such as giving advice or let them know the consequences of a certain behaviour, this may help to reduce undesired behaviour of adolescents.

Besides that, the current study found that there is no significant moderating effect on the relation of parental autonomy granting and rebellious behaviour. Parental autonomy granting is to have adequate parental involvement and freedom given to adolescent. Acock and Demo (1994) found out that adolescents from an intact family experienced a more enjoyable parent-adolescent interaction and have fewer disagreements between adolescents and parents. However, one of the past studies suggests that, although single-parent families might not represent the most common family type, however, they still show open communication and satisfying relationship (Schmuck, 2013). Parents who are willing to listen to adolescents' opinion, feeling and showing respect to their suggestion will make adolescents feel more attach with their parent (Schmuck, 2013); in turn, adolescents may less likely to rebel.

The current study found that family structure is not a significant moderator in the relation of parental punitive, parental verbal hostility and rebellious behaviour. In the study of Furstenberg and Cherlin (1991), reported that the involvement in frequent verbal fighting and physical abuse are largely coming from divorced families. However, parental conflict may not be totally free in intact families (Simons, 1996). Although there is a higher risk to show conflict in a single-parent family, there is still conflict happened in the intact family. A study by Mooney et al. (2009) suggested that adolescents from intact family might experience the parental conflict, violence and also negative parenting practices whereas adolescents from

single-parent family might cope well and faces less parental conflict due their parents are able to separate peacefully and co-parent amicably.

The results of this study indicate that there was no significant moderating effect of family structure in the relation of parental physical coercion and rebellious behaviour among adolescents. The past study stated that parent in a single-parent family may have a lower level of psychological well-being and are more likely to give harsh punishment to adolescents (Acock & Demo, 1994). However, a past study stated that harsh punishment does not only occur in a single-parent family and do so in an intact family (Hoskins, 2014). Adolescents from the intact family that received harsh discipline or punishment have a higher chance to develop rebellious behaviour or depression as compared to adolescents from single-parent family (Hoskins, 2014). This study also discussed that harsh punishment is more likely to happen in families who live in poverty in which parents have a higher tendency to apply physical punishment such as hitting with, belt, pushing or grabbing.

The moderating effect is not significant in the rebellious behaviour of adolescents between the intact and single-family that practice parental indulgence. Studies showed that the rebellious behaviours and delinquency of adolescents from single-family are higher compared to the intact family because single parents reported having a lower level of parental controlling and more permissive towards adolescents (Bronte Tinkew, Scott, & Lilja, 2010; Nye, 1958). However, another study found that parental control did not vary from the family structure (Ma, Wong, Lau, & Lai, 2012). Low parental control and less demanding from parents increased adolescents' engagement in rebellious behaviours and delinquency, no matter the adolescents comes from single or intact family (Anderson, 2002). Therefore, regardless of the adolescents is from a single or intact family, as long as the parents are indulgent, adolescents children are more likely to rebel as they are freely involved in any kind of activities.

The Moderating Effect of Family Structure in the relation of Self-control and Adolescents Rebellion

The moderating effect is not significant in the self-control of adolescents that predict rebellious behaviour between intact and single-family. Apel and Kaukinen (2008), Cavanagh and Huston (2006), and Hsieh and Leung (2009) found that adolescents from single-family have low self-control as compared to adolescents from an intact family. However, another study argued that there is no significant in adolescents' self-control from a different family structure (McKee, 2012). McKee explained that the development of self-control of adolescents is varied due to the parenting practices they received but not the family structure they come from.

Parents play an important role in the development of adolescents' self-control (Phythian, Keane, & Krull, 2008). A past study found that parents with high discipline and supervision will have adolescents with high self-control (Unnever, Cullen, & Agnew, 2006); while another study revealed that there was no significant association between parenting practices and adolescents' self-control between single and intact family (Vazsonyi, & Klanjsek, 2008). Therefore, it can be concluded that parenting practices lead to the development of adolescents' self-control but it is not directly contributed by family structure. This is supported by McKee (2012) who found that low level of self-control leads to a higher level of adolescents' rebellious behaviour regardless they are from an intact or single family.

Theoretical Implication

The analyses had tested the theoretical perspectives, offering a possible explanation of the relationship between parenting practices, self-control ability, and rebellious behaviour. This research provides empirical evidence that strengthens the theory present by Gottfredson and Hirschi (1990), the general theory of crime that had explained the relations among parenting practices, self-control, and rebellious behaviour. The finding of this study has

shown that there are significant relations between parenting practices and rebellious behaviour. The result could be explained by the theory as it outlined how parenting practices influence the rebellious behaviour of adolescents. The effective parenting practices such as parental warmth, regulation, and autonomy granting would increase the parent-adolescent attachment and lower the chances of a rebel. Besides, the study result was aligned with the theory that low self-control adolescents tend to be self-centered, risk-taking and being impulsive, hence, more vulnerable in involving certain rebellious act. However, the moderation results were not aligned with the theory that stated intact family is better than single-family in the relation of parenting practices, self-control ability, and rebellious behaviour. This can be explained that rebellious behaviour is influenced by the parenting practices and self-control rather than by the family structure.

Practical Implication

Adolescents' rebellious behaviour should be taken into account by the society as this behaviour is highly associated with delinquency and crime among adolescents. Firstly, the results of this study indicate that there is a significant relationship between perceived parenting practices and rebellious behaviour among adolescents. These findings may help us to understand that perceived parenting practices in mitigating rebellious behaviour among adolescents. This can act as a guideline for parents to nurture their adolescent children with appropriate parenting practices.

Besides that, the study also shows that there is a relationship between self-control ability and rebellious behaviour among adolescents. This finding has implications for reducing the chance for adolescents to perform rebellious behaviour. Parents and teachers should give more care, attention, and concern for adolescents with low self-control. The school authorities may provide some interventions, workshop, and activities to increase adolescents' self-control.

The results of current research showed that family structure shows no significant moderating effect in the relations of perceived parenting practices, self-control, and rebellious behaviour. It clarifies the bias on single-family that family structure did not influence adolescents' rebellious behaviour. As long as adolescents can receive positive and appropriate parenting practices, they will have fewer chances to engage in rebellious behaviour. This is important for the public especially for the practitioners, educators, primary and secondary caregiver to understand that adolescents from single-parent family are not necessarily bad in attitude. The educators and the public should not treat them with colored glasses.

Limitation

This study had made some essential contribution to the findings between how perceived parental practices and self-control influence rebellious behaviour among Malaysia adolescents. Besides that, we also examined the difference between rebellious behaviour in intact and single-parent families. However, there were important limitations that been found in this study.

In our study, the moderation effect of family structure in the relation of perceived parenting practices and rebellious behaviour shows no significant difference. This can be caused by family structure may not be the main effect as a moderator in this relationship. In our study, we did not include other possible moderators in moderating this relationship

Although the sample size of our participant is enough, however all of the participants in our study are from Penang. Besides that, most of the participants were Chinese. It may influence the generalizability of this finding and could not apply these findings to all Malaysian families.

Lastly, this study is only based on a self-report questionnaire. This method may show disadvantage as some of the participants may not really answer the question honestly but just follow the social norms of the society or the response may depend on their current mood.

This may affect the results of the study. Besides that, the questionnaire was lengthy and may lead to the boredom of respondents and affect the accuracy of the responses.

Recommendation

In order to get improvement, further research should be undertaken to investigate the other factors that can act as the moderating effect in the relation of perceived parenting practices and rebellious behaviour. For example, the future researcher can include the possible factor such as environment, peer influences, social-economic status and so forth into the study. These factors may act as a possible moderator as adolescents from the urban or rural country, have a different type of friends, and from different social-economic status family may influence the adolescent's rebellious behaviour.

To increase the generalization and research representative, the future researcher can include other states of Malaysia in order to get different participants from other races and different living environments. With the rich data, researchers can get a more in-depth result to better generalize the finding of a similar topic to Malaysian families. Furthermore, future research on the topic is recommended to conduct in youth reformatory center to get more in-depth results about the factors that cause rebellious behaviour and antisocial behaviour of adolescents.

Lastly, future research can conduct an interview, instead of only using the self-report questionnaire. This may increase the in-depth information of the study and explore another contributing factor to rebellious behaviour. In addition, a longitudinal study can better explain the causal effect of independent variables and rebellious behaviour. Additionally, in future studies researcher can choose a short version of the questionnaire. This may enhance the participant's attention in answering the questionnaire and increase the results' accuracy.

Conclusion

In conclusion, this research has allowed the readers to have a better understanding about the relationships between seven different parenting dimensions which are warmth and support, regulation and reasoning, autonomy granting, punitive, physical coercion, verbal hostility and indulgent with rebellious behaviour among Malaysian adolescents. The result shows that there is a significant relationship between parenting practices and rebellion. Besides, self-control of adolescents also has a negative relationship with rebellious behaviour. The moderation effect of family structure in relations of parenting practices, self-control, and rebellious behaviour showed no significant results which indicated that family structure has no or little effect in influencing the relationships. This study also serves as a guideline in conducting similar research in the future with the information provided.

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Jabatan Antropologi & Sosiologi, Universiti Malaya.

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Appendix A

Participants' Information Sheet

**Borang Maklumat dan Keizinan**

Peserta yang dihormati,

Anda telah diajak untuk mengambil bahagian dalam kajian ini dengan topiknya "Amalan keibubapaan, kawalan sendiri dan tingkah laku pemberontakan di kalangan remaja dari keluarga tunggal dan utuh". Kajian ini bertujuan untuk memahami hubungan antara amalan keibubapaan, kawalan sendiri and tingkah laku pemberontakan di kalangan remaja di Malaysia.

Apa yang anda perlu lakukan?

Anda akan diminta menjawab borang soal selidik untuk mengkaji persepsi anda terhadap amalan keibubapaan, kawalan sendiri dan tingkah laku anda. Soal selidik ini akan mengambil masa lebih kurang 30minit.

Adakah risiko kepada saya?

Jawatankuasa Saintifik dan Etika Penyelidikan UTAR telah menilai dan meluluskan kajian ini dan mengesahkan bahawa tiada risiko-risiko yang dijangkakan dengan penyertaan dalam kajian ini. Kajian ini juga mendapat kelulusan daripada Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia, Jabatan Pendidikan Negeri dan pihak sekolah. Anda boleh menolak penyertaan dalam kajian ini atau menamatkan kajian ini pada bila-bila masa tanpa sebarang hukuman.

Kerahsiaan:

Penyertaan anda dalam kajian ini adalah sulit. Semua maklum balas anda hanya akan diketahui oleh para penyelidik, serta penyelia penyelidikan kami. Tiada sesiapa akan mengetahui maklum balas anda dan apa-apa data yang dikeluarkan untuk pembentangan dapatan dalam kajian ini akan menjadi kumpulan data yang tidak akan mengesan anda sebagai individu. Oleh itu, maklumat peribadi seperti nama atau nombor ID pelajar anda tidak akan dimintakan dalam kajian ini.

Kepada sebarang pertanyaan, anda boleh menghubungi:

Wendy Lee Wen Ni (wendylwn96@utar.my)

Wong Yoong Xin (yoongxinwong28@utar.my)

Yee Kyte Wie (ykwie18@utar.my)

Penyelia

Dr. Gan Su Wan (swgan@utar.edu.my)

Appendix B

Participants' Consent Form

BORANG PERSETUJUAN RESPONDEN

Saya telah diberi penerangan secara menyeluruh mengenai kajian soal selidik ini dari segi metodologi, risiko dan implikasi. Saya memahami bahawa saya berhak menarik diri dari kajian ini pada bila-bila masa tanpa memberi sebarang alasan. Saya juga memahami bahawa sebarang maklumat yang berkaitan dengan identiti saya akan dirahsiakan.

Saya dengan ini (bersetuju / tidak bersetuju*) untuk mengambil bahagian secara sukarela dalam menyertai kajian yang disebut di atas (Tajuk: Amalan keibubapaan, kawalan sendiri dan tingkah laku pemberontakan di kalangan remaja dari keluarga tunggal dan utuh).

*Potong mana yang tidak berkenaan

(Tandatangan)

(Tarikh)

Appendix C

Questionnaire

Bahagian A

Arahan: Sila bulatkan nombor yang berkenaan untuk menjawab pilihan anda mengenai pandangan anda terhadap ibu bapa anda dalam mengamalkan amalan keibubapaan.

(1= tidak menggambarkan ibu bapa saya langsung, 5= terbaik menggambarkan ibu bapa saya).

1	2	3	4	5
Tidak menggambarkan ibu bapa saya langsung	Hampir tidak menggambarkan ibu bapa saya	Sederhana menggambarkan ibu bapa saya	Menggambarkan ibu bapa saya	terbaik menggambarkan ibu bapa saya

No	Pernyataan	Pilihan				
1	Ibu bapa menggalakkan saya untuk berbincang tentang masalah saya.	1	2	3	4	5
2	Ibu bapa saya responsif terhadap perasaan dan keperluan saya.	1	2	3	4	5
3	Ibu bapa saya menenangkan hati saya dan menunjukkan kefahaman apabila saya berasa susah hati.	1	2	3	4	5
4	Ibu bapa saya memuji saya ketika saya berkelakuan baik.	1	2	3	4	5
5	Ibu bapa dan saya mempunyai masa yang mesra dan intim dari segi emosi.	1	2	3	4	5
6	Ibu bapa saya memberikan alasan kepada saya tentang mengapa saya perlu mematuhi peraturan.	1	2	3	4	5
7	Ibu bapa saya membantu saya untuk memahami kesan tingkah laku saya dengan menggalakkan saya untuk menyatakan akibat-akibat perbuatan diri sendiri.	1	2	3	4	5
8	Ibu bapa saya menerangkan akibat-akibat tingkah laku saya.	1	2	3	4	5
9	Ibu bapa saya menekankan sebab-sebab bagi peraturan-peraturan.	1	2	3	4	5
10	Ibu bapa saya menjelaskan kepada saya bagaimana perasaan mereka mengenai tingkah laku saya yang baik dan buruk.	1	2	3	4	5
11	Ibu bapa saya menunjukkan kehormatan terhadap pendapat saya dengan menggalakkan saya menyatakannya.	1	2	3	4	5
12	Ibu bapa saya menggalakkan saya untuk menyatakan perasaan atau pendapat secara bebas walaupun perasaan atau pendapat saya tidak disetujui oleh mereka.	1	2	3	4	5
13	Ibu bapa membenarkan saya mengeluarkan pendapat sendiri kepada peraturan keluarga.	1	2	3	4	5
14	Ibu bapa saya mengambil kira keinginan saya sebelum minta saya melakukan sesuatu.	1	2	3	4	5

15	Ibu bapa saya mengambil kira kegemaran saya semasa membuat perancangan keluarga.	1	2	3	4	5
16	Ibu bapa saya menggunakan hukuman fizikal sebagai satu cara untuk mendisiplinkan saya.	1	2	3	4	5
17	Ibu bapa saya memukul saya apabila saya ingkar.	1	2	3	4	5
18	Ibu bapa saya menampar saya apabila saya buat salah.	1	2	3	4	5
19	Ibu bapa saya menyambar saya apabila saya berkelakuan nakal.	1	2	3	4	5
20	Ibu bapa saya meledakkan kemarahan terhadap saya.	1	2	3	4	5
21	Ibu bapa saya memarahi atau menjerit saya dengan kuat apabila saya buat salah.	1	2	3	4	5
22	Ibu bapa saya memarah dan mengkritik saya untuk saya menjadi semakin baik.	1	2	3	4	5
23	Ibu bapa saya memarahi dan mengkritik saya apabila tingkah laku saya tidak memenuhi jangkaan mereka.	1	2	3	4	5
24	Dengan sedikit / tiada penjelasan, Ibu bapa hukum saya dengan mengambil hak keistimewaan saya (Contohnya masa bermain telefon pintar / keluar dengan kawan).	1	2	3	4	5
25	Dengan sedikit / tiada penjelasan, Ibu bapa saya menggunakan ancaman sebagai hukuman.	1	2	3	4	5
26	Dengan sedikit / tiada penjelasan, Ibu bapa saya menghukum saya dengan meletakkan saya berseorangan di suatu tempat.	1	2	3	4	5
27	Apabila saya tanya mengapa saya harus patuh, ibu bapa menyatakan, "kerana saya cakap demikian", atau "saya adalah ibu bapa anda dan anda mesti patuh saya".	1	2	3	4	5
28	Ibu bapa saya memberitahu hukuman tetapi tidak benar-benar melakukannya.	1	2	3	4	5
29	Ibu bapa saya sentiasa mengancamkan akan memberi hukuman kepada saya, sebenarnya mereka jarang memberikannya.	1	2	3	4	5
30	Ibu bapa saya membiarkan saya apabila saya melakukan kekecohan.	1	2	3	4	5
31	Ibu bapa saya mengalami kesusahan untuk mendisiplinkan saya.	1	2	3	4	5
32	Ibu bapa saya memanjakan saya.	1	2	3	4	5

Bahagian B

Arahan: Sila bulatkan nombor yang berkenaan untuk menjawab pilihan anda.
(1= tidak pernah benar, 5= sentiasa benar).

1	2	3	4
Tidak pernah benar	Jarang benar	Kadang-kadang benar	Sentiasa benar

No	Penyataan	Pilihan			
1	Saya sukar mengawal kemarahan saya.	1	2	3	4
2	Saya berasa sangat kecewa dan saya berasa seperti hampir untuk melepaskannya.	1	2	3	4
3	Saya mudah berasa susah hati.	1	2	3	4
4	Saya takut saya akan hilang kawalan keatas perasaan saya.	1	2	3	4
5	Apabila saya sangat marah, saya akan menghempas pintu.	1	2	3	4
6	Saya membuat perancangan untuk semua matlamat saya yang penting.	1	2	3	4
7	Saya fikir tentang kesan pada masa depan untuk setiap tindakan saya sekarang.	1	2	3	4
8	Apabila saya mempunyai matlamat, saya membuat perancangan untuk mencapainya.	1	2	3	4
9	Saya terganggu disebabkan perkara-perkara yang kecil.	1	2	3	4
10	Sebaik sahaja saya melihat sesuatu perkara tidak berjalan, saya membuat sesuatu tentangnya.	1	2	3	4
11	Saya berasa resah selepas beberapa minit jika saya sepatutnya duduk diam.	1	2	3	4
12	Saya sukar untuk duduk diam semasa melakukan kerja-kerja penting.	1	2	3	4
13	Saya dapati bahawa saya menghayunkan kaki saya atau menggerak-gerakkan objek.	1	2	3	4

Bahagian C

Arahan: Sila bulatkan pilihan yang paling menggambarkan anda.

No	Soalan	0	1	2
1	Apabila anda diberitahu bahawa anda sedang melanggar satu peraturan (contohnya, Dilarang merokok), reaksi pertama anda adalah _____.	Berhenti melanggar peraturan ini lagi	Teruskan dan masih melanggar peraturan itu	Tidak pasti
2	Anda telah dipijak kepala daripada seseorang. Adakah awak _____.	Cuba membalas dendam kepada orang itu	Semoga perkara ini menjadi baik	Tidak pasti
3	"Saya menikmati keseronokan yang saya dapati daripada keadaan yang sukar dan janggal." Adakah anda _____.	Setuju	Tidak bersetuju	Tidak pasti
4	Jika orang tidak bertimbang rasa terhadap anda, adakah anda berasa perlu _____.	Tidak bertimbang rasa terhadap orang tersebut juga	Bertimbang rasa	Tidak pasti
5	Adakah anda berasa semasa mahu terangsang melakukan sesuatu yang "mengejutkan"?	Ya, selalunya	Tidak, tidak pernah	Tidak pasti
6	Jika anda DILARANG untuk melakukan sesuatu, adakah anda ada keinginan untuk melakukannya?	Tidak, tidak pernah	Ya, selalunya	Tidak pasti
7	Adakah anda mengejek orang yang tidak sepatutnya hanya untuk keseronokan sendiri ?	Ya, selalunya	Tidak, tidak pernah	Tidak pasti
8	Seorang atendan letak kereta memberitahu anda bahawa anda tidak boleh meletak kereta di tempat yang anda baru letakkan kereta. Adakah anda _____.	Minta maaf dan gerakkannya.	Bergaduh dengan atendan tersebut	Tidak pasti

9	Berapa kerap anda melakukan sesuatu yang anda tidak patut lakukan hanya untuk mendapatkan sedikit keseronokan?	Tidak selalunya sama sekali	Selalunya	Tidak pasti
10	Jika anda diteriak oleh ahli pihak berkuasa, adakah anda ____.	Naikmarah dan berdebat kembali	Cuba untuk mengelakkan pergaduhan	Tidak pasti
11	Jika seseorang yang berumur sama dengan anda bersikap buruk kepada anda, adakah anda ____.	Cuba melupakannya	Cuba untuk membalas dendam	Tidak pasti
12	Pertubuhan amal tidak menerima anda sebagai sukarelawan. Adakah reaksi pertama anda ____.	Berterima kasih kerana menimbangkan anda	Kutuk mereka "pergi ke neraka"	Tidak pasti
13	Berapa kerap orang lain mengatakan bahawa anda adalah orang yang sukar untuk bergaul?	Jarang	Selalunya	Tidak pasti
14	Jika anda minta seseorang di sebuah pesta untuk menari dengan anda dan orang tersebut mengatakan "tidak" tanpa memberikan sebarang penjelasan, adakah anda ____.	Naik marah	Terimanya	Tidak pasti

Bagian D: Latar Belakang Individu

Sila isikan jawapan anda di tempat kosong atau tandakan "✓" pada jawapan yang berkenaan.

1. Umur:

2. Jantina:

Lelaki	<input type="checkbox"/>
Perempuan	<input type="checkbox"/>

3. Bangsa:

Melayu	<input type="checkbox"/>
India	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cina	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lain-lain(nyatakan)	<input type="checkbox"/>

4. Agama:

Islam	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hindu	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buddha	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kristian	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lain-lain(nyatakan)	<input type="checkbox"/>

5. A) Sila nyatakan status keluarga sekarang anda?

Keluarga Utuh (Keluarga mempunyai ibu bapa kandung)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Keluarga bapa tunggal (Sila pergi Soalan 5B)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Keluarga ibu tunggal (Sila pergi Soalan 5B)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lain-lain (nyatakan)	<input type="checkbox"/>

5.B) Berapa lama ibu bapa anda berpisah/bercerai/meninggal dunia?

_____ tahun _____ bulan

6. Siapakah yang tinggal bersama dengan anda? (Anda boleh pilih lebih daripada satu.)

a.	Ibu bapa kandung	()
b.	Bapa kandung sahaja	()
c.	Ibu kandung sahaja	()
d.	Bapa tiri (Teman lelaki ibu anda)	()
e.	Ibu tiri (Teman wanita bapa anda)	()
f.	Nenek	()
g.	Datuk	()
h.	Lain-lain (nyatakan)	

7. Tingkatan : _____
8. Nama Sekolah : _____
9. Bilangan adik beradik: _____ (termasuk anda)
10. Anda adalah anak ke _____.
11. Pendapatan Bulanan Keluarga: RM_____

Terima Kasih Atas Masa Anda

Appendix D

Parents' Consent Form

	<p>Jabatan Psikologi dan Kaunseling Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman</p>
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Kebenaran Ibu Bapa bagi Penyertaan Anak dalam Kajian

Anak anda dijemput untuk menyertai kajian bertajuk "Amalan keibubapaan, kawalan sendiri dan tingkah laku pemberontakan di kalangan remaja dari keluarga tunggal dan utuh". Oleh kerana anak anda berumur bawah 18 tahun, persetujuan anda adalah diperlukan untuk penyertaan anak anda dalam kajian ini.

Apakah anak anda perlu lakukan?

Anak anda akan diminta untuk menjawab borang soal selidik berdasarkan pemahaman dan pengalaman mereka. Borang soal selidik ini merangkumi empat (4) seksyen iaitu pandangan mereka terhadap ibu bapa mereka dalam mengamalkan amalan keibubapaan, soal selidik kawalan sendiri, soal selidik tentang tingkah laku pemberontakan dan maklumat peribadi. Soal selidik ini akan mengambil masa lebih kurang 20-30 minit untuk dilengkapkan.

Adakah penyertaan anak anda diwajibkan?

Penyertaan anak anda adalah secara sukarela. Peserta akan dijelaskan tentang objektif, kaedah persampelan kajian dan soal peribadi. Anak anda boleh menarik diri daripada kajian ini pada bila-bila masa tanpa sebarang penalti.

Apakah risiko kepada anak saya?

Jawatankuasa Sainifik dan Etika Penyelidikan UTAR telah menilai dan meluluskan kajian ini dan mengesahkan bahawa tiada risiko-risiko yang dijangkakan dengan penyertaan dalam kajian ini. Kajian ini juga mendapat kelulusan daripada Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia dan pihak sekolah.

Bagaimanakah privasi anak saya dilindungi?


Respon anak anda adalah sulit. Hanya penyelidik-penyelidik yang akan mempunyai akses ke atas respon anak anda. Sekiranya kajian ini diterbitkan, tiada maklumat mengenai keperibadian akan didedahkan.

Siapakah yang boleh dihubungi untuk keterangan atau penjelasan lanjut?

Wendy Lee Wen Ni (wendylwn96@utar.my)
 Wong Yoong Xin (voongxinwong28@utar.my)
 Yee Kyte Wie (ykwie18@utar.my)
 Penyelia
 Dr. Gan Su Wan (swgan@utar.edu.my)

Apakah yang anda perlu lakukan?

Tiada tindakan daripada pihak anda diperlukan jika anda memberi kebenaran kepada anak anda untuk mengambil bahagian dalam kajian ini. Walau bagaimanapun, jika anda **tidak memberi kebenaran** kepada anak anda untuk mengambil bahagian dalam kajian ini, **silalah isikan dan kembalikan borang kebenaran yang dilampirkan** kepada penyelidik / sekolah. Sebarang pertanyaan berkaitan kajian ini adalah dialu-alukan. Terima kasih atas perhatian dan sokongan anda.

	<p>Jabatan Psikologi dan Kaunseling Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman</p>
---	---

Kebenaran Ibu Bapa bagi Penyertaan Anak dalam Kajian

Sekiranya anda membenarkan anak anda untuk menyertai kajian ini (Tajuk: Amalan keibubapaan, kawalan sendiri dan tingkah laku pemberontakan di kalangan remaja dari keluarga tunggal dan utuh), sila tandatangan dan kembalikan borang ini kepada penyelidik/pihak sekolah melalui anak anda. Sebarang pertanyaan, anda boleh menghubungi penyelidik, Wendy Lee Wen Ni, (email: wendylwn96@utar.my).

Adalah dimaklumkan bahawa saya telah membaca dan memahami kandungan kajian ini. Dengan ini, saya _____ **ibu/bapa*** kepada _____
membenarkan/tidak membenarkan* anak saya untuk menyertai kajian ini.

***potong mana yang tidak berkenaan**

Tandatangan ibu/ bapa: _____

Tarikh: _____

Nombor Telefon: _____

Appendix E

UTAR Ethical Approval Letter


UNIVERSITI TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN

Wholly Owned by UTAR Education Foundation (Company No. 578227-M)

Re: U/SERC/70/2019

30 April 2019

Dr Chie Qiu Ting
 Head, Department of Psychology and Counselling
 Faculty of Arts and Social Science
 Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman
 Jalan Universiti, Bandar Baru Barat
 31900 Kampar, Perak.

Dear Dr Chie,

Ethical Approval For Research Project/Protocol

We refer to the application for ethical approval for your students' research projects from Bachelor of Social Science (Hons) Psychology programme enrolled in course UAPZ3023. We are pleased to inform you that the application has been approved under expedited review.

The details of the research projects are as follows:

	Research Title	Student's Name	Supervisor's Name	Approval Validity
1.	Parenting Practices, Self-control and Rebellion in Malaysian Adolescents from Single and Intact Family	1. Wendy Lee Wen Ni 2. Wong Yoong Xin 3. Yee Kye Wie	Dr Gan Su Wan	30 April 2019 – 29 April 2020
2.	The Relationship between Parental Monitoring and Peer Influence with Self-Regulation and Alcohol Consumption Among Youths in Malaysia	1. Divyasri Siva Kumar 2. Ratha a/p Velu 3. Ho Zhu Ling		

Should the students collect personal data of participants in their studies, please have the participants sign the attached Personal Data Protection Statement for records.

Thank you.

Yours sincerely,



Professor Ts Dr Faiz bin Abd Rahman

Chairman

UTAR Scientific and Ethical Review Committee

c.c Dean, Faculty of Arts and Social Science
 Director, Institute of Postgraduate Studies and Research

Appendix F

KPM Approval Letter



KEMENTERIAN PENDIDIKAN MALAYSIA
 BAHAGIAN PERANCANGAN DAN PENYELIDIKAN DASAR PENDIDIKAN
 ARAS 1-4, BLOK E8
 KOMPLEKS KERAJAAN PARCEL E
 PUSAT Pentadbiran Kerajaan Persekutuan
 62604 PUTRAJAYA

TEL : 0388846591
 FAKS : 0388846579

Ruj. Kami : KPM.600-3/2/3-eras(4126)
 Tarikh : 13 Mei 2019

WENDY LEE WEN NI
 NO. KP : 960304075502

10, LORONG MANGGA 14, TAMAN MANGGA JURU
 14000 BUKIT MERTAJAM
 PULAU PINANG

Tuan,

KELULUSAN UNTUK MENJALANKAN KAJIAN DI SEKOLAH, INSTITUT PENDIDIKAN GURU, JABATAN PENDIDIKAN NEGERI DAN BAHAGIAN DI BAWAH KEMENTERIAN PENDIDIKAN MALAYSIA

Perkara di atas adalah dirujuk.

2. Sukacita dimaklumkan bahawa permohonan tuan untuk menjalankan kajian seperti di bawah telah diluluskan.

" PARENTING PRACTICES, SELF-CONTROL AND REBELLION IN MALAYSIAN ADOLESCENT FROM SINGLE AND INTACT FAMILY "

3. Kelulusan adalah berdasarkan kepada kertas cadangan penyelidikan dan instrumen kajian yang dikemukakan oleh tuan kepada bahagian ini. Walau bagaimanapun kelulusan ini bergantung kepada kebenaran Jabatan Pendidikan Negeri dan Pengetua / Guru Besar yang berkenaan.

4. Surat kelulusan ini sah digunakan bermula dari **13 Mei 2019** hingga **15 September 2019**.

5. Tuan dikehendaki menyerahkan senaskhah laporan akhir kajian dalam bentuk *hardcopy* bersama salinan *softcopy* berformat pdf dalam CD kepada Bahagian ini. Tuan juga diingatkan supaya mendapat kebenaran terlebih dahulu daripada Bahagian ini sekiranya sebahagian atau sepenuhnya dapatan kajian tersebut hendak diterbitkan di mana-mana forum, seminar atau diumumkan kepada media massa.

Sekian untuk makluman dan tindakan tuan selanjutnya. Terima kasih.

"BERKHIDMAT UNTUK NEGARA"

Saya yang menjalankan amanah,

Ketua Sektor
 Sektor Penyelidikan dan Penilaian
 b.p. Pengarah
 Bahagian Perancangan dan Penyelidikan Dasar Pendidikan
 Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia

salinan kepada:-

JABATAN PENDIDIKAN KEDAH
 JABATAN PENDIDIKAN PULAU PINANG
 JABATAN PENDIDIKAN PERAK
 JABATAN PENDIDIKAN SELANGOR
 JABATAN PENDIDIKAN WILAYAH PERSEKUTUAN KUALA LUMPUR

Appendix G

Turnitin Originally Report

(FYP 1)

FYP Ch1 and Ch2 Wendy Lee

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Franken, Aart, Terrie E. Moffitt, Christian E. G. Steglich, Jan Kornelis Dijkstra, Zeena Harakeh, and Wilma A. M. Vollebergh. "The Role of Self-Control and Early Adolescents' Friendships in the Development of Externalizing Behavior: The SNARE Study", Journal of Youth and Adolescence, 2015.

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TO PEER INFLUENCE", Criminology, 2013.

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Hu, Jie, and Kenneth J. Gruber. "Positive and Negative Affect and Health Functioning Indicators among Older Adults with Chronic Illnesses", Issues in Mental Health Nursing, 2008.

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Bruinsma, Gerben J.N. Pauwels, Lieven J.. "Situational action theory: cross-sectional and cross-lagged tests of its core propositions. (Netherla", Canadian Journal of Criminology and Crim, July 2015 Issue

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