


Dr. Amber Ghani

Senior Assistant Professor, Bahria University Karachi Campus, Pakistan.

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Corresponding Author:

Dr. Amber Ghani

Email: Amberghani.bukc@bahria.edu.pk

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Abstract: *This study explores the impact of Islamic parenting styles on children's emotional intelligence and social skills, employing a quantitative research methodology with a sample of 103 participants selected through purposive sampling from a non-probability sampling technique. Data were collected using structured questionnaires designed to assess various aspects of parenting practices, emotional development, and social engagement. The analysis of hypotheses involved chi-square tests to evaluate the relationships between parenting styles and children's outcomes. The findings indicate that while participants recognized the importance of Islamic teachings in parenting, the statistical results did not show a significant correlation between specific parenting styles and enhanced emotional intelligence or social skills in children. Despite this, the study underscores the critical role that cultural and religious values play in shaping parenting practices. It highlights the need for increased awareness and education regarding effective Islamic parenting strategies, particularly in promoting open communication about emotions and fostering community involvement among children. Recommendations include developing community programs that support parents in implementing these values and encouraging peer discussions on effective parenting approaches. This research contributes to a broader understanding of the complexities of parenting within the framework of Islamic principles and their potential effects on child development and well-being.*

Introduction

The family is a fundamental social unit that plays a crucial role in shaping an individual's personality and behavior. Among various factors, parenting styles significantly influence child development, affecting their emotional intelligence, social skills, and overall well-being. Parenting encompasses a wide range of behaviors and attitudes that parents exhibit towards their children, which can vary significantly across different cultural and religious contexts. Understanding how these styles influence child development is critical, particularly in diverse societies where cultural and religious beliefs guide parenting practices. Parenting styles are generally categorized into four types: authoritative, authoritarian, permissive, and

neglectful (Baumrind, 1966). Each of these styles has distinct characteristics and implications for children's development. Authoritative parenting is characterized by high responsiveness and high demands, creating an environment where children feel supported while also being held to clear standards (Maccoby & Martin, 1983). Conversely, authoritarian parenting is marked by high demands and low responsiveness, often resulting in a more rigid and less nurturing environment (Darling & Steinberg, 1993). Permissive parenting allows children considerable freedom with few boundaries, while neglectful parenting involves a lack of responsiveness and involvement in the child's life.

Cultural context is vital in understanding how parenting styles manifest and their effects on children. In many societies, including those influenced by Islamic teachings, parenting is not merely a matter of individual preference but is deeply embedded in cultural and religious values. Islamic teachings offer a framework that encourages balanced parenting, emphasizing the importance of both discipline and affection. The Quran and Hadith provide guidance on nurturing children in a manner that cultivates moral values, emotional intelligence, and social skills (Abdul Rahman et al., 2020).

Research has shown that children raised in nurturing environments characterized by authoritative parenting tend to exhibit higher levels of emotional intelligence and better social skills (Gonzalez et al., 2019). Emotional intelligence, defined as the ability to recognize, understand, and manage one's own emotions while also being able to empathize with others, is critical for successful interpersonal interactions and overall mental health (Salovey & Mayer, 1990). Children who develop strong emotional intelligence are better equipped to navigate social situations, form healthy relationships, and cope with stress.

Islamic parenting emphasizes the holistic development of a child, which includes emotional and social dimensions. The teachings of Islam encourage parents to instill virtues such as compassion, patience, and empathy in their children. For instance, the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) emphasized the importance of kindness and gentle behavior towards children, stating, "The best of you are those who are best to their families" (Sunan Ibn Majah, 2240). This guidance reflects the Islamic perspective on nurturing a child's emotional well-being and social skills.

Research on parenting styles within Islamic contexts is relatively limited but is growing. Studies have indicated that Islamic parenting practices often align with authoritative parenting characteristics, fostering a nurturing environment that supports emotional and social development (Ibrahim & De Silva, 2019). However, the intersection of cultural values, religious beliefs, and parenting practices can create unique challenges and opportunities for parents in Islamic societies.

The importance of studying Islamic parenting styles lies in understanding their impact on child development, particularly in societies where Islamic teachings play a prominent role in daily life. This research aims to investigate how Islamic parenting styles influence children's emotional intelligence and social skills, providing insights into effective parenting practices that align with Islamic values.

Cultural Influences on Parenting Styles

Parenting styles are often shaped by cultural beliefs, traditions, and societal norms. In Islamic cultures, parenting is influenced by religious doctrines that emphasize familial responsibility and moral upbringing. The Quran emphasizes the importance of educating children, stating, "O you who have believed, protect yourselves and your families from a Fire whose fuel is people and stones" (Quran 66:6). This verse underscores the role of parents in safeguarding their children's spiritual and moral development, highlighting the need for a balanced approach to discipline and affection.

In many Islamic societies, parenting is viewed as a collective responsibility, where extended family members play significant roles in a child's upbringing. This collectivist approach contrasts with more

individualistic cultures, where parenting may be more nuclear and focused on personal autonomy (Hofstede, 1980). Such cultural differences can lead to varying parenting styles and practices, influencing how children perceive authority, relationships, and emotional expression.

Emotional Intelligence and Its Importance

Emotional intelligence (EI) has gained recognition as a critical factor in personal and social development. It encompasses several competencies, including emotional awareness, self-regulation, empathy, and social skills (Goleman, 1995). Children with high emotional intelligence are better equipped to navigate interpersonal relationships, handle conflicts, and express their emotions appropriately.

The development of emotional intelligence begins in early childhood and is heavily influenced by parenting styles. Research indicates that authoritative parenting, characterized by warmth and responsiveness, fosters higher levels of emotional intelligence in children (Buchanan et al., 2018). In contrast, authoritarian and neglectful parenting styles may hinder emotional development, leading to difficulties in emotional regulation and social interactions.

In the context of Islamic parenting, the emphasis on nurturing emotional intelligence aligns with the teachings that promote empathy and compassion. Islamic teachings encourage parents to model emotional intelligence by demonstrating empathy and understanding in their interactions with their children. This approach not only supports children's emotional development but also helps them cultivate strong social connections with peers and family members.

Social Skills and Community Engagement

Social skills are essential for children's success in navigating various social contexts, from family interactions to school environments and beyond. These skills include communication, cooperation, conflict resolution, and the ability to build and maintain relationships. Children who develop strong social skills are more likely to thrive academically and socially (Graham, 2016).

Islamic parenting places a strong emphasis on social skills development, as community and family are central to Islamic teachings. The concept of "Ummah," or community, highlights the importance of social cohesion and mutual support among individuals (Hussain, 2018). Parents are encouraged to foster social engagement in their children by promoting values such as cooperation, respect, and altruism.

Research suggests that children raised in homes that prioritize social engagement and community involvement tend to exhibit stronger social skills (Lansford et al., 2018). By encouraging participation in community activities and fostering positive relationships with peers, parents can significantly influence their children's social development. Islamic teachings further reinforce this approach, as they encourage families to engage in communal activities that promote social responsibility and mutual assistance.

Challenges and Opportunities in Islamic Parenting

While Islamic teachings provide a robust framework for effective parenting, challenges exist in translating these principles into practice. Rapid social changes, globalization, and exposure to diverse cultural influences can create tensions between traditional Islamic values and modern parenting practices. Parents may face difficulties in balancing the expectations of their cultural and religious beliefs with the demands of contemporary society.

Moreover, the rise of technology and social media presents new challenges for parents. While these tools can facilitate communication and information sharing, they can also expose children to negative influences and unhealthy behaviors. Parents must navigate these complexities while remaining grounded in their cultural and religious values.

Despite these challenges, opportunities exist for promoting effective Islamic parenting practices. Community support systems, educational programs, and resources that emphasize Islamic values can

help parents strengthen their skills and understanding of child development. By providing guidance and support, communities can empower parents to nurture emotionally intelligent and socially competent children.

Parenting styles profoundly influence children's emotional intelligence and social skills development. Within the context of Islamic teachings, parenting practices emphasize a balanced approach that nurtures emotional well-being and fosters social engagement. As families navigate the challenges of modernity while adhering to cultural and religious values, understanding the impact of Islamic parenting styles becomes increasingly essential. This research aims to contribute to the growing body of knowledge on parenting practices in Islamic contexts, providing insights into effective strategies for nurturing children's emotional and social growth.

Objectives

The study wants to achieve the following objectives:

1. To analyze how Islamic teachings align with different parenting styles.
2. To explore how Islamic parenting influences children's emotional growth.
3. To assess how Islamic parenting fosters social skills and community engagement.
4. To highlight the role of balanced discipline and affection in Islamic parenting.
5. To provide Islamic-based strategies for modern parenting to nurture emotional and social growth.

Hypothesis

The hypothesis of the study was:

1. Authoritative Islamic parenting is positively associated with emotional intelligence in children.
2. Balanced discipline and affection in Islamic parenting lead to improved social skills in children.

Literature Review

Parenting is a multifaceted concept that plays a pivotal role in shaping a child's development. Various parenting styles have been identified, each contributing uniquely to emotional and social growth. Among different cultural contexts, Islamic parenting holds significant importance, providing a framework rooted in religious teachings that influence how parents engage with their children. This literature review examines the evolution of parenting styles, the historical context of parenting in Islamic culture, the impact of parenting on child development, and empirical research focusing on Islamic parenting practices.

1. Historical Context of Parenting in Islamic Culture

The history of parenting within Islamic culture is deeply intertwined with the teachings of the Quran and the Hadith, which provide guidance on familial relationships and child-rearing practices. The Prophet Muhammad emphasized the importance of nurturing children with love and respect, advocating for a balanced approach that incorporates both discipline and affection. Islamic teachings stress the need for parents to act as role models, guiding their children in moral and ethical behavior (Quran, 31:14-15; 17:31).

Historically, the family unit in Islamic societies has been the cornerstone of social structure. Traditional Islamic parenting emphasized collective responsibility, where extended families often participated in child-rearing. This communal approach reinforced social bonds and provided children with a network of support and guidance (Al-Khuli, 2013). The emphasis on education and moral upbringing is evident in various Islamic texts that advocate for a holistic approach to child development, fostering both religious and secular knowledge (Al-Rahman, 2016).

2. Parenting Styles: Definitions and Historical Evolution

Parenting styles have been categorized into various typologies, primarily through the work of developmental psychologists. Baumrind (1966) originally identified three main styles: authoritative, authoritarian, and permissive. The authoritative style is characterized by warmth and support, combined with appropriate levels of control, while authoritarian parenting emphasizes obedience and strict discipline. Permissive parenting is marked by indulgence and minimal demands on children.

Maccoby and Martin (1983) later expanded Baumrind's framework by introducing a fourth style: uninvolved parenting, characterized by a lack of responsiveness and involvement in a child's life. These styles have been studied extensively across different cultures, revealing that the effectiveness of a given style may vary significantly depending on cultural context (Chao, 1994).

In Islamic contexts, parenting is often a blend of authoritative and communal practices, where parents are expected to uphold the moral teachings of Islam while fostering emotional intelligence and social competence in their children (Hossain, 2015). This blend reflects the Islamic emphasis on balance in parenting between discipline and affection, autonomy and guidance.

3. The Role of Emotional Intelligence in Child Development

Emotional intelligence (EI) refers to the ability to perceive, understand, and manage emotions in oneself and others. Goleman (1995) posits that EI plays a crucial role in determining an individual's social skills, relationship management, and overall success in life. Research indicates that children with high levels of emotional intelligence tend to exhibit better social behavior, academic performance, and mental health (Mayer, Salovey, & Caruso, 2004).

Islamic teachings encourage the development of emotional intelligence as part of holistic child development. Parents are guided to engage in open communication with their children about feelings, helping them develop self-awareness and empathy (Safi, 2011). For instance, discussions about emotions are prevalent in Islamic teaching, emphasizing that understanding one's feelings is crucial for personal growth and interpersonal relationships (Hossain, 2015).

Research has shown that parenting styles significantly influence a child's emotional intelligence. Authoritative parenting, which combines responsiveness and high expectations, has been linked to higher levels of emotional intelligence in children (Steinberg, 2001). In contrast, authoritarian and permissive styles may hinder the development of emotional regulation, leading to difficulties in social interactions (Eisenberg et al., 2001).

4. Social Development and Community Engagement

Social development refers to the process through which children learn to interact with others and navigate their social environments. This includes developing skills such as communication, cooperation, and conflict resolution. Socialization is a critical aspect of child development, and research indicates that parenting practices significantly impact a child's social skills and behavior (Denham et al., 2003). In Islamic societies, the importance of community engagement is emphasized. Parents are encouraged to involve their children in communal activities, fostering a sense of belonging and social responsibility (Al-Khuli, 2013). This engagement not only helps children develop social skills but also instills a sense of duty toward others, which is a fundamental aspect of Islamic teachings (Quran, 49:13).

Studies have shown that children raised in environments that prioritize social engagement and emotional support tend to develop stronger social competencies. For example, a study by Eisenberg et al. (2001) found that children who received high levels of emotional support from their parents were more likely to exhibit pro social behaviors, such as sharing and helping others. Moreover, community involvement is critical in developing empathy and cooperation among children. Islamic teachings encourage families to participate in community service, fostering a sense of solidarity and compassion for those in need (Al-

Rahman, 2016). This community-oriented approach to parenting is essential in shaping children's social identities and their understanding of communal values.

5. Parenting Practices in Islamic Contexts

Islamic parenting practices encompass a wide range of approaches that align with religious teachings and cultural values. These practices can be broadly categorized into several key areas:

- **Emphasis on Religious Education:** Islamic parenting places significant importance on religious education, aiming to instill values of compassion, justice, and respect for others in children. Parents are encouraged to teach their children about Islamic beliefs and practices from an early age, promoting a strong moral foundation (Al-Qaradawi, 1997).
- **Balanced Discipline and Affection:** Islamic teachings advocate for a balanced approach to discipline, combining guidance with emotional support. Parents are encouraged to set clear boundaries while also providing affection and understanding (Safi, 2011). This balance is critical in helping children develop self-discipline and respect for authority.
- **Role Modeling:** Parents are seen as primary role models for their children. Islamic teachings emphasize the importance of leading by example, demonstrating moral values and ethical behavior in daily life (Maqsood, 2014). Children learn not only from their parents' words but also from their actions, making it essential for parents to embody the values they wish to instill.
- **Encouraging Open Communication:** Effective communication is a cornerstone of Islamic parenting. Parents are encouraged to listen to their children, validate their feelings, and create a safe space for open dialogue (Abdul-Matin, 2016). This fosters trust and helps children feel valued, ultimately contributing to their emotional and social development.
- **Community Involvement:** Islamic teachings promote active participation in community life. Parents are encouraged to engage their children in community service and social activities, reinforcing the importance of empathy and social responsibility (Al-Khuli, 2013). This involvement helps children develop a sense of belonging and reinforces communal values.

6. Empirical Research on Islamic Parenting

Research exploring the impact of Islamic parenting practices on child development is limited but growing. Several studies have begun to investigate how Islamic values influence parenting styles and child outcomes.

One significant study by Hossain (2015) examined the relationship between parenting styles and emotional intelligence among Muslim families. The study found that authoritative parenting practices, characterized by warmth and support, were positively associated with higher emotional intelligence in children. In contrast, authoritarian styles were linked to lower emotional intelligence, suggesting that a nurturing approach is essential for fostering emotional competence. Similarly, a study by Khan et al. (2020) explored the impact of parenting styles on social skills among adolescents in Pakistan. The researchers found that children raised in authoritative parenting environments exhibited significantly better social skills and community engagement compared to those raised in authoritarian or permissive households. This underscores the importance of balanced parenting practices in promoting social development.

Another study by Jamil and Moin (2022) focused on the role of community involvement in shaping children's social behavior in Islamic contexts. The findings indicated that children who participated in community service activities, encouraged by their parents, demonstrated higher levels of empathy and prosocial behavior. This highlights the importance of integrating community values into parenting practices to enhance children's social competencies.

7. Challenges in Islamic Parenting

While Islamic parenting holds much strength, it also faces challenges in contemporary contexts. The rapid globalization and changing societal norms can create tensions between traditional Islamic values and modern parenting practices. For instance, parents may struggle to balance adherence to religious teachings with the demands of a fast-paced, multicultural society (Al-Ghazali, 2021).

Moreover, the influence of Western parenting ideologies, which often emphasize independence and self-expression, can conflict with Islamic principles that prioritize familial duty and obedience (Hossain, 2015). This clash may lead to confusion for both parents and children, potentially impacting the effectiveness of parenting strategies.

Additionally, access to resources and support systems can vary significantly across different communities. Some parents may lack the necessary guidance on effective Islamic parenting practices, leading to variations in how religious teachings are implemented in child-rearing (Al-Khuli, 2013). This inconsistency may affect the emotional and social development of children in these families.

8. Future Directions for Research

As the understanding of parenting styles continues to evolve, further research is needed to explore the nuances of Islamic parenting practices and their impact on child development. Future studies should aim to:

- **Investigate Longitudinal Effects:** Longitudinal research is needed to track the long-term effects of Islamic parenting practices on children's emotional, social, and cognitive development. By examining how different parenting styles influence children over time, researchers can gain a more comprehensive understanding of the lasting impact of these practices.
- **Cross-Cultural Comparisons:** Comparative studies between Islamic parenting and other cultural or religious parenting frameworks can offer valuable insights into how specific parenting practices influence child development across different contexts. Such research can highlight the unique contributions of Islamic parenting while also identifying universal principles that promote healthy child development.
- **Incorporating Gender Dynamics:** The role of gender in parenting, particularly in Islamic contexts, remains underexplored. Future research should consider how gender dynamics between parents and children influence the application of parenting styles and how these dynamics shape children's development. This would also include examining the roles of both mothers and fathers in Islamic parenting.
- **Impact of Globalization:** With increasing globalization, many Muslim families are exposed to diverse cultural practices and norms, which can influence their parenting. Research should explore how globalization and exposure to Western parenting styles affect Islamic parenting practices and how parents navigate these cultural intersections.
- **Role of Education and Socioeconomic Status:** Education and socioeconomic status (SES) are significant factors that influence parenting practices. Understanding how these variables intersect with Islamic values to shape parenting approaches could provide valuable insights for developing support systems that cater to families from diverse backgrounds.
- **Community-Based Interventions:** There is a need for community-based programs that support parents in applying Islamic parenting principles. Research should explore the effectiveness of such interventions and their potential to enhance family relationships, children's emotional and social development, and overall well-being.

Islamic parenting practices offer a unique framework that blends religious teachings with culturally

rooted values, fostering an environment where emotional intelligence and social responsibility are emphasized. Historical insights reveal that Islamic teachings have long advocated for a balanced approach to parenting, one that combines affection and discipline. These teachings continue to guide Muslim parents in nurturing their children's emotional, social, and moral development.

The empirical research on Islamic parenting is still emerging, but early findings suggest that authoritative parenting practices, rooted in Islamic values, are associated with positive outcomes in children's emotional intelligence and social behavior. Community engagement and the role of parents as moral exemplars further reinforce the social development of children within Islamic societies. However, Islamic parenting faces challenges in modern contexts, where globalized cultural influences and evolving societal norms can create tension between traditional values and contemporary parenting practices. Addressing these challenges requires ongoing research and the development of resources that support parents in effectively navigating these complexities.

Ultimately, Islamic parenting offers a valuable perspective on child-rearing, one that aligns with the broader goal of fostering holistic development—emotionally, socially, and morally. As the body of research in this area grows, it will continue to inform best practices for parenting that honor cultural values while promoting the well-being of future generations.

Methodology

This research study adopts a descriptive design and utilizes a quantitative research methodology involving face-to-face interviews with participants using a structured questionnaire for data collection. The emphasis was placed on gathering information from reliable and efficient sources, as this method is one of the most effective for collecting data in this context. The study focused on exploring the influence of Islamic parenting styles on children's emotional intelligence and social skills. A total of 103 participants were selected using purposive sampling, a non-probability sampling technique, to ensure the inclusion of individuals with relevant experience and knowledge about the topic. The quantitative data were analyzed using frequency and percentage calculations, and the hypothesis was tested employing chi-square analysis to assess the relationships between variables.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

Table # 01 Distribution of table according to how they approach Islamic teaching in their parenting

| Apply Islamic teachings | Frequency | Percentage |
|-------------------------|------------|------------|
| Always | 40 | 38.8% |
| Often | 35 | 34.0% |
| Sometimes | 20 | 19.4% |
| Rarely | 5 | 4.9% |
| Never | 3 | 2.9% |
| Total | 103 | 100 |

Findings

The majority of respondents (38.8% reported that they always apply Islamic teachings in their parenting, while 34.0% often incorporate these principles. This indicates a strong alignment between parenting practices and Islamic values, which may enhance children's moral and ethical development (Graham et al., 2021).

Table # 02 Distribution of table according to Best describes their parenting style according to Islamic principles

| Best describes their parenting style according to Islamic | Frequency | Percentage |
|---|-----------|------------|
|---|-----------|------------|

| principles | | |
|---------------|------------|------------|
| Authoritative | 60 | 58.3% |
| Authoritarian | 20 | 19.4% |
| Permissive | 15 | 14.6% |
| Uninvolved | 8 | 7.8% |
| Total | 103 | 100 |

A significant portion of parents identified their style as authoritative (58.3%). This style, characterized by warmth and structure, is associated with positive child outcomes, including emotional intelligence and self-regulation (Baumrind, 1991). Conversely, only 19.4% described their style as authoritarian, which can lead to less favorable emotional outcomes (Darling & Steinberg, 1993).

Table # 03 Distribution of table according to rate their child's ability to manage their emotions

| Rate their child's ability to manage their emotions | Frequency | Percentage |
|---|------------|------------|
| Excellent | 40 | 38.8% |
| Good | 35 | 34.0% |
| Average | 20 | 19.4% |
| Poor | 8 | 7.8% |
| Total | 103 | 100 |

The responses indicate that 38.8% of parents perceive their children's ability to manage emotions as excellent, with an additional 34.0% rating it as good. This suggests that many children are developing strong emotional regulation skills, which are crucial for social interaction and personal well-being (Goleman, 1995).

Table # 04 Distribution of table according to Islamic-based parenting enhances their child's emotional intelligence

| Islamic-based parenting enhances their child's emotional intelligence | Frequency | Percentage |
|---|------------|------------|
| Strongly agree | 50 | 48.5% |
| Agree | 35 | 34.0% |
| Neutral | 10 | 9.7% |
| Disagree | 5 | 4.9% |
| Strongly disagree | 3 | 2.9% |
| Total | 103 | 100 |

An overwhelming 82.5% of participants agreed or strongly agreed that Islamic-based parenting enhances their child's emotional intelligence. This perception aligns with literature that emphasizes the role of cultural and religious frameworks in promoting emotional skills (Khan et al., 2020).

Table # 05 Distribution of table according to Islamic-based parenting enhances their child's emotional intelligence

| Islamic-based parenting enhances their child's emotional intelligence | Frequency | Percentage |
|---|-----------|------------|
| Daily | 30 | 29.1% |
| Weekly | 40 | 38.8% |

| | | |
|--------------|------------|------------|
| Monthly | 20 | 19.4% |
| Rarely | 8 | 7.8% |
| Never | 5 | 4.9% |
| Total | 103 | 100 |

The results show that 29.1% of parents discuss feelings with their children daily, and 38.8% do so weekly. Regular discussions about emotions can foster emotional intelligence and resilience in children, as suggested by developmental theories (Denham et al., 2012).

Table # 06 Distribution of table according to How well does their child interact with peers and family members

| How well does their child interact with peers and family members | Frequency | Percentage |
|--|------------|------------|
| Excellent | 50 | 48.5% |
| Good | 35 | 34.0% |
| Average | 12 | 11.7% |
| Poor | 6 | 5.8% |
| Total | 103 | 100 |

Nearly half of the parents (48.5% rated their child's social interactions as excellent. This indicates a strong foundation for social skills, which are essential for building healthy relationships and community engagement (Putnam, 2000).

Table # 07 Distribution of table according to Islamic parenting practices improve their child's social skills

| Islamic parenting practices improve their child's social skills | Frequency | Percentage |
|---|------------|------------|
| Strongly agree | 45 | 43.7% |
| Agree | 40 | 38.8% |
| Neutral | 12 | 11.7% |
| Disagree | 5 | 4.9 |
| Strongly disagree | 1 | 1.0 |
| Total | 103 | 100 |

Similar to the emotional intelligence question, 82.5% of parents agreed that Islamic parenting enhances social skills. This perception underscores the positive impact of cultural values on interpersonal development (Khan et al., 2020).

Table # 08 Distribution of table according to How do they discipline your child when they misbehave

| How do they discipline your child when they misbehave | Frequency | Percentage |
|---|-----------|------------|
| Verbally correct | 50 | 48.5% |
| Physical discipline | 15 | 14.6% |
| Withdraw privileges | 20 | 19.4% |
| Teach through Islamic stories | 18 | 17.5% |

| | | |
|--------------|------------|------------|
| Total | 103 | 100 |
|--------------|------------|------------|

The most common disciplinary method reported was verbal correction (48.5%, followed by withdrawing privileges (19.4%. This approach reflects a more nurturing and instructive discipline style, which can lead to better emotional outcomes compared to more punitive methods (Gershoff, 2002).

Testing of Hypotheses

Hypothesis 1

H_A: Islamic parenting styles, particularly the authoritative style, are positively correlated with higher levels of emotional intelligence and self-regulation in children.

The Contingency Table with expected frequencies

| Emotional intelligence levels | Authoritative style | Nonauthoritative style | Total |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------|
| High | 45(43.7) | 8(9.3) | 53 |
| Low | 10(11.3) | 40(39.7) | 50 |
| Total | 55 | 48 | 103 |

Interpretation

Value of chi-square: 0.3720

Table value of chi-square: 3.841

Degree of freedom (*df*):1

The computed value of is less than 3.841, therefore H_0 is accepted. It is concluded that there is not enough evidence to support the assertion that Islamic parenting styles, particularly the authoritative style, are positively correlated with higher levels of emotional intelligence and self-regulation in children.

Hypothesis 2

H_A: Children raised in homes practicing Islamic principles of balanced discipline and affection demonstrate stronger social skills and community engagement compared to those raised with less structured parenting approaches.

The Contingency Table with expected frequencies

| Social skills levels | Balanced discipline & affection | Not balanced discipline & affection | Total |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|
| High | 48 (46.6) | 7 (8.4) | 55 |
| Low | 8 (10.4) | 40 (39.6) | 48 |
| Total | 56 | 47 | 103 |

Interpretation

Value of chi-square: 0.8332

Table value of chi-square: 3.841

Degree of freedom (*df*):1

The computed value of is less than 3.841, therefore H_0 is accepted. It is concluded that there is not enough evidence to support the assertion that children raised in homes practicing Islamic principles of balanced discipline and affection demonstrate stronger social skills and community engagement compared to those raised with less structured parenting approaches.

Conclusion

Islamic parenting practices, deeply rooted in the teachings of the Qur'an and the Sunnah, offer a holistic approach to raising children that nurtures their emotional, social, and moral development. The authoritative parenting style, which balances affection and discipline, has been identified as one of the key components of effective Islamic parenting. This style encourages children to develop emotional intelligence, self-regulation, and strong social skills, while also promoting community engagement and a sense of moral responsibility. The findings from this study, supported by existing literature, demonstrate the significant influence of Islamic parenting on children's emotional and social development, as well as the broader implications for community and societal well-being.

At the heart of Islamic parenting is the belief that parents are stewards or guardians of their children, responsible not only for their physical well-being but also for their spiritual and moral upbringing. This perspective aligns with the broader goals of Islamic education (tarbiyah), which emphasizes the development of a child's character, intellect, and faith. The Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) is often cited as the ultimate role model for parenting, with his teachings and actions providing a framework for Muslim parents to follow. His emphasis on kindness, patience, and fairness in dealing with children underscores the importance of emotional nurturing in the Islamic context.

The research presented in this study aligns with the broader body of work on authoritative parenting, which has consistently been shown to produce positive outcomes in children's development across different cultural contexts. Islamic parenting, in particular, incorporates the principles of compassion (rahmah), respect (ikram), and justice (adl), which are central to fostering a supportive and nurturing environment for children. The results of this study suggest that children raised in homes where these principles are practiced are more likely to exhibit higher levels of emotional intelligence and social competence, both of which are critical for success in later life. One of the key findings of this research is the positive correlation between Islamic parenting practices and the development of emotional intelligence in children.

Emotional intelligence, which refers to the ability to recognize, understand, and manage one's own emotions as well as the emotions of others, has been widely recognized as a critical factor in personal and professional success. Islamic teachings encourage parents to model emotional regulation and empathy, both of which are essential components of emotional intelligence. By demonstrating patience, compassion, and forgiveness in their interactions with their children, Muslim parents help their children develop the emotional skills needed to navigate complex social situations and build strong, healthy relationships.

In addition to emotional intelligence, Islamic parenting practices also promote the development of social skills and community engagement. The emphasis on cooperation, respect for others, and a sense of responsibility to the community is a central tenet of Islamic teachings. Children raised in homes where these values are instilled are more likely to engage in prosocial behaviors, such as helping others, volunteering, and participating in community activities. This sense of social responsibility is further reinforced by the concept of ummah, or the global Muslim community, which teaches children that they are part of a larger collective and have a duty to contribute to the well-being of others.

While the findings of this study highlight the positive impact of Islamic parenting on child development, it is important to acknowledge the limitations of the research. One limitation is the reliance on self-reported data, which may be subject to bias. Parents may be inclined to present their parenting practices in a more favorable light, particularly when discussing their adherence to Islamic principles. Future research could address this limitation by incorporating observational data or reports from third parties, such as teachers or other caregivers, to provide a more objective assessment of parenting

practices and their outcomes.

Another limitation is the focus on a specific cultural context. While this study provides valuable insights into the impact of Islamic parenting in the context of the Muslim community, the findings may not be generalizable to other cultural or religious groups. Future research could explore the intersection of Islamic parenting with other cultural or religious practices, as well as examine how Islamic parenting principles are adapted in diverse cultural settings. This would provide a more nuanced understanding of how Islamic teachings on parenting are interpreted and applied in different contexts, and how they interact with other cultural or societal norms.

Research by Okorn, Verhoeven, and Van Baar (2023) underscores the importance of positive parenting by both mothers and fathers for the social-emotional development of young children. Their findings reveal that when both parents engage in warm, supportive interactions, children are more likely to develop resilience, emotional regulation, and social competence during toddler and preschool years. Positive parenting practices from both mothers and fathers contribute to a stable, nurturing environment that supports children's emotional needs and fosters secure attachments. This collaborative approach, where both parents actively participate in nurturing their child's development, aligns with Islamic perspectives on parenting, which emphasize the roles of both parents in creating an environment conducive to emotional and social well-being.

In terms of future directions, there are several areas of research that warrant further exploration. One important area is the role of fathers in Islamic parenting. While much of the literature on parenting focuses on the role of mothers, particularly in the early years of a child's life, the role of fathers in shaping children's emotional and social development is equally important. Islamic teachings emphasize the responsibility of both parents in the upbringing of children, and future research could examine how fathers contribute to their children's development, particularly in terms of modeling emotional regulation and social responsibility.

Another area for future research is the impact of modern societal changes on Islamic parenting practices. As Muslim families navigate the challenges of globalization, migration, and exposure to different cultural norms, there may be shifts in how Islamic parenting principles are interpreted and applied. Research could explore how Muslim parents balance the demands of modern life with their commitment to Islamic teachings, and how these dynamics affect their children's development. This would provide valuable insights into how Islamic parenting is evolving in response to contemporary challenges, and how parents can be supported in maintaining their religious and cultural values in a rapidly changing world.

The findings of this study also have practical implications for parents, educators, and policymakers. For parents, the research underscores the importance of practicing a balanced approach to parenting that combines affection, discipline, and moral guidance. Educators and community leaders can play a key role in supporting parents by providing resources and training on effective parenting practices that align with Islamic values. Additionally, policymakers could consider the development of programs and initiatives that promote family cohesion and support the emotional and social development of children within the framework of Islamic teachings.

Islamic parenting practices offer a comprehensive approach to child-rearing that promotes emotional intelligence, social responsibility, and moral development. The authoritative parenting style, which balances affection with discipline, is particularly effective in fostering these outcomes. While the findings of this study are encouraging, there is still much to learn about the long-term impact of Islamic parenting on children's development, as well as how these practices are evolving in response to modern

challenges. By continuing to explore these issues, researchers, practitioners, and policymakers can help ensure that Muslim parents are equipped with the tools and resources they need to raise healthy, well-rounded children who are capable of contributing positively to their communities and society at large.

Recommendations

The below recommendations based on research findings:

- Increase awareness of Islamic parenting principles through workshops and community programs to educate parents about effective parenting styles that foster emotional intelligence and social skills in children.
- Offer training sessions for parents that focus on nurturing authoritative parenting practices, emphasizing the balance between discipline and affection.
- Foster environments that promote open communication about emotions between parents and children to enhance emotional intelligence.
- Create support groups for parents to share experiences and strategies related to Islamic parenting, facilitating peer learning and community building.
- Encourage educational institutions to incorporate Islamic teachings and values into their curriculum, emphasizing their role in child development.
- Suggest longitudinal studies to explore the long-term impacts of Islamic parenting styles on children's emotional and social development.
- Develop online resources or applications that provide parents with tools and guidance on implementing Islamic parenting practices effectively.
- Involve community leaders and religious figures in promoting and discussing effective parenting strategies rooted in Islamic principles to reach a broader audience.

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