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# Overparenting's Impact on Children's Intelligence, Growth, and Creativity in Bangladeshi Society

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## Abstract

The research paper is about parental guidance and the proper rearing method of a child to make them more creative. In the perspective of Bangladesh, children are less creative and only follow the rules and regulations of an institution. Moreover, children rearing methods are less to be followed by parents in Bangladesh. Some parents may not know about the types of parenting styles and the different characteristics of children. Furthermore, there is social deviance workforce in Bangladesh that triggers parents to be anxious about their children most of the time. Besides, class differentiation between families and children's rearing process differs by limiting knowledge and other opportunities. The job opportunities also precipitate the parents' expectancy over their children to be a better someone in the future, causing them to become stressed if they cannot achieve success according to their parents' aspirations. There is extreme competition in the primary level school as the government forcefully imposes the new examination system on children aged 8 to 15. This also increased the dropout rate, although the question method solely judges the creativity level. This research paper aims to recognize the need for parenting style and the types of children and establish proper guidance of parenting style to build a better tomorrow.

**Key words:** Creativity; Education Growth; Parenting and Psychology

## Introduction

It is internalized bond acting in between children and parents created from the birth of a child. Parents are happier than anyone else after having a baby. But they become more serious about their child as they grow up. Sending the children to school is a great challenge that every parent takes seriously. And after admitting to school, to survive the competition in the school, parents give an indirect pressure to their children to increase their performance in school. But there are bad practices as all the children are not the same. As the children grow up, highly ambitious parents about their children

start to pressure and force them to adapt to the competition by sending them to school. Thus, children get depressed by their parents and start behaving aggressively as they find out that their parents are not aware of their hardship. Moreover, parents give less attention to their children that result in depression from the children's side.

So, Parenting is limited to a particular stage where children start making their own decisions, and parents need to appreciate their decision and motivate them. Here, there are mainly three types of Parenting that exist in the world. Among them, "permissive parenting, authoritarian parenting, and authoritative parenting". (Dewar, n.d., para8). Here Permissive Parenting means that children are free to choose, and there are no parent's restrictions or guidance. Children are intended to be more aggressive and less respected by the rule and regulations. Secondly, Authoritarian Parenting means children have no independence and extra parenting guidance where children are bound to follow their parents' decisions. Freedom of speech is less supportive of their parents. And Authoritative Parenting means children are under the restriction of parents. Still, they can express their thoughts with their parents, and parents are more cooperative in decision-making where children are well mannered and less aggressive and respect the rule and regulations.

Here, the paper will be discussing the family issue from the perspective of Bangladesh.

The most attainably visible family classes are the high class, middle class, and poor class. This different family has different ways to rear their children. For example, the high-class family wants to raise their children politely, obediently, and playfully. In a middle-class family, children intended to go through hardship and limp for their desired achievements. And in the lower class, children are usually left out in the open space due to inefficient family support and good sustainability (Bhuiyan et al. 2021). Moreover, these lower-class families are poorly treated in the conventional world because the rearing process of children is inferior. The parents are always in an uncertain stage of their existence.

Social norms and values are essential to raising children accordingly. A person who doesn't know about social standards and regulations is likely to be overlooked by general people.

So, parents strive to educate their children according to social norms, both boys and girls. Thus, parents may pressure their children to adapt to the situation fast to show others that "my child is very habituated." This practice ultimately causes a psychological impact, and mental development can vary from class to class due to the family's different backgrounds. Nowadays, in America and other developed countries has implemented rule and laws for children rights. Does it help society, or does it hand over more power to the children who were supposed to be guided by parents? Why are these laws implemented in the first place? A thorough assumption is that children are poorly treated as the social culture changes, and parents intend to be more involved in drugs and alcohol. So, they may not be capable of rearing children according to their expectations. Thus, children are mistreated by their parents and the government of those countries to save their future generation. As this research paper supports the types of Parenting that are needed to push the creativity level of children, it also considers the adverse situation over creativity from children. Creative children are intent to rise by the divergent thinker (Shawon et al., 2018). But these types of children may not maintain a certain standard. They may fall into a zone of ever repeating circumstances, meaning children will be excessively affected by their fantasies. Bragging themselves about their creativity will result in a severe downfall for the future generation. For the deviation of the children, children types are included to understand the proper guidance. According to C. Tuttle (n.d.) stated that "Your child is a unique and wonderful person, and knowing your child's type will help you better

understand them from the inside out so that you can experience greater peace in your home. With less discipline.

The different types of children's characteristics are Fun-loving, Sensitive, Determinant, and More serious. For Fun-loving children, parents should celebrate the good ideas for what they are and be supportive. Parents should honor this child's need for comfort and planning for sensitive children and will thrive. For determinant types, parents should give these children plenty of physical outlets and be accessible to parents. Parents should allow this child the private space and solitude they need and naturally create the inner balance for more severe children. Above all, Parenting is to be categorized according to the children's types. All these parenting types are categorized through research and studies. Every kind of Parenting has a different outcome on children's behavior. To promote children to be creative, motivated self-satisfied, etc., we need three combined types of Parenting and control our children accordingly for the betterment in their near future.

### **Background**

A brief background includes an overview of my research and a brief introduction to research-related topics. Now, the critical things about parenting and parenting types are going to be discussed. Also, there will be a concrete definition of over-parenting guidance and its cost and benefits (Imam et al., 2021). Moreover, in the perspective of Bangladesh, we will also be discussing mainstream family aspects. The family difference in classes, norms of the family, children's social accustom power, gradual development of the children's physical and mental movement, children rearing aspirations from parents, and competitive world as challenging for all school-going children.

### **Definition of over Parenting**

Over Parenting, otherwise known as "British's helicopter Parenting," refers to the parenting style that parents who are so worried about their children's safety or success do too many things for them and prevent them from being independent.

"Over-parenting is the term now used to describe a situation of being so protective of our children, so desperate for them to succeed in life, that we will do everything in our power to help our children on their way and avoid anything potentially unpleasant." (Maxwell, 2007, para.2).

Parents intend to value obedience as virtue children must abide by even if their decision seems wrong. Moreover, children have less freedom of speech as it refers to family norms to respect their elders. Also, there appears to be a power distance between senior and junior brothers and sisters in the family.

### **Benefits**

Children might be better off with the proper manner because of the guidance from parents as they grow up. The children are more respectful of the social norms and values.

According to Don Aurcoin (2009), "Some researchers have begun to argue that late adolescence and young adulthood are such minefields today - emotional, social, sexual, logistical, psychological - that there are valid reasons for parents to remain deeply involved in their children's lives even after the kids are, technically speaking, adults." (para.2).

Their key figure is to be obliged with the rules and regulations and work according to them. Moreover, they are very persuasive as they are accustom to regulatory activities.

Furthermore, this Type of Parenting helps a kid to be more socialized and respectful. But showing tendency is present in a public place.

“Moreover, they say, with the economy in a deep swoon, helicopter parents may have a vital role to play as career counselors or even as providers of financial aid to their offspring.” (Aurcoin, 2009, para.4).

However, helicopter parenting help to build a long-term relationship with the parents. In return, children are less effective and efficient because they are overly dependent on their parent’s decisions (Bhuiyan and Faisal, 2020).

### **Cost**

Parenting children is necessary, but Parenting over Parenting causes some psychological impact on the children as they cannot work independently even at 24. Studies found that a mother guides her son during his job life even though his spouse is involved. The Chronicle of Higher Education reported that “Parents Now Get Themselves Involved in Graduate Admissions, Too.”

This means the students are more dependent on their parents (Plateau and Bhuiyan, 2017). Moreover, there is a decision-making capabilities issue, from where these types of children suffer most.

### **Parenting types**

There are three types of Parenting, according to Dewar. Her perception includes the following types.

- Permissive Parenting: —also categorized as “indulgent” parents and “indifferent” parents—reject the whole notion of keeping their kids under control.
- Authoritative Parenting: demand mature, responsible behavior from their kids, but they also encourage family discussion and critical thinking.
- Authoritarian Parenting: demand a sort of blind, unquestioning obedience. The above definition gives a clear idea of three major parenting types. In permissive parenting, the parents are very flexible with their children’s needs. They never say no to their children.

“Permissive parents don’t present themselves as authority figures or role models. They might use reason or manipulation to get what they want. But they avoid exercising overt power.” (Baumrind 1966).

These parents are often less interested in their children and let their children develop in their way. There is a belief that a parent has less responsibility toward his or, her children and their children’s characteristic is a bit aggressive and are less capable of respecting the rules and regulation. Moreover, the poor class family usually permits these types of parenting guidance to their kiddies. This is also known as “Uninvolved parents” detached and emotionally disengaged (Maccoby and Martin 1983). Authoritarian Parenting is the roughest and the toughest of them all. In Bangladesh, this kind of Parenting is practiced throughout the country, although there are some exceptions. Although some research argues about authoritarian Parenting against permissive Parenting, permissive Parenting wins the debate.

“Kids raised by permissive parents are better off than kids who have uninvolved parents. They also tend to have high self-esteem, and they may be more resourceful than are kids raised by uninvolved or authoritarian parents.” (e.g., Turkel and Tezer 2008; Rothrauff et al 2009; Lamborn et al 1991). This proves that authoritarian Parenting is sometimes harmful to children who are a bit sensitive-minded and more serious.

Authoritative Parenting is the idea of Parenting so far. This Type of Parenting supports. Children’s understanding, sometimes restricts them from misdeeds, and makes them respectful to the rule and regulations. However, for some youngsters- authoritative Parenting may not be effective. It is because of craziness children so in terms of listening to their parents. The kiddies may not give

attention to their parent's decisions. So, thus parents intend to be authoritarian to control their cherubs. So, we can conclude that authoritative Parenting is the 'both side contribution' from the parent side and the children side.

### **Types of Children**

From the study of different researchers, Carol Tuttle is one of them, found that children are four types. They are as follows:

- The Fun and Loving Type: This Type of child are very socialized. They are bouncy and very random. Children are mostly craving entertainment almost everywhere. Parents' responsibility is to support their growth by adjusting the fun-loving child and fixing their instincts (Bhuiyan, 2021). Even the child wants them to be described as animated, fun, bright, light-hearted, friendly. Yet, over-protective behavioral patterns make parents neglect to have fun with them to make the child feel erratic, hyperactive, and unreliable.
- Sensitive Type: Children act emotionally every time. Their movement is subtle and flowing. They want their parents to have feelings for him, and everyone in the family should be loved and connected. The positive side of these children is tender, gentle, kind, and thoughtful. The negative side of the children is wimpy, shy, hyper-sensitive.
- Determined Type: Children are interested in doing physical activity. They push forward and be determined. They take challenges and want to have new experiences with the support of their parents. The positive side of these children is they are strong, active, persistent, energetic. The negative side of these children is they are pushy, loud, demanding, rambunctious.
- More Serious Type: this type of child is considered intellectually (Zaman et al., 2016) connected to the world. They are straightforward and exact output expectancy type people. Parents should respect their views, and in return, the children will respect them back. The positive side of these children is that they are thorough, efficient, responsible, and analytical; in the other aspects, they are critical, judgmental, and know-it-all.

### **Social situation in Bangladesh**

Society is the prime thing to ensure the development of a better future. Children are the future of ours. But we have failed to provide them a better society. The current situation in Bangladesh is very hazardous. People are killing each other for want of money and power. So, a society like this doesn't support a better future as our children are primarily at stake. Parents are more afraid to let their kids go outside for these delinquent activities.

According to Asian Development Bank (2012),

“40 percent of the population of Bangladesh is estimated to continue to live below the national poverty line, while child malnutrition rate is at 41 per cent of children under the age of 5. The sex ratio between male and female populations was 19:20 in 2007. More than a third of the total population is under 15 years and more than half between the ages 15 and 59.”(para.4)

So, we can see the overall social situation in the country. The country is overpopulated with poor class people. And their children are very much a victim to this hazardous situation. Also, people fear the ongoing crisis in Bangladesh as they have low protection capabilities. So, the middle and higher-class parents control their children even if that goes against their own will.



### **Class difference and parental expectancy in Bangladesh**

In the perspective of Bangladesh, three different classes exist. The high class, middle class, and low class. According to levels, children are being raised by their parents. The high-class family is always affordable to their children's needs. Parents sometimes act like permissive types, and children can be more determined and more serious, although parenting guidance differs from family to family. Now the middle-class family in Bangladesh is very much visible. The middle-class family constantly struggles with the situation and has fewer income opportunities to support their family. So, parents who usually earn income for their children to be prosperous can be more authoritarian and hush to their youngsters. So, the children may not understand the hardship of their parents and misinterpreted the situation by assumptions. Moreover, middle-class children feel more pressure in school as they have to go through backbreaking work.

In the lower class, parents have no expectancy over their children to be supported soon. The poor class family usually live in the slum area in Bangladesh. Their children are not raised properly. There is a lack of education, lack of family planning, etc. Their husband mistreats women. Adults sometimes beat up children, etc. is a common phenomenon in the slum area. So, there is no parenting guidance as it seems to be more inappropriate and disheartening.

### **Competition and early-maturity development**

Nowadays, the competition between school-going children is rising due to the new system and regulatory change in examinations. First of all, the admission test. Children who are entering school are exposed to competition at a very early age. Some children can develop themselves, but children can't. The children who are unable to produce themselves are likely to be left behind in the competition. Parents may become depressed by their children's inefficiency and misbehave with them. However, the children who are capable of understanding the competitive atmosphere are likely to survive the dilemma.

Moreover, early-stage maturity is necessary to develop and cope with competitive exams like PSC, JSC, SSC, and HSC. The government of Bangladesh is pushing its future generation through suffering, and most parents and their children are the primary victims of it.

According to the Campaign for Popular Education (CAMPE) (2014) published that:

“About 50 percent of primary and 80 percent of secondary level students drop out of school in Bangladesh.”

“The dropout rate has increased from 33 percent in 2002 to 47 percent in 2006.” (Commonwealth Education Fund, 2012).

So, as the competition rises, the dropout rate also has grown. So, only increasing competition may not bring a welcoming fortune for Bangladesh. Moreover, children are depriving of education and driving them to be delinquent boys in society.

### **Research Methodology**

The average prominent sector of my research is how I conducted the study, divided into two stages. At first, I conducted primary research, and then I performed a secondary analysis to find the answers to my research questions.

For primary research, I designed a questionnaire comprising twelve different questions. These questionnaires were distributed among the random students of North South University, Dhaka, Bangladesh. Moreover, I also considered the class difference among Bangladesh's families, which pushed me to discharge a survey questionnaire and collect information from other parts of the region.

These responses to my survey generated a valuable range of data, which helped me answer my research questions.

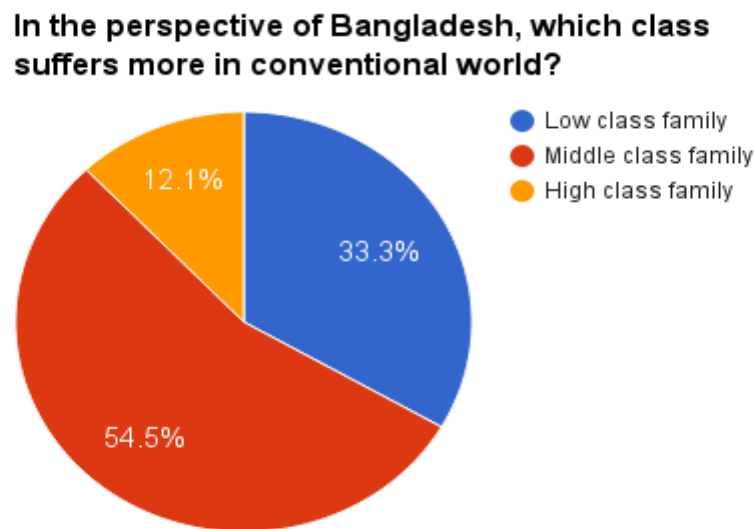
I catered for books of different authors in this field, online newspapers, journals, statistics, and encyclopedias for my secondary research. Although not many books are available in our university library and the local book market, I was expecting online books as the secondary research that was not readily available. It is hard to get a subscription to foreign readers. As a result, I had to thoroughly depend on online journals, PDF files, and newspapers to get my secondary research done.

### **Data Presentation and Analysis:**

In this section, the primary data is presented to prove the hypothesis more clearly. Also, the analysis is included for reasoning and logical explanations.

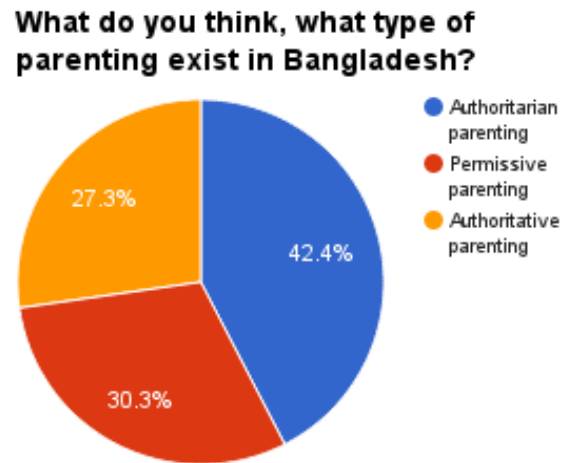
### **Class differentiation in Bangladesh:**

One type of research question was based on the parenting types in terms of family class differentiation. At first, the graph of the family class is given below:



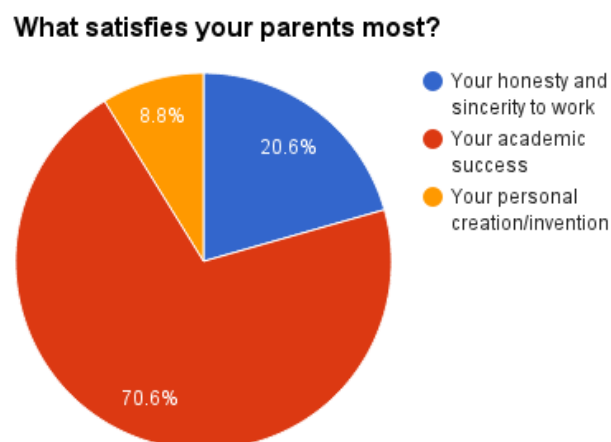
We all know that Bangladesh is a very developing country. According to survey results, my middle-class family's survey region suffers more than any of the two classes from the graph's perspective. The middle class is 54.5%, whereas 12.1% is higher and 33.3% is lower. However, the product is just a sample but helps to relate with my hypothesis. Here, the total view of Bangladesh is that Bangladesh is an overpopulated country with a lower class of people is in mass. Most of the time, middle-class people are the principal sufferer. So, as the majority portion, the middle class is more likely to face difficulty rearing children. They have high expectations of their children than a high-class family does as they struggle for their development. Parents become more authoritarian over their children to be sincere in their work as they suffer most.

## Parenting Types in Bangladesh



In the above graph, most participants chose ‘‘Authoritarian Parenting’’- 42.4%, and ‘‘Permissive Parenting’’ was selected by 30.3%. And only 27.3% have chosen Authoritative Parenting. The result shows that in terms of Bangladesh, toddlers respect their parents and can’t go against their decision. The outdated belief system of the elderly family members is likely to control their children more authoritarian way because their parents are hard workers and work hard to better their children. So, there is a hidden pressure for the children to grow up fast and get accustomed to their world. In terms of a wealthy class family, children have a lot of time using social norms and understanding the world’s competitiveness. And about the poor class family, as there is less opportunity to accelerate, they get depressed about their future, and the toddler is more a victim to critical situations.

## Parents satisfaction

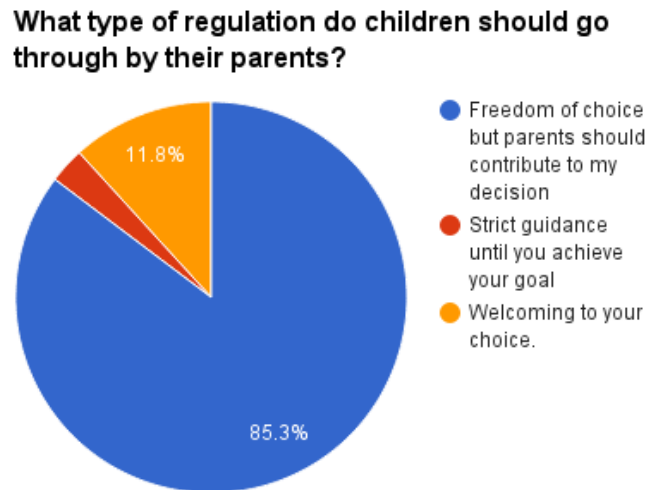


The above graph has a primarily red color coverage that indicates ‘‘your academic success’’



supported by 70.6%, the blue color mentions ‘‘your honesty and sincerity to work’’ selected by 20.6%, and organ color is citing ‘‘your creativity or, innovation’’ chose by only 8.8%. The above data represent that Cherub is more likely to be pressured by their parents to their academic career development, which, in a sense, is very good. At the age of 7 to 8 years old, Cherub has to understand the competition around him because if he doesn’t understand his duty fast, he might fall behind compared to other students. But this also needs psychological development as the children grow up. Although the parents’ satisfaction is solely dependent on academic success, the student of Bangladesh threatens pressure from the beginning stage of their education. And we all know, forceful action on the student can’t add creative skill into a students’ credibility.

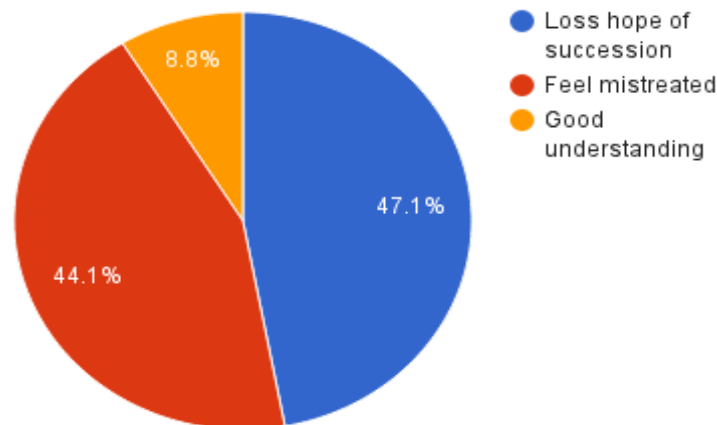
### Preference of parenting type



Through this question, I wanted to understand the preference of regulation by the students from their parents. Most of the students chose "freedom of choice but parents should contribute to my decision," figuring 85.3%, blue-colored, from 40 samples. Moreover, "strict guidance until achieving the goal" chose only 2 to 3 % colored as red. And "welcoming to your choice" is selected by 11.8%. The graph above illustrates students want their parents to be supportive and cooperative. According to secondary information, cherubs need more aid from their parents, and parents give them support. But most of the students are under strict control and are bound to abide by the parents' rules as they are supreme to them and are more experienced, to begin with. So, students or children have no other way but to follow their parents and respect their thoughts.

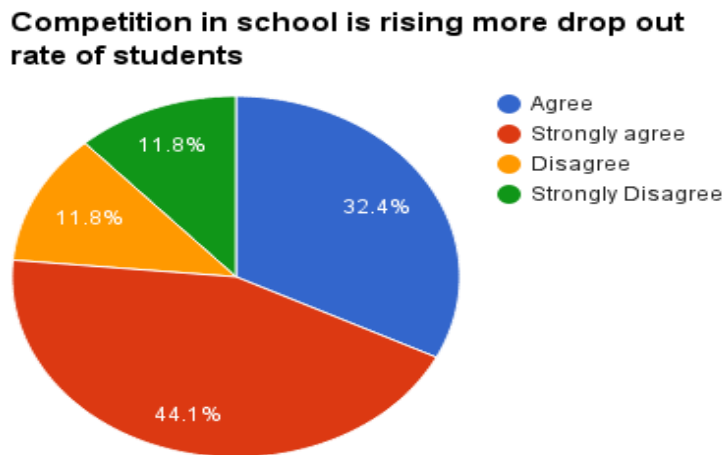
### Psychological Impact on children at mocking

**What psychological impact a children face when their parents mock at them?**



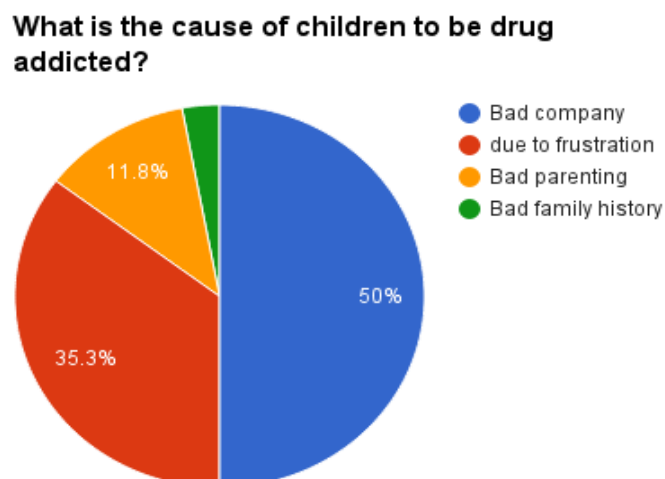
The above graph results from the psychological impact children get from their parents' misbehavior on them and others. Most of the participants selected "loss of hope of success" - figuring 47.1% and 44.1% feel mistreated by the parents. And only 8.8% understand their parents feeling. In the perspective of Bangladesh, the result concludes that children are depressed by their parents' rules and regulations. The cherubs are not free enough to understand their parents' views. The "good understanding" point means that the relationship between parents and newborns is well established. But as the result shows, it is only 8.8% that represents the relationship between parents and toddlers are not much good.

### Competition in school causing dropout rate to be higher in Bangladesh



In the current phenomenon, the Bangladesh government has started a creative education system called the "Srejonshil Examination System." Moreover, students have to endure intense pressure from childhood, facing board examinations like PCS, JSC, SSC & HSC. The students have to face four exams up to their college life, many drop out of their education even early. The above graph says everything. Only 11.8% disagreed, and 44.1% has strongly agreed with this fact. The result includes that student preteen is being intimidated by their school teachers, which most student can't survive the impact and eventually become a non-conformist. However, the reason for this act is competition. As there is more exam to face, school cherub has to go through significant early-mature development.

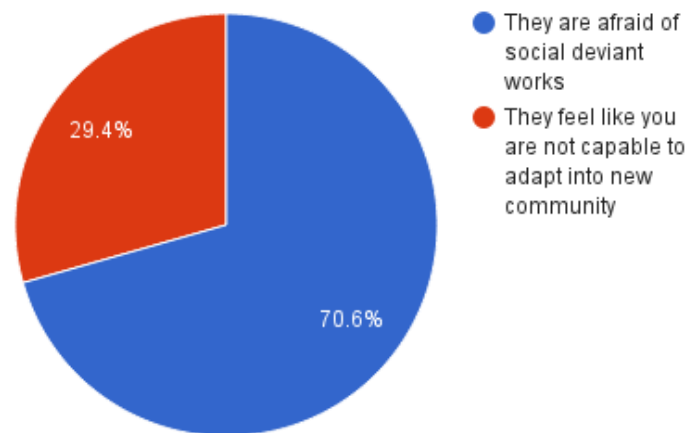
### Frustration in children causing drug addiction



In Bangladesh's perspective, many street children are drug-addicted, and the future generation is at stake. The above graph tells us that street toddlers' cause of drug addiction is "bad company" - figured 50%. "Due to Frustration" is 35.3% and "bad parenting" is 11.8%, and only 3% to 4% is terrible family history. Here, "Bad family history" means that one's grand heritage was drug-addicted and passed through generation after generation. And "Bad parenting" means that due to inadequate mental development of children, they intend to take drugs as pleasure. This may result in permissive Parenting because parents are unaware of their children's activities.

### **Social disorganization: impact on children & youth**

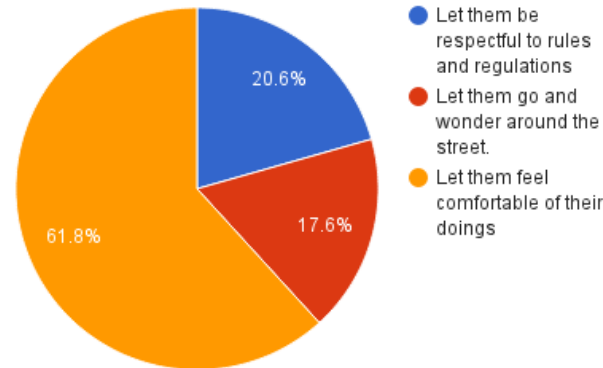
**What is the possible reason you think that your parents are guiding you strictly?**



Bangladesh is getting unsafe to live in day by day. The above graph represents that parents are afraid of the current adverse situation in Bangladesh and force them to strict their children. In the diagram, 70.6% have selected "they are afraid of deviant social works," and only 29.4% have chosen the option of "they feel like you are not capable into the new community." Here, 29.4% of participants are authoritarian parents who limit their children's capability or cut down the freedom of speech to avoid exposure to new communities. However, 70.6% of participants' parents are authoritative because they give their toddlers freedom of speech, but they are anxious about their safety. Thus, they too moderate their children's involvement.

### Initiative to make the youth more creative

What initiative do you think that trigger the youth to be more creative?



The above graph is the support to initiate creativity skill in youth shown in a percentage. Here, only 17.6% have chosen "Let them go and wander around the street," meaning the kid has to give freedom to understand the world by themselves. Also, 20.6% selected "let them be respectful to rules and regulation," which means there should be parental guidance throughout the walk of life know as authoritarian Parenting and make their children less ambiguous fellow. And 61.8% chose "let them feel comfortable of their doings," meaning the youth should do whatever satisfies themselves. Unfortunately, the result shows the opposite outcome of my prediction. According to survey results, the terms "let them feel comfortable of their doings" trigger permissive Parenting that may sometimes be troubling for the children's development. The term "let them go and wander around the street" refers to authoritative parenting guidance necessary for youth development, which happens to be supported by the low number of participants.

### Recommendation

- The parents can make a child realize the importance of their teachers' advice to take them seriously but in a step-by-step manner. It is because their schooling action pressurizes children to higher education levels.
- Social surroundings should be well organized. No terrorism action, stop misbehaving to your relatives, and have good communication with the neighbors is a preferable social surrounding for rearing children.
- There are competitions in every sphere of life. Children have to be raised very carefully as they have to develop their psychological and mental capacity to understand the world more clearly.
- The more creative minds, the more progress of Bangladesh will likely occur.

## Conclusion

Parents are the most important gift to a child, and parents also feel like that child is a great gift. Parent-children-relationship is very essential to rear a child accordingly for a better future. Parenting style is necessary to imply it on children to maintain order and support to children. A proper parenting style would be the combination of all three parenting styles that the parents will implement to support their children during their growth according to their age. Social phenomena can be an issue in rearing children properly, which is considered hard work every parent does.

Moreover, competition is very much important to under the world more clearly. But for that, children should not be pushed by their parents beyond their limits. Every child has a train to catch in a certain period. So, parents should be supportive of their children until they understand their duties and responsibilities. If the parents are more cooperative with their children, they can be successful through creative stimulation.

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