

Religious Cultures: Islam and Catholicism on the Parenting Styles of Filipino Parent

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Abstract

This study focuses on determining the parenting style of Islam and Catholic parents aged 40-65 years old with at least one child that is 13-18 years old. It also aims to know whether there is a significant difference when parenting style is grouped according to gender, age and religion. Two groups were selected using stratified random sampling method. The study employs descriptive research design. Shapiro- Wil test, Kruskal-Wallis test, Mann- Whitney and Pairwise Comparison are used to test whether there is a significant difference if parenting style is grouped according to age, gender and religion. The study reveals that the most prevalent parenting style among the parents is Authoritative parenting style regarding of what religion that may be. It also shows that there is a significant difference among parents at the age group of 49 to 55 years old and 56 to 61 years old which indicates that the age group of 56 to 61 years old tends to have high responsiveness to their child's emotional needs compared to 49 to 55 years old. The study also reveals that parenting style has no significant difference when grouped according to gender and religion which means that parenting style does not depend on the parent's gender and faith. Both male and female parents can have the same parenting style and both parents from different religions can have similar parenting style.

Keywords: Age, Catholic, Islam, Parent, Parenting styles

1. Introduction

Every parent has its way of raising their children. They follow certain standards which they think is best for them. Baurumid (1999) claims that parenting style is meant to describe normal parenting variations and that revolves around control issues. The role that parents play has a significant contribution to the child's overall development. However, certain factors are potential reason for their actions, and one of that is the religious, cultural factor. Cultural norms typically influence how children are raised. These norms affect what beliefs and values parents teach their children, what behaviors are considered appropriate, and the methods used to teach these values and behaviors.

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In a recent review of 75 papers about religion and family life (Howard & Lees, 2007), the most common research areas were the transmission of religious beliefs between parents and children and identified ways in which religious beliefs and practices informed approaches to their way of parenting. Cross-cultural study also affirms that groups of people possess different beliefs and engage in different behaviors that may be normative in their culture but are not necessarily normative in another culture. Bornstein (2012) central to a concept of culture, therefore, is the expectation that different cultural groups possess distinct beliefs and behave in unique ways with respect to their parenting. These culture-specific influences on parenting are said to begin long before children are born. They shape fundamental decisions about which behaviors parents should promote in their children and how parents should interact with their children (Bornstein, 1991; Whiting, 1963).

There is a wide variety of religions in the Philippines, but the top two religions with the most followers are Christianity and Islam. The two religions have distinct cultures. As religion is defined as a structure of faith and worship, culture otherwise is defined as a set of beliefs, behavior, language, religion, and social practices of the individuals. Religious cultures are the set of practices that are being influenced by religion.

In the Philippines, researchers will be conducting a study on the two most commonly followed religions: the Islam and Catholicism, particularly in one of the barangays in Salug, Zamboanga Del Norte, Zone 3. Due to the limitations of data recorded in the 2015 Census of

Population and Housing, the researchers had to look for the demographic data of Baranggay X, Zone 3 to gather the total population of the residents. On the result of the said survey conducted last 7th of April 2021, the total number of population of Baranggay X, Zone 3 consisting of 40- 65 years old parents who practices Roman Catholicism and Islam and has a child 13-18 years old are 41. The gathering of population was administered in accordance with the government guidelines for the control and prevention of infectious diseases. The parents in both religions have their own style of raising their children. Thus, this will serve as the basis of the researchers in determining the similarities and differences in terms of parenting style that is commonly practiced among the two religions.

We, the researchers of Western Mindanao State University have envisioned studying and providing information by determining how these two religious cultures establish the parenting styles of Muslim and Catholic Filipino parents. It is along this line that this research is conducted to help Filipino parents improve their styles in parenting and eliminate false judgments between the two religions.

2. Methodology

Research Design

This study adopted a descriptive research design. It is appropriate for this study because the researchers would like to determine the parenting style and describe how it varies when parenting style is grouped

according to age, religion and gender. It is quantitative research because it will be utilizing numerical data which is to be obtained from the Muslim and

Catholic parents using survey questionnaires consisting of the Likert scale type of questions. There are two samplings used in this study which are convenience sampling and stratified sampling. Convenience sampling was used in choosing where the data gathering would take place. After computing for the total population, the researchers used Slovin's formula to compute for the total sample size used in the study. Since the suggested sample size was already given, the researchers used stratified random sampling in which the researchers picked randomly in a bowl with the name and religion of the participants then dividing the group based on their special characteristics which includes the gender and age.

The quantitative research design will enable the researchers to gather, analyze, and interpret the important data for this study. The researchers will clarify any ambiguity before publishing the collected data.

Setting

The gathering of data took place at Barangay A, Salug, Zamboanga Del Norte, Zone 3 specifically within the vicinity of the respondents at their most convenient time. The researchers chose this area because its population is dominated by Christian and Muslim families.

Participant

The participants of this study covered 38 respondents that focused on Filipino parents of Muslim and Catholic ages 40-65 years old. The researchers chose 19 Catholic participants and 19 Muslim participants that have at least one child ages 13-18 to be part of the study. The researchers chose to focus on parents aged 40-65 years old because it is at this phase that adults have already established their parenting style, careers and have already settle down with relationships.

Inclusion Criteria

- The respondents are residents of Salug, Zamboanga Del Norte for at least (3-5) years.
- The respondents are at least 40-65 years old.
- Must be a Muslim or a Catholic parent that has at least one child ages 13-18 years old, and is willing to participate in the study
- Must only be a Tausug, Visayan, Tagalog or Zamboangueno
- Must not be a convert of Islam and Catholicism or must not have undergone religious conversion

Exclusion Criteria

- The respondents should not be blood related with researchers.
- The respondents should not be below 40 and above 65.

Data Gathering Procedures

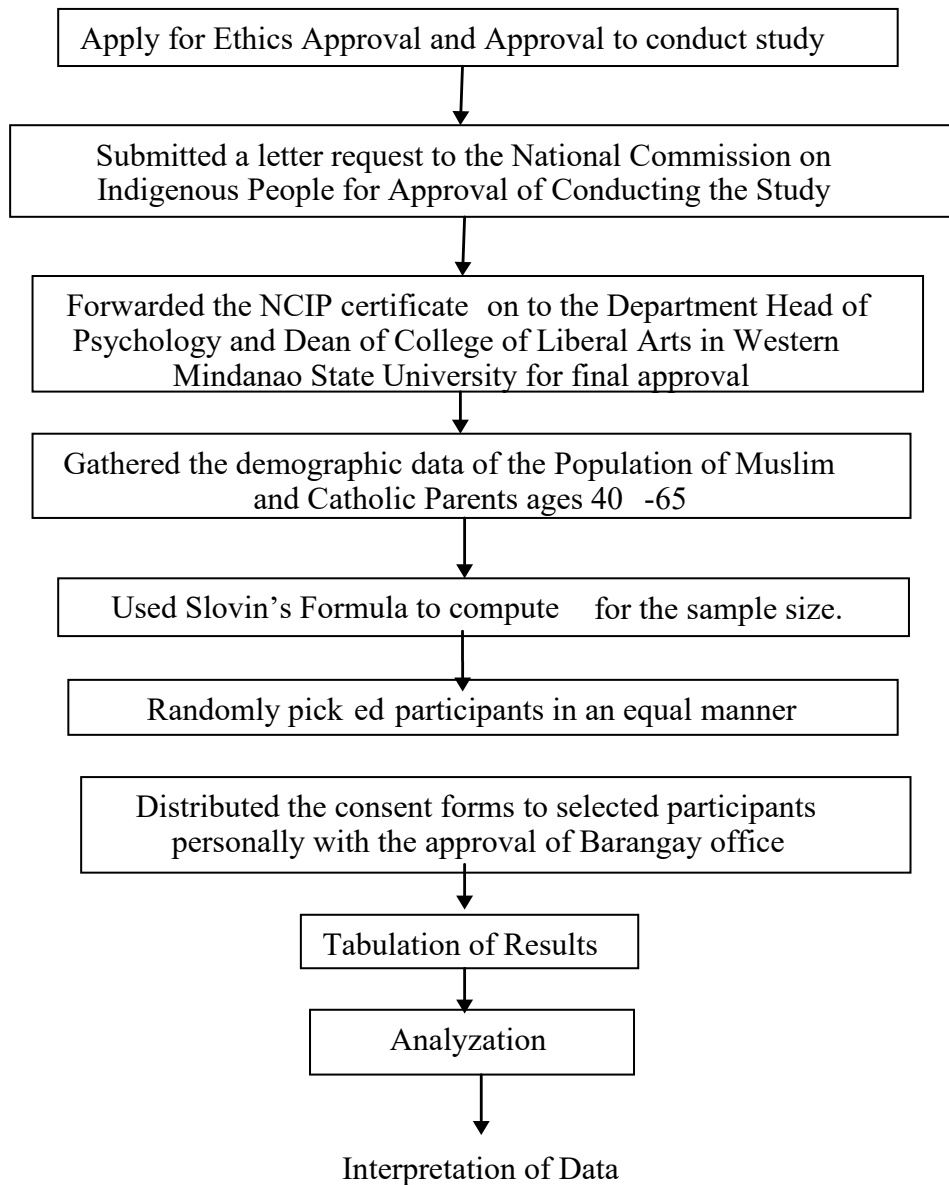
The procedure began with the application for ethics approval with the signed Informed Consent Assessment Form for Socio-Cultural and Educational Research to the Research Ethic Committee. Upon approval by the committee, there was a letter of request addressed to the National Commission on Indigenous People for. After it was approved by the team, the researchers proceeded to forward the NCIP Certification to the Department Head of Psychology and Dean of the College of Liberal Arts in

Western Mindanao State University for final approval to conduct the study as authorized by the thesis adviser. Since it was approved by Department Head of Psychology and Dean of the college of Liberal Arts in Western Mindanao State University, the researchers proceeded to the gathering of the demographic data of the total population of parents ages 40-65 who practices Islam and Catholicism in Salug, Zamboanga Del Norte and has at least one child ages 13-18. After knowing the total population, the researchers used the Slovin's formula to calculate for the sample size. After the researchers has obtained the sample size, the researchers randomly and equally picked participants from the two religions. After identifying the final participants, the researchers distributed the consent forms personally with the permission of Barangay office. After submitting all the consent forms, survey questionnaires are disseminated personally with a letter attached to it. Upon the completion of survey questionnaires, the researchers then tabulated, analyzed and interpreted the results.

Research Instrument

The researchers used a standardized questionnaire as an instrument in gathering the data needed in identifying the parenting style of Filipino Parents ages 40-65 years old. The instrument used in the study is the Parenting Style Four Factor Questionnaire (PS-FFQ) by Shyny Ty, a Ph.D in Psychology which composed of a 32 –item Likert Scale Type items with an internal consistency of 0.92. The items on the scale were prepared based on description given by Baumrind. This will help the researchers determine the parenting styles of the parents and how it will vary if it is grouped according to religion, age and gender.

Flow Chart of Data Gathering Procedure



Data analysis

To determine the parenting style of the respondent, Parenting Style Four Factor Questionnaire was used in the study. It is a 5 point type of Likert Scale which is composed of 32 items. The data gathered was analyzed with the use of non-parametric test which are the Mann Whitney test and Kruskal- Wallis test.

Scope and Delimitation

The aim of this study is to determine the parenting style among Muslim and Catholic Filipino parents aged 40-65 years old and to measure the similarity and differences when data are grouped according to age, gender and religion. This study assessed if religious beliefs construct certain parenting approach; if difference in gender affects the data, as female—has more nurturing nature, while male have authoritative figure; and if specific age bracket are more inclined on certain methods or elements of parenting style.

This study did not focus further on the child's behavior or achievement in results of effective approach in parenting, but rather the researchers determined whether the three subgroups: age, gender and religion have significant difference on the findings. The study covered 38 participants from Barangay A, Salug Zamboanga Del Norte, Zone 3, compose of parents ages 40-65 years old that has at least one child. The researchers made sure to limit physical contact with the respondents to ensure the safety of both contributors in this study.

Operational Definition of Terms

- **Religious Culture** – In this study, this refers to the two religions that the researchers will be looking at Islam and Catholicism.
- **Parenting Style** – As used in the study, it is a psychological construct that parents utilize in nurturing the child. It is represented by standard strategies that are qualitatively essential than the quantity of time spent with the child.
- **Filipino Parents** - In this study, it refers to the parent's age 40-65 years old that has at least one child age 13-18 years old.
- **Authoritative Parenting** - refers to high responsiveness to their child's emotional needs while having high standards. Authoritative parents set limitations and boundaries for the child. They do not use heavy punishment or threats to their children.
- **Authoritarian Parenting** –As used in this study, it refers to having high demands with low responsiveness to the needs of their children. They have less attachment towards their children. Authoritarian parents expect highly of their child, but do not cater to their child's development; they demand perfection without proper guidance. They use heavy punishment and coercion.
- **Permissive Parenting** – In this study, it refers to low demands with high responsiveness. Permissive parents tend to be thoughtful and loving without pressuring the child to achieve their standards. They rarely enforce rules towards their children.
- **Uninvolved Parenting** – In this study, it refers to low responsiveness with little or no demands to their child's needs. They are also referred to as uninvolved parents; they are dismissive and neglectful. Uninvolved parents do not have an emotional connection with their children. They set few or no expectations for their children.
- **Religious Values** - This study refers to the belief that the parents uphold, which includes the spiritual, character, and social aspects that they want to impart to their children.
- **Religious Practice** - In this study, this refers to the different religious activities they are exposed.

Ethical Considerations

Confidentiality

The researchers gave the survey questionnaire personally in gathering the data with the Barangay Office permit. The researchers provided a contact number to ensure the availability of respondents and to give assistance with the resources needed. The participant's responses and the personal information of the respondents such as the name, location age and other important information are kept between the researchers and the respondents unless given permission.

Transparency

The respondents shall have the right to access the gathered data or the evidence if they want to know the result of the study for them to determine the methods use and how the researchers were able to come up with the findings.

Respect for the participants

Individuals were not forced to participate in the research process. They are aware that they can withdraw from the study and in answering the questions. Throughout the process, the researchers maintain anonymity in all participants whether the results will be anonymous or not.

3. Result

1) What is the demographic profile of respondents?

Table 1. Demographic Profile of the Respondents

<i>Religion</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Catholic	19	50.0
Islam	19	50.0
Total	38	100.0
Gender		
Male	18	47.4
Female	20	52.6
Total	38	100.0
Ethnic Group		
Bisaya	19	50.0
Tausug	19	50.0
Total	38	100.0
Age		
42 to 48 y.o	12	31.6
49 to 55 y.o	19	50.0
56 to 61 y.o	7	18.4
Total:	38	100.0

The demographic profile of respondents is shown in table 1 in terms of Religion, Gender, Ethnic group, and Age. Catholicism accounts for 19 (50%) of the respondents, while Islam accounts for 19 (50%). Females account for 52.6 percent of the respondents, while males account for 47.4 percent. Bisaya makes up 19 of the respondents (50%), whereas Tausug makes up 19 (50%). Finally, the profile of the respondents in terms of age is divided into three groups: 50 percent of respondents are between the ages of 49 and 55, 31.6 percent are between the ages of 42 and 48, and 18.4 percent are between the ages of 56 and 61.

1) What is the parenting style of the respondents?

Table 2. The Parental Style of the Respondents

<i>Parental Styles</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SD</i>
Authoritarian	3.22	0.77
Authoritative	3.90	0.50
Permissive	3.09	0.65
Uninvolved	2.64	0.89

The Authoritative parenting style had the highest score (Mean = 3.90 and SD 0.50), followed by Authoritarian (Mean = 3.22 and SD 0.77), Permissive (Mean = 3.09 and SD 0.65), and lastly Uninvolved parenting style (Mean = 2.64 and SD 0.89). This suggests that the most prevalent parenting style among the parents is Authoritative parenting style.

- 2) Is there a significant difference when data is grouped according to
- a) Parenting style on age
 - b) Parenting style on gender
 - c) Parenting style on religion

To assure that the statistical tools that the researchers employed in the study’s decision making are either parametric or non-parametric statistics, the data were examined in terms of its normal distribution using the Shapiro- Wilk test to provide us uncertainty in this regard.

Variable	Overall Mean	P- values	Interpretation	Decision
Parental Styles	3.21	0.018	significant	Non- Parametric

*normally distributed if $p > 0.05$

The results indicated that the data was not normally distributed and does not satisfy the normal distribution since the p-values were less than the level of significance (0.05). As a result, across the grouped variables, the decision-making statistical tools for the examined variables will be non-parametric.

Table 4. Kruskal- Wallis H test Results on the Parental Styles in terms of Age

Age	n	Mean Rank	H	P- value	Interpretation
42 to 48 y.o	12	19.08	6.757	0.034	significant
49 to 55 y.o	19	16.61			
56 to 61 y.o	7	28.07			
Total	38				

To examine the significant variations in parenting styles when grouped by age, a Kruskal- Wallis H test was used. The test revealed a statistically significant difference in Parental styles when grouped by age , $H(2) = 6.757, p = 0.034$, with a mean rank of 19.08 for the age group 42-48 years old, 16.61 for the age group of 49-55 years old, and 28.07 for the age group of 56-61 years old.

Sample 1- Sample 2	Test Statistics	Std. Error	Std. Test Statistic	Sig.	Adj. Sig. ^a
49 to 55 y.o – 42 to 48 y.o	2.478	3.687	.672	.502	1.000
49 to 55 y.o- 56 to 61 y.o	-11.466	4.421	-2.594	.010	.029
42 to 48 y.o- 56 to 61 y.o	-8.989	4.756	-1.890	.059	.176

Pairwise Comparisons of AGEF

The pairwise comparisons of the age groups were conducted, and it was revealed that only at the age group of 49-55 years old to and 56 to 61 years old has significant differences with each other where the adjacent significance of 0.029 less than to the significance level (0.05). The results indicate that the age grouped of 56-61 years old tends to have a high responsiveness to their child’s emotions with mean rank of 28.07 compared to 49 to 55 years old (mean rank= 16.61)

Table 5. Mann- Whitney test Results on the Parental Styles in terms of Gender.

Gender	n	Mean Rank	p-value	Interpretation
Male	18	19.81	0.858	Not significant
Female	20	19.23		
Total	38			

Table 5 shows that when parenting styles are grouped according to gender to see if there is a significant difference in parental styles, Mann- Whitney determines that there is no significant difference in parental style by gender because the p- value (0.858) is greater than the level of significance (0.05).

Table 6. Mann- Whitney test results on the Parenting Styles in terms of Religion.

Religion	n	Mean Rank	p- value	Interpretation
Catholic	19	20.55	0.516	Not significant
Islam	19	18.45		
Total	38			

Table 6 shows that when parenting styles are grouped according to religion to see if there is a significant difference in parental styles, Mann- Whitney establishes that there is no significant difference in parental styles by gender because the p-value (0.516) is greater than the level of significance (=0. 05).

4. Discussion

The findings of this study were summarized according to the statement of the problems stated in Chapter 1. The primary objective of this research was to determine the parenting style of Islam and Catholic parents ages (40-65 years old) Filipino parents according to their age, gender, and religion. The respondents’ demographic profile was provided in terms of Religion, Gender, Ethnic Group, and Age. Catholicism accounted for 19 (50%) of the respondents, while Islam accounted for 19 (50%). Females accounted for 52.6 percent of the respondents, while males accounted for 47.4 percent. Bisaya made up 19 of the responders (50%), whereas Tausug made up 19 (50%). The profile of the respondents in terms of age was divided into three groups: 50 percent of respondents are between the ages of 49 and 55, 31.6 percent are between the ages of 42 and 48, and 18.4 percent are between the ages of 56 and 61. According to Ghani, Roeswardi, and Aziz’s (2013) study, Parenting Styles and their Relationship of Teenagers Personality Profile in Single Mother Families: A Case Study, authoritative parenting is the most commonly used parenting style by single parents, and it has significant relationships with Openness to Experience and Conscientiousness personality profiles. According to Baumrind (1960), authoritative parenting style is the best approach in raising a child as it practices "not too hot, not too cold" method of parenting. This approach has elements of authoritarian parenting style, it imposes rules and limits and knows when to set boundaries to increase or decrease a behavior. But unlike authoritarian approach, authoritative approach does not practice "corporal" punishments or do not give consequences

when standards are not met, rather, authoritative parents are emotionally responsive, warm, listen and communicate with their children.

As for the parenting style of the respondents, the findings suggest that the most frequently practiced parenting style among the respondents was Authoritative with the Mean (3.90) and Standard Deviation (0.50), followed by the Authoritarian with the Mean (3.22) and Standard Deviation (0.77), Permissive (Mean = 3.09 and SD 0.65), and lastly the Uninvolved parenting style with the Mean (2.64) and Standard Deviation (0.89).

To examine the significant variations in parenting styles when grouped by age, Kruskal- Wallis H test was used by the researchers. The test revealed a statistically significant difference in Parental Styles when grouped by Age, $H(2) = 6.757$, $p = 0.034$, with a mean rank of 19.08 for the age group 42-48 years old, 16.61 for the age group 49-55 years old, and 28.07 for the age group 56-61 years old. Pairwise comparisons were used to discover where the differences between the age groups exist. Using the pairwise comparisons of the age groups, it was revealed that only at the age group of 49 to 55 years old and 56 to 61 years old has a significant difference with each other where the adj. significance of 0.029 less than to the significance level (0.05). The results indicated that the age grouped of 56 to 61 years old tends to have a high responsiveness to their child's emotion with mean rank of 28.07 compared to 49 to 55 years old (mean rank = 16.61).

Using the Mann-Whitney test to show whether there is a significant difference when parenting style is grouped according to gender, the result showed that there is no significant difference in parental styles by gender because the p-value (0.858) is greater than the level of significance (0.05). The findings revealed that any variations in parenting style cannot be linked to gender. As a result, the researchers conclude that parenting style does not differ considerably depending on the gender of the respondents. This shows that both male and female parents have similar parenting methods.

Mann-Whitney was also used to see if there is a significant difference in parental styles when grouped according to religion. Results showed that there is no significant difference in parental styles in terms of religion because the p-value (0.516) was greater than the level of significance ($=0.05$). This showed that both Catholic and Islam parents have similar parenting methods.

This study shows that among the age groups compared, 56 to 61 years old parents have shown high responsiveness rate in regards to their child's emotions and tend to be the most nurturing among all other age groups. In relation to the theory of Erik Erikson, the seventh stage of the Psychosocial Development is the Generativity, during this time individuals start to nurture things that have deep connections to them; this often occurs with parenting their children. The authoritative parenting style is positively correlated with generativity, this suggests that parents of this stage are more responsive to their child's physiological needs and emotional needs and as well as envisions their child's future by providing proper guidance but also knows when to set rules and limitations as to not condone any negative behaviors by the child.

In relation to the theory of behaviorism by John Watson, behavior is acquired through conditioning. For that reason, authoritative method as the most common parenting style among the participants of the study indicates that as the child is going through puberty at the age of 13-18, it is also the stage when they start to defy their parent's impositions and begins to develop their own beliefs and ideals. With that being said, it is essential for parents to adjust to this developmental stage which results for them to condition their child's behavior by attaining to their needs in all aspects. This also promotes positive

relationship between the parent and the child in order to avoid misunderstandings as children's of this age tend to be rebellious.

Conclusion

Religious culture: Islam and Catholicism contributed to the parenting style of Muslim and Catholic parents as well as when they are grouped according to its age and gender. The most practice parenting style of the respondents Islam and Catholic parents is authoritative. The presented findings reveals that there is a significant difference when data is grouped according to age, but there is no significant difference when data is grouped based on the respondents' gender and religion. This means that both male and female and both Catholicism and Islam can have the same method of parenting.

The researchers conclude that only the age of Filipino parents, primarily the age of the parents of Barangay Salug, Zone 3 may indicate a significant difference regarding the parenting styles, but not their gender and religion. It must be taken into consideration that when the p-value is greater than the level of significance, there is always no significant difference. The researchers believe in the possibility that Filipino parents of other ethnic groups from Mindanao may also provide us with similar results as two different religions and ethnic groups have been a part of this study.

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