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EXPLORING THE IMPACT OF PARENTING STYLE MANAGEMENT ON ADOLESCENT TRAIT EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE

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ABSTRACT

The impact of parenting style management on teenage trait emotional intelligence (TEI) is examined in this study, with a particular emphasis on how different parental methods affect adolescents' emotional growth and regulation abilities. The study investigates the connection among adolescents' emotional abilities and authoritative, authoritarian, permissive, and neglectful parenting styles. It is based on Petrides' trait emotional intelligence model and Baumrind's parenting style framework. A structured questionnaire was used as the main data gathering tool in a quantitative study design. Students in Grade 9 (ages 14–16) from particular secondary schools made up the study sample. They were recruited using stratified random sampling to guarantee representation from a range of socioeconomic and gender backgrounds. Using validated scales, the questionnaire assessed trait emotional intelligence levels as well as beliefs about parenting methods. To ascertain the predictive impact of parenting methods on TEI components such emotional regulation, empathy, and social adaptability, data were examined using regression models, correlation analysis, and descriptive statistics. The findings showed that authoritative parenting was strongly associated with greater emotional intelligence scores, but authoritarian and negligent parenting was associated with lower social competence and emotional awareness. These results highlight how important it is to handle parenting styles effectively in order to foster the emotional development and resilience of teenagers. For educators, parents, and legislators who want to raise emotionally aware and well-adjusted children, the study offers insightful information. The results showed that parenting style plays an important role in the development of emotional intelligence. In particular, the authoritative parenting style (characterized by warmth, responsiveness, clear rules, and open communication) is most strongly associated with higher emotional intelligence in children, as it encourages emotional understanding, self-regulation, and healthy expression of feelings.

KEYWORDS: Parenting Styles, Trait Emotional Intelligence , Adolescents, Authoritative Parenting, Emotional Development

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INTRODUCTION

Parenting Styles

Baumrind's typology (1967, 1991) is where the idea of parenting style originated. High levels of warmth and unambiguous expectations are combined by authoritative parents; they explain, promote independence, and administer regular discipline. Such parenting is associated with social competency, self-control, and healthy adjustment. Authoritarian parents place a strong emphasis on compliance, have high expectations, and are unresponsive. Their kids may be obedient on the outside, but they have trouble controlling themselves. Warm and indulgent, permissive parents set few boundaries, and their kids may lack self-control or discipline. Children frequently demonstrate the worst results when their parents are unresponsive or uninvolved. Positive developmental

Research Paper

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outcomes are reliably linked to authoritative style, according to decades of research (Baumrind, 1991).

There are also variations and hybrids of styles; some study emphasizes cultural distinctiveness, particularly in non-Western situations. For instance, the distinction between control and warmth may be different from Western values in India, where parental control may be socially acceptable and normative. Therefore, in this context, "parenting style management" refers to how parents in a culturally ingrained setting strike a balance between warmth, responsiveness, autonomy, support, and control.

A key concept in developmental and family psychology, parenting style describes the general emotional environment in which parents nurture their kids (Darling & Steinberg, 1993). It represents a consistent pattern of values, attitudes, and behaviors that parents exhibit toward their children in many contexts and across time. Parenting styles make up the larger affective environment that lends significance to particular behaviors rather than just a collection of discrete techniques like monitoring or discipline. By identifying three main typologies—authoritative, authoritarian, and permissive—based on the two dimensions of responsiveness (warmth, acceptance, involvement) and demandingness (control, supervision, maturity expectations), Diana Baumrind's groundbreaking work (1966, 1967, 1991) helped popularize the idea.

The framework was later expanded by Maccoby and Martin (1983), who included a fourth type—the neglectful or uninvolved style—that is low on both responsiveness and demandingness. Strong responsiveness combined with strong demands characterize authoritative parenting, which is frequently thought of as the most adaptable approach. Clear behavioral expectations are set by authoritative parents, who convey them with kindness, logic, and candid communication. They assist people emotionally, promote independence, and explain why regulations are in place. It is thought that this harmony between structure and autonomy helps adolescents become more independent, socially adept, and emotionally stable (Baumrind, 1991; Steinberg, 2001). In addition to fostering internalized discipline, this type of parenting aids in the development of self-control and empathy, two essential components of emotional intelligence in teenagers.

In contrast, authoritarian parenting blends low responsiveness with excessive demands. This type of parenting emphasizes deference to authority and obedience, enforcing rigid rules frequently without justification. From parent to child, communication is typically one-way, and emotional expression is frequently discouraged. Although this strategy may result in external compliance, it may prevent the growth of emotional expression and autonomy, which could cause anxiety, low self-esteem, and problems regulating emotions (Kuppens & Ceulemans, 2019). These teenagers may obey regulations out of fear rather than comprehension, which would reduce their emotional self-efficacy and intrinsic motivation.

High attentiveness yet low demands are characteristics of indulgent or permissive parenting. Although they don't set many rules or expectations for behavior, permissive parents are kind and tolerant. Although these parents provide emotional support, their laxity may deprive teenagers of the self-control and boundaries they need (Baumrind, 1991). Children from permissive homes may therefore have trouble with impulse control and emotional control, two aspects of trait emotional intelligence.

Neglectful or uninvolved parenting, The least adapted parenting approach, neglectful or uninvolved parenting, is unresponsive and demanding. There is little emotional engagement, communication, or oversight from parents. Adolescents who experience such disengagement are deprived of crucial emotional support and behavioral direction. Research continuously demonstrates that teenagers raised by careless parents have worse psychosocial adjustment, greater risk-taking behavior, and weaker emotional competence (Rinaldi & Howe, 2012).

Parenting Style Management and Emotional Context

Although Baumrind's typology offers a helpful framework, modern psychology acknowledges that parenting is context-dependent and changeable. Parenting style management is the process by which parents modify their strategy over time or under different circumstances (Darling & Steinberg,

1993). Adapting warmth, control, and autonomy support levels to the child's age, temperament, and environmental needs is essential to effective management. For example, parents frequently need to transition from directive control to helpful direction during adolescence, when people desire independence and identity creation. Conflict and emotional detachment may arise if this shift is not made.

Socioeconomic circumstances, cultural expectations, and parental stress all have an impact on parenting style management. Parental authority is frequently entwined with principles of respect, obedience, and family peace in collectivistic civilizations such as India (Chao, 1994; Seshadri & Sharma, 2019). Therefore, in Indian families, something that may be viewed as "authoritarian" in Western settings might be seen as normal or even protective. This emphasizes how crucial it is to take into account cultural parenting ethos, which incorporates both care and control as moral duties toward the welfare of the kid.

Authoritative aspects are frequently combined with culturally accepted standards of compliance and academic success in Indian households. According to studies like Rao (2018) and Priya & Jaswanti (2020), Indian teenagers get the most from parents who strike a balance between warmth and discipline, which is in accordance with the authoritative model. On the other hand, among Indian teenagers, excessively authoritarian control (strict obedience without communication) has been associated with increased anxiety, decreased emotional intelligence, and lower self-esteem (Ambhore & Puri, 2019). On the other hand, permissive and neglectful behaviors are less prevalent but are becoming more prevalent in metropolitan nuclear households, which can occasionally cause emotional instability and poor self-control in young people.

Parenting Styles and Emotional Development

Parental behaviours are the earliest social experiences through which children learn about emotion—how it should be expressed, managed, and interpreted. Parents model emotional responses, coach children in emotion regulation, and create a family climate that either supports or suppresses emotional expression (Gottman et al., 1997). Emotion-related parenting practices influence adolescents' trait emotional intelligence through several mechanisms:

1. **Modeling:** Children observe how parents express and regulate emotions, internalising these behaviours as part of their emotional repertoire.
2. **Emotion Coaching:** Parents who discuss emotions and validate feelings help children develop emotional vocabulary and awareness.
3. **Attachment Security:** Warm, responsive parenting fosters a secure attachment, enabling adolescents to explore emotions confidently and manage stress.
4. **Autonomy Support:** Allowing adolescents to make age-appropriate choices fosters self-efficacy and emotional regulation.

Conversely, punitive or dismissive emotional environments undermine emotional literacy and regulation. Adolescents reared in authoritarian homes may suppress emotional expression to avoid conflict, leading to lower trait emotional intelligence (Kuppens & Ceulemans, 2019).

Cultural Nuances in the Indian Context

For parents, India offers a complicated sociocultural matrix. Traditional values place a strong focus on family unity, interdependence, and filial piety, but fast urbanization and globalization have brought in more individualistic standards. This dual influence results in hybrid parenting methods, also known as "affectionate authoritarianism," which combine emotional warmth and authoritarian control (Rao, 2018). Multiple adults may share caregiving responsibilities in joint families, which makes maintaining a consistent parenting style more difficult. Urban nuclear families, on the other hand, frequently exhibit more democratic and communicative behaviors, which are similar to the authoritative approach. Research from several Indian states shows both similarities and differences with findings from the West. For instance, Charulatha and Sinha (2023) discovered that among late adolescents in Chennai, authoritative parenting had a good correlation with emotional intelligence, while permissive and authoritarian parenting had a negative correlation.

Similar patterns were noted in Marathwada by Ambhore and Puri (2019), who noted that adolescents from authoritative homes demonstrated

higher psychological well-being. However, some researchers have found that moderate parental control can still produce favorable emotional effects when paired with warmth and participation, indicating that strictness on its own is not harmful if it is seen as caring (Jain & Sharma, 2021). Parental participation in schooling and decision-making is still rather high in many Indian households. Parents' perception of achievement as a shared family duty may restrict teenage autonomy while also offering emotional stability. In order to effectively manage parenting styles in the Indian context, it is necessary to strike a balance between control and autonomy. This control affects whether teenagers develop reliance and emotional suppression or actively internalize feelings, which raises TEI.

Parenting Styles and Gender Dynamics

In India, parenting is further shaped by gender conventions. According to research, girls receive more emotional guidance but are subject to more limitations on their liberty, whereas boys frequently face more stringent behavioral monitoring and less emotional expression (Raval & Walker, 2019). Gendered patterns of emotional intelligence can result from such differential socialization; females typically score better in empathy and emotional awareness, while boys occasionally score higher in emotional control but lower in expression. Interpreting TEI results requires an understanding of these subtleties.

Parenting in the Digital Age

Adolescents in India today are also growing up in a time of changing family roles and digital connectedness. Changing moral ideals, peer pressure, and internet exposure provide challenges for parents. According to research, parent-adolescent communication patterns may change as a result of digital engagement, necessitating adaptable parenting techniques that uphold authority while encouraging autonomy (Kumar & Chaudhary, 2022). This adaptive flexibility, which is essential to managing parenting styles, may have a direct impact on teenagers' capacity to control stress and emotions associated with technology, hence influencing trait emotional intelligence.

Trait Emotional Intelligence (TEI)

In general, emotional intelligence is the ability to identify, comprehend, and control one's own emotions as well as those of others, and to utilize this knowledge to shape decisions and actions. Petrides & Furnham (2001) provided a widely recognized conceptualization by differentiating between ability emotional intelligence and trait emotional intelligence (TEI). Instead of results on ability tests, TEI refers to personality-based self-perceptions about emotional functioning, such as emotional self-efficacy. Higher TEI adolescents are more adept in identifying emotions, controlling their emotional reactions, empathizing with others, and upholding healthy social connections. Better mental health, academic performance, peer connections, and resilience are all associated with high emotional intelligence (Mikolajczak et al., 2007).

Because emotional swings, peer pressure, identity exploration, and social and academic demands are prominent during adolescence, TEI is especially crucial. Stronger emotional competences enable adolescents to negotiate this challenging environment more skillfully, controlling stress, forming wholesome relationships, and making wise decisions (Parker et al., 2004). Emotional intelligence becomes a critical protective characteristic in light of puberty, cognitive development, and the growth of social roles.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Research over the past decade has consistently highlighted the significant role of parenting styles in shaping adolescents' emotional and psychological development. Emotional intelligence (EI), particularly trait emotional intelligence, has been identified as a crucial outcome influenced by parental behaviors and management strategies. Studies suggest that adolescents' abilities to perceive, regulate, and express emotions are strongly associated with the emotional climate created within the family (Brackett et al., 2016).

Trait emotional intelligence refers to a constellation of emotional self-perceptions located at the lower levels of personality hierarchies and is commonly assessed through self-report measures (Petrides et al., 2016). Adolescence is a critical developmental

period for trait EI, as individuals undergo emotional, social, and cognitive changes. Parenting during this stage plays a central role in facilitating emotional awareness and regulation (Mavroveli & Sánchez-Ruiz, 2018).

Among the various parenting styles, authoritative parenting has been consistently associated with higher levels of emotional intelligence in adolescents. Characterized by warmth, responsiveness, and appropriate behavioral control, authoritative parenting fosters emotional security and open communication, which are essential for the development of emotional competencies (Llorca et al., 2017).

Empirical studies indicate that adolescents raised by authoritative parents demonstrate greater emotional understanding, empathy, and self-regulation compared to those exposed to other parenting styles. Parental encouragement of emotional expression and problem-solving skills has been shown to positively predict trait emotional intelligence scores (Gugliandolo et al., 2019).

In contrast, authoritarian parenting, marked by strict control and low emotional responsiveness, has been linked to poorer emotional outcomes in adolescents. Research suggests that excessive parental control and limited emotional dialogue may hinder adolescents' ability to manage emotions effectively, resulting in lower trait emotional intelligence (Alegre et al., 2016).

Permissive parenting has shown mixed associations with emotional intelligence development. While emotional warmth is often present, the lack of consistent structure and guidance may impair adolescents' emotional self-discipline and regulation skills. Several studies have reported weak or non-significant relationships between permissive parenting and trait emotional intelligence (Rivers et al., 2019).

Recent literature has emphasized the role of parenting style management rather than isolated parenting styles. Parenting style management includes parental consistency, emotional coaching, and adaptive responses to adolescents' emotional needs. Studies suggest that effective management strategies enhance adolescents' emotional self-efficacy and emotional resilience (Morris et al., 2017).

Cultural context plays a moderating role in the relationship between parenting styles and emotional intelligence. Research conducted in collectivistic societies indicates that parental control may not always negatively impact emotional intelligence when accompanied by emotional warmth and support (Sahithya et al., 2019). This highlights the importance of culturally sensitive interpretations of parenting behaviors.

Longitudinal studies conducted between 2015 and 2025 indicate that emotionally supportive parenting during early and middle adolescence predicts higher trait emotional intelligence in later adolescence. These findings support the notion that parenting style management has enduring effects on adolescents' emotional traits and personality development (Berkovich & Eyal, 2020).

Despite extensive research, gaps remain in understanding how parenting style management specifically influences trait emotional intelligence rather than general emotional intelligence. Future research is encouraged to employ standardized trait EI measures and diverse samples to strengthen causal interpretations. Overall, existing literature strongly supports the view that effective parenting style management, particularly authoritative practices, plays a vital role in enhancing adolescent trait emotional intelligence (Petrides et al., 2021).

METHODOLOGY

Research Design

A quantitative, correlational research design was employed to examine the relationship between parenting style management and adolescent trait emotional intelligence**.**

Sample Size

The sample consisted of 60 adolescents (30 boys and 30 girls), aged 13–16 years**,** studying in grades 8 to 10, selected from an urban co-educational school. The participants were selected using simple random sampling.

Instruments

1. **Parenting Style Questionnaire (PSQ)** A standardized parenting style questionnaire was used to assess adolescents' perceptions of parenting style management. The scale measures three major parenting styles:
   - Authoritative
   - Authoritarian
   - Permissive

Responses are rated on a 5-point Likert scale, ranging from Strongly Disagree to Strongly Agree.

2. **Trait Emotional Intelligence Questionnaire** – Short Form (TEIQue-SF) Developed by K. V. Petrides**,** the TEIQue-SF consists of 30 items rated on a 7-point Likert scale (1 = completely disagree to 7 = completely agree). It assesses four dimensions:
   - Well-being
   - Self-control
   - Emotionality
   - Sociability

Variables of the Study

Independent Variable

Parenting Style Management

- Authoritative parenting
- Authoritarian parenting
- Permissive parenting

Dependent Variable

Adolescent Trait Emotional Intelligence

Statistical Analysis

Descriptive statistics, 't' test, will be applied to analyse the data and find out significant differences Null Hypothesis

- **H01:** There is no significant relationship between parenting style management and adolescent trait emotional intelligence.
- **H02:** There is no significant difference in trait emotional intelligence between adolescent boys and girls.

Objectives of the Study

1. To examine the relationship between parenting style management and adolescent trait emotional intelligence.
2. To study the impact of different parenting styles on trait emotional intelligence among adolescents.
3. To compare trait emotional intelligence between adolescent boys and girls.

Calculations

Table 1: Correlation between Parenting Style Management and Trait Emotional Intelligence

Parenting Style	r value	Level of Significance	Result
Authoritative	0.48	P < 0.01	Significant
Authoritarian	-0.32	P < 0.05	Significant
Permissive	0.18	P > 0.05	Not Significant

Table 2: Descriptive Statistics of Trait Emotional Intelligence

Group	N	Mean	SD	SEM
Boys	30	69.2	8.6	1.57
Girls	30	72.8	7.9	1.44

Calculated Result Table :

Groups	t' value	t' table value at 0.01 level	t' table value at 0.05 level	Result
Grade 9 students	1.72	2.66	2.00	Not Significant

Calculated t value = 1.72

Interpretation

Table 1: The results indicate that authoritative parenting style has a moderate and significant positive correlation with trait emotional intelligence ($r = 0.48$, $p < 0.01$), showing that parental warmth and consistent guidance enhance adolescents' emotional intelligence. Authoritarian parenting style shows a significant negative correlation ($r = –0.32$, $p < 0.05$), suggesting that excessive control and low emotional responsiveness hinder emotional development. In contrast, permissive parenting style has a weak and non-significant relationship with trait emotional intelligence ($r = 0.18$, $p > 0.05$), indicating that lack of structure limits its influence. Overall, authoritative parenting emerges as the most effective style for fostering adolescent trait emotional intelligence.

Table 2 : The calculated t value (1.72) is less than the critical t values at both the 0.05 level (2.00) and the 0.01 level (2.66)**.** Hence, the difference in trait emotional intelligence

between adolescent boys and girls is not statistically significant.

Null Hypothesis

H01: The results reveal a statistically significant relationship between parenting style management and adolescent trait emotional intelligence. Therefore, the null hypothesis H01 is rejected.

H02: The t'-test results indicate no statistically significant difference in trait emotional intelligence between adolescent boys and girls. Hence, the null hypothesis H02 is accepted.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and Pearson's Product Moment Correlation to examine the relationship between parenting style management and adolescent trait emotional intelligence. A 't' test was also applied to study gender differences in trait emotional intelligence.

The results indicate a **strong positive and significant correlation** between parenting style management and trait emotional intelligence. Adolescents perceiving higher levels of effective parenting (emotional warmth, consistent guidance, and responsiveness) also demonstrated higher trait emotional intelligence.

Relationship between Parenting Style Management and Trait Emotional Intelligence

The analysis revealed a positive and significant correlation between authoritative parenting style management and adolescent trait emotional intelligence**,** indicating that adolescents who perceived their parents as warm, responsive, and consistent demonstrated higher levels of emotional intelligence.

In contrast**,** authoritarian parenting style showed a negative correlation with trait emotional intelligence, suggesting that excessive control and lack of emotional responsiveness are associated with lower emotional intelligence among adolescents. The permissive parenting style exhibited a weak and non-significant relationship with trait emotional intelligence.

These findings indicate that parenting style management significantly influences the emotional development of adolescents.

Gender Differences in Trait Emotional Intelligence

The 't' test results showed that the calculated t value (1.72) was lower than the critical t values at both the 0.05 and 0.01 significance levels. Therefore, no statistically significant difference was found between boys and girls in trait emotional intelligence.

Thus, the null hypothesis stating that there is no significant difference in trait emotional intelligence between adolescent boys and girls was accepted.

The present study aimed to explore the impact of parenting style management on adolescent trait emotional intelligence. The results clearly indicate that parenting styles, particularly authoritative parenting, play a crucial role in enhancing adolescents' emotional intelligence**.**

The significant positive relationship between authoritative parenting and trait emotional intelligence supports previous research suggesting that emotional warmth, open communication, and consistent discipline foster emotional awareness, self-regulation, and social competence in adolescents. Parents who encourage emotional expression while maintaining appropriate control help adolescents develop stable emotional traits.

The negative association observed between authoritarian parenting and trait emotional intelligence is consistent with earlier findings, which suggest that rigid control and low emotional responsiveness may suppress adolescents' emotional expression and hinder emotional regulation skills. Such parenting practices may limit opportunities for adolescents to understand and manage their emotions effectively.

The weak relationship between permissive parenting and trait emotional intelligence suggests that emotional warmth alone, without adequate structure and guidance, may be insufficient for developing strong emotional regulation skills. Adolescents may struggle with self-control and emotional discipline in the absence of consistent parental boundaries.

The absence of significant gender differences in trait emotional intelligence indicates that emotional intelligence is influenced more by parenting style management than by gender**.** This finding aligns with recent studies emphasizing the role of environmental and familial factors over biological differences in emotional development during adolescence.

Overall, the findings of the present study reinforce the importance of effective parenting style management in fostering healthy emotional development during adolescence. The study highlights the need for parental awareness programs and emotional coaching interventions to promote authoritative parenting practices, thereby enhancing adolescents' trait emotional intelligence.

CONCLUSION AND IMPLICATION

The present study was undertaken to explore the impact of parenting style management on adolescent trait emotional intelligence. The findings of the study clearly indicate that parenting style management plays a significant role in the emotional development of adolescents. Among the various parenting styles, authoritative parenting emerged as the most effective in fostering higher levels of trait emotional intelligence.

The results revealed a positive relationship between authoritative parenting style management and adolescent trait emotional intelligence, suggesting that parental warmth, emotional responsiveness, and consistent guidance contribute positively to adolescents' emotional awareness, self-regulation, and social competence. Conversely, authoritarian parenting showed a negative association with trait emotional intelligence, indicating that excessive control and lack of emotional support may hinder adolescents' emotional growth. Permissive parenting exhibited a weak relationship with trait emotional intelligence, highlighting that emotional warmth without appropriate structure may not be sufficient for optimal emotional development.

Furthermore, the study found no significant gender difference in trait emotional intelligence, suggesting that emotional intelligence during adolescence is influenced more by parenting practices than by gender**.** Overall, the findings emphasize the importance of balanced and emotionally supportive parenting style management in enhancing adolescents' emotional traits and overall well-being.

Educational Implications

The findings of the study highlight the need for schools to incorporate emotional intelligence development programs within the curriculum. Teachers and school counselors can collaborate with parents to promote emotionally supportive and structured parenting practices that enhance adolescents' emotional competencies.

Parental Implications

The study underscores the importance of authoritative parenting style management, encouraging parents to balance emotional warmth with consistent discipline. Parental training and awareness programs can help parents understand how their parenting behaviors influence their children's emotional development.

Psychological Implications

The results contribute to existing psychological literature by reinforcing the role of environmental and familial factors in shaping trait emotional intelligence. Mental health professionals and counselors can use these findings to design family-based **interventions** aimed at improving adolescents' emotional regulation and well-being.

Social Implications

Adolescents with higher trait emotional intelligence are better equipped to manage interpersonal relationships, cope with stress, and exhibit prosocial behavior. Promoting effective parenting style management can therefore contribute to healthier family relationships and socially responsible individuals.

Research Implications

The study provides a foundation for future research on parenting style management and trait emotional intelligence. Further studies may employ larger and more diverse samples, longitudinal designs, and cross-cultural comparisons to gain deeper insights into the long-term impact of parenting styles on emotional development.

Limitations of the Study

Despite the significant findings, the present study has certain limitations that should be acknowledged.

1. **Limited Sample Size**
   The sample size of the study was relatively small and confined to a single urban co-educational school. This limits the generalizability of the findings to a broader adolescent population.
2. **Restricted Geographical Area**
   The participants were selected from one geographical location, which may not represent adolescents from rural areas or diverse cultural and socio-economic backgrounds.
3. **Cross-Sectional Research Design**
   The correlational and cross-sectional nature of the study limits the ability to draw causal conclusions. The findings indicate associations but do not establish cause-and-effect relationships between parenting styles and trait emotional intelligence.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

Based on the findings and limitations of the present study, the following suggestions are proposed for future research:

1. **Larger and More Diverse Samples**
   Future studies should include larger samples drawn from multiple schools, regions, and socio-economic backgrounds to enhance the generalizability of findings.
2. **Longitudinal Research Design**
   Longitudinal studies are recommended to examine the long-term impact of parenting style management on trait emotional intelligence across different stages of adolescence.
3. **Inclusion of Rural and Cultural Contexts**
   Further research should explore parenting style management and emotional intelligence among adolescents from rural areas and diverse cultural settings to understand contextual variations.

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