Judul artikel   : **Pathways from Parent–Child Relationships to Adolescent Sleep Problems:**
                                Examining Problematic Smartphone Use and Nomophobia as Mediators
Nama Jurnal   : **Journal of Technology in Behavioral Science**
Edisi   : **Online fisrt article; Tahun terbit 2025, ISSN: 2366-5963**
Halaman   : **1-11**
Penulis   : **Triantoro Safaria**
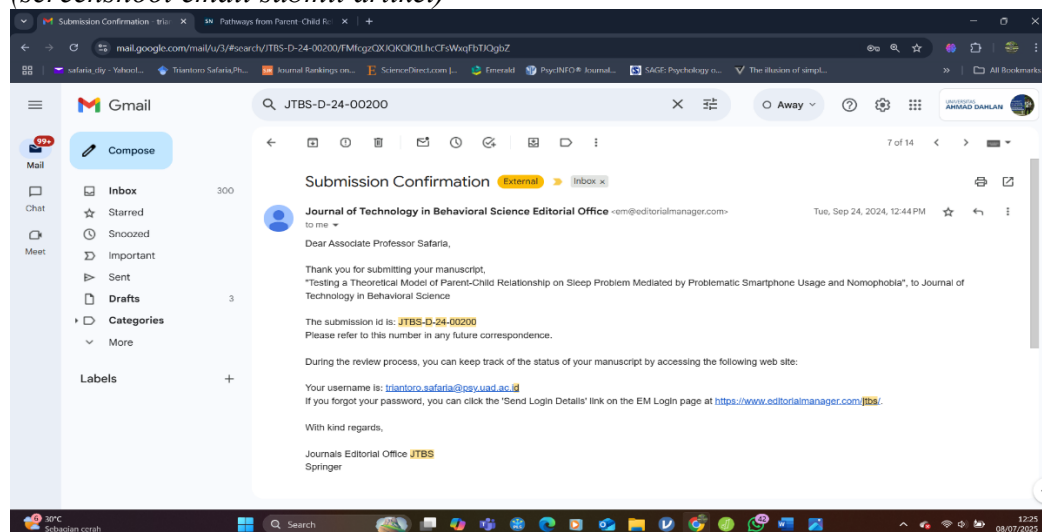
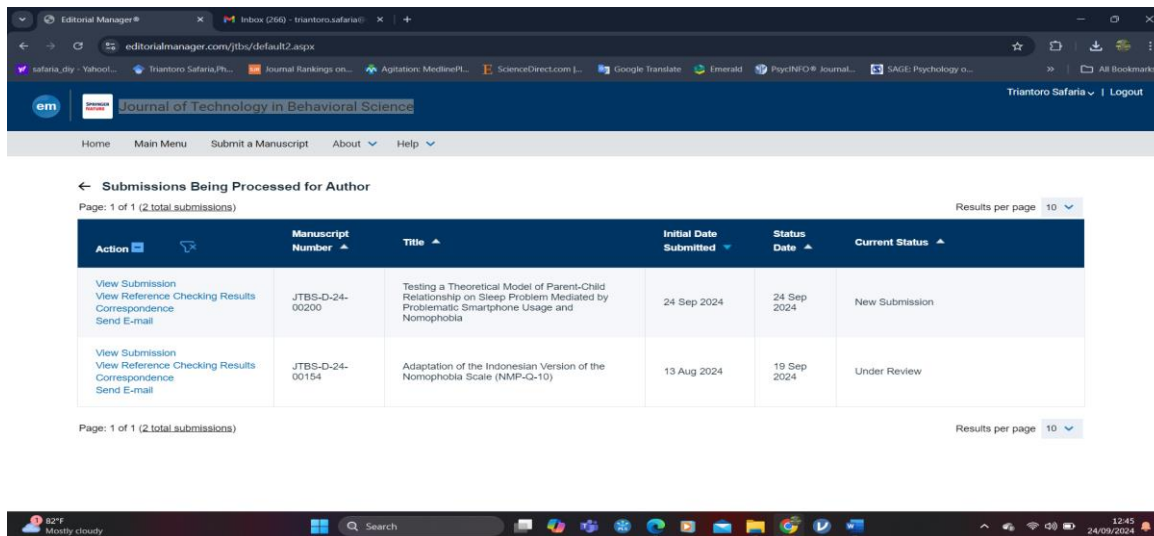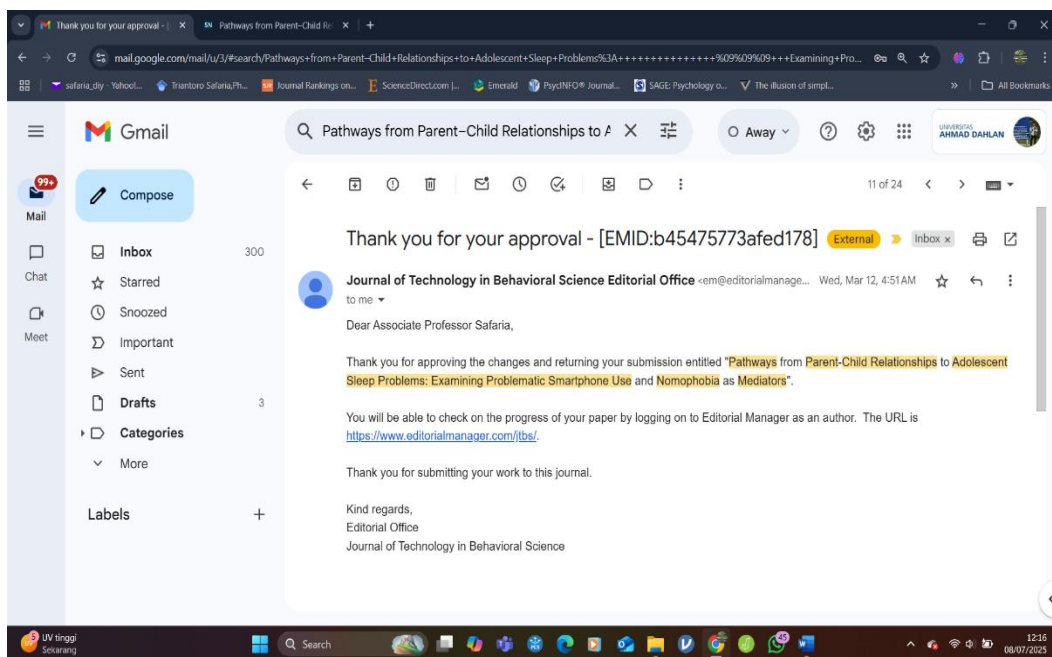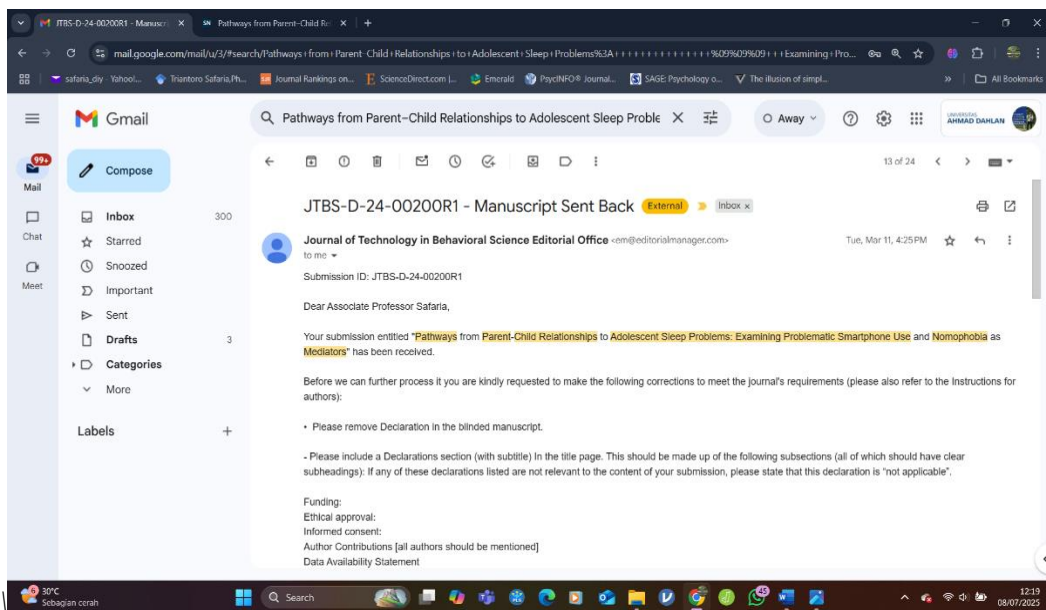| No	Keterangan	Tanggal
1	Submit Artikel	24 September 2024
2	Email respon dari pengelola jurnal	24 September 2024
3	Catatan Revisi dari reviewer jurnal	9 Maret 2025
4	Email respon penulis Revisi I (berisi tabel revisi dan yang sudah diperbaiki-WAJIB ADA)	10 Maret 2025
5	Email respon reviewer jurnal terhadap perbaikan penulis	10 Maret 2025
6	Email respon penulis Revisi II (berisi tabel revisi dan yang sudah diperbaiki -WAJIB ADA)	Hanya 1 kali revisi, kemudian accepted
7	Pemberitahuan Penerbitan (bukti LOA)	20 Maret 2025
8	Permohonan Penyesuaian Konten Artikel	2 April 2025
9	Pengiriman Revisi artikel, bukti transfer dan form transfer copyright	3 April 2025
10	Penerbitan Artikel (artikel yang sudah terbit)	16 April 2025

Lampiran
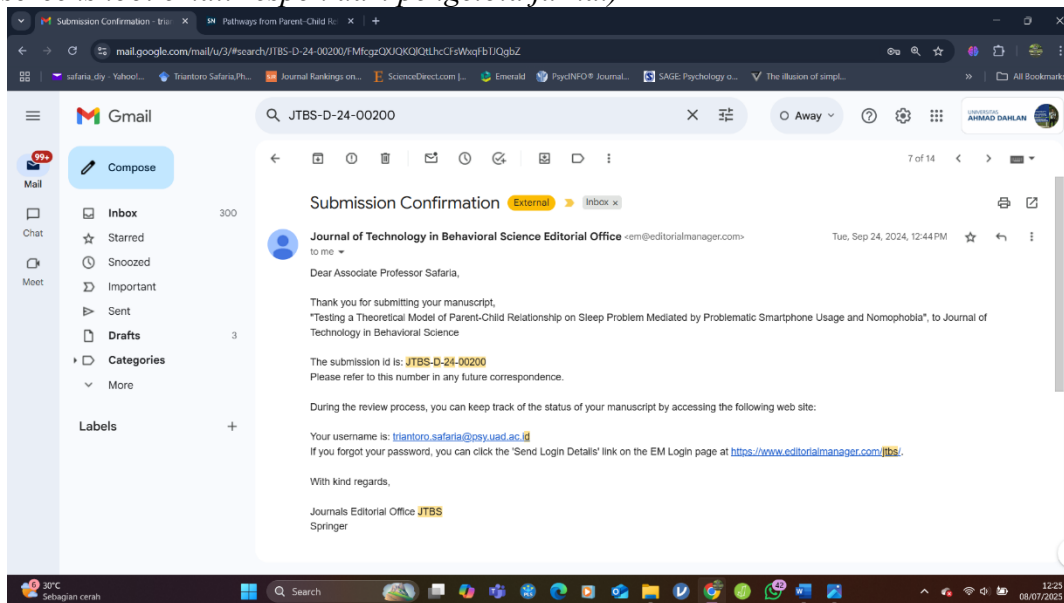**(menyesuaikan yang dimiliki masing-masing penulis, baik komunikasi melalui email atau OJS)**

1. Submit Artikel
   (screenshoot email submit artikel)

Screenshot 1 — Gmail

JTBS-D-24-00200R1 - Manuscript Sent Back (External) › Inbox ×

13 of 24

JTBS-D-24-00200R1 - Manuscript Sent Back (External) › Inbox ×

Journal of Technology in Behavioral Science Editorial Office <em@editorialmanager.com>
to me
Tue, Mar 11, 4:25 PM

Submission ID: JTBS-D-24-00200R1

Dear Associate Professor Safaria,

Your submission entitled "Pathways from Parent-Child Relationships to Adolescent Sleep Problems: Examining Problematic Smartphone Use and Nomophobia as Mediators" has been received.

Before we can further process it you are kindly requested to make the following corrections to meet the journal's requirements (please also refer to the Instructions for authors):

• Please remove Declaration in the blinded manuscript.

- Please include a Declarations section (with subtitle) In the title page. This should be made up of the following subsections (all of which should have clear subheadings): If any of these declarations listed are not relevant to the content of your submission, please state that this declaration is "not applicable".

Funding:
Ethical approval:
Informed consent:
Author Contributions [all authors should be mentioned]
Data Availability Statement

Screenshot 2 — Gmail

Thank you for your approval - [EMID:b45475773afed178] (External) › Inbox ×

11 of 24

Journal of Technology in Behavioral Science Editorial Office <em@editorialmanage...>
to me
Wed, Mar 12, 4:51 AM

Dear Associate Professor Safaria,

Thank you for approving the changes and returning your submission entitled "Pathways from Parent-Child Relationships to Adolescent Sleep Problems: Examining Problematic Smartphone Use and Nomophobia as Mediators".

You will be able to check on the progress of your paper by logging on to Editorial Manager as an author. The URL is https://www.editorialmanager.com/jtbs/.

Thank you for submitting your work to this journal.

Kind regards,
Editorial Office
Journal of Technology in Behavioral Science

Screenshot 3 — Editorial Manager

Journal of Technology in Behavioral Science

Triantoro Safaria ∨ | Logout

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← Submissions Being Processed for Author

Page: 1 of 1 (2 total submissions)   Results per page 10 ∨

Action	Manuscript Number ▲	Title ▲	Initial Date Submitted ▼	Status Date ▲	Current Status ▲
View Submission View Reference Checking Results Correspondence Send E-mail	JTBS-D-24-00200	Testing a Theoretical Model of Parent-Child Relationship on Sleep Problem Mediated by Problematic Smartphone Usage and Nomophobia	24 Sep 2024	24 Sep 2024	New Submission
View Submission View Reference Checking Results Correspondence Send E-mail	JTBS-D-24-00154	Adaptation of the Indonesian Version of the Nomophobia Scale (NMP-Q-10)	13 Aug 2024	19 Sep 2024	Under Review

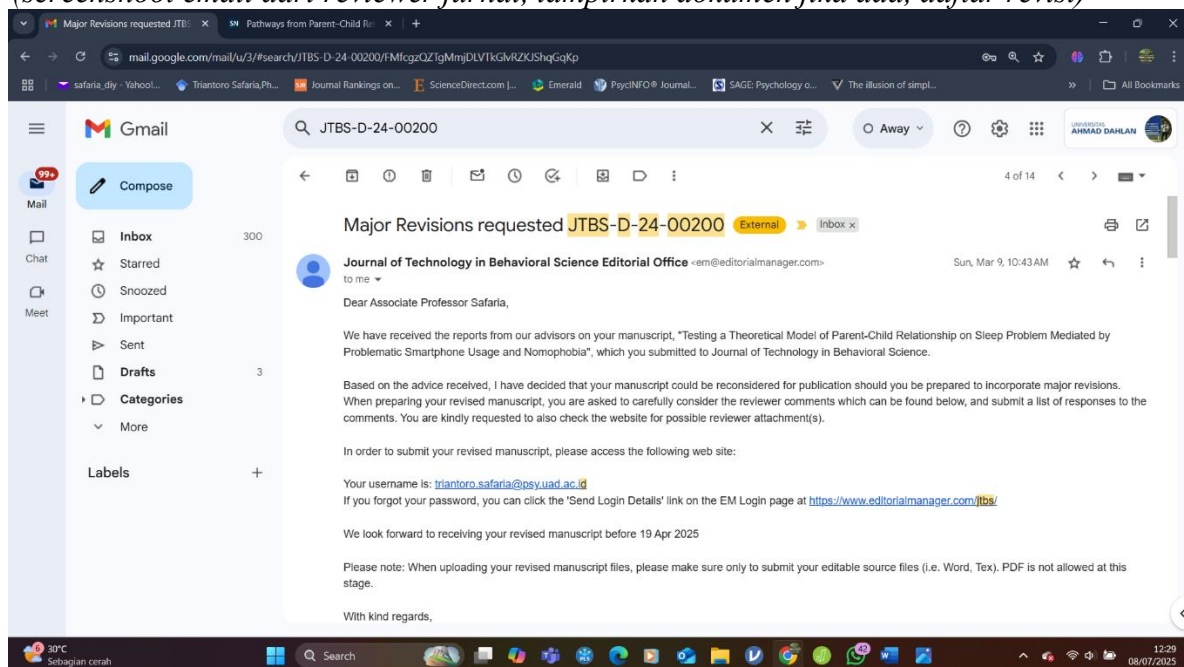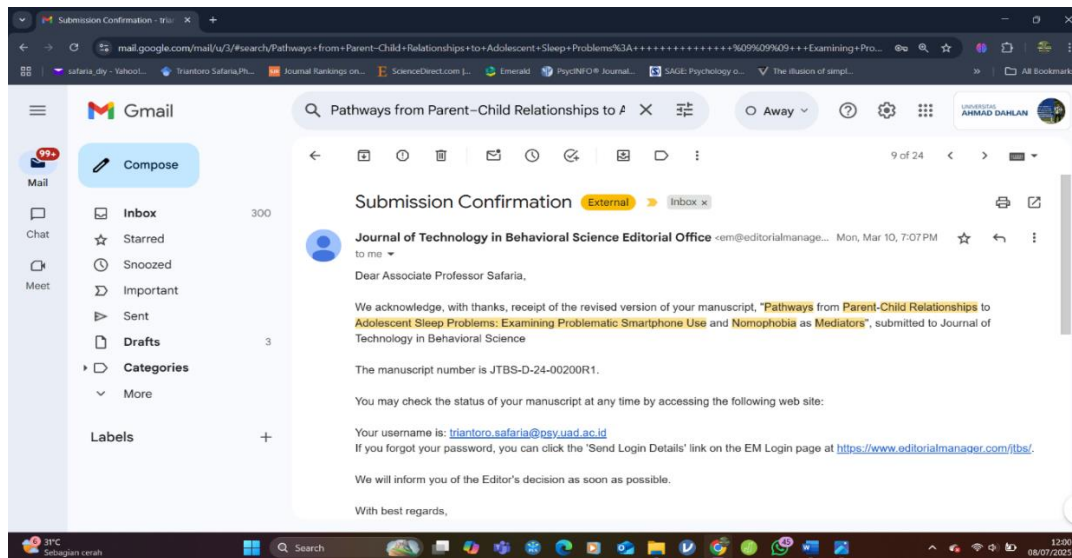Page: 1 of 1 (2 total submissions)   Results per page 10 ∨

2

2. Email respon dari pengelola jurnal
   (screenshoot email respon dari pengelola jurnal)

3. Catatan Revisi dari reviewer jurnal
   (screenshoot email dari reviewer jurnal, lampirkan dokumen jika ada, daftar revisi)

4. Email respon penulis Revisi I
   (screenshoot email dan tabel perbaikan dari penulis)
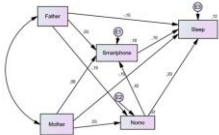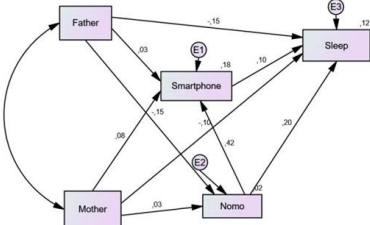   *(contoh terlampir*

Original text	Reviewer's comments	Revised text/ author response
	General Comments Overall: This manuscript makes a strong contribution to understanding the relationship between parent-child dynamics, smartphone usage, and sleep problems among adolescents. The theoretical model used is relevant to current research.	Thank you for recognizing the manuscript's contribution and relevance. We have ensured compliance with the journal's formatting guidelines.
	Clarity of Presentation: Readability: The writing is clear and follows proper academic language. Flow/Logical Structure: The article maintains a logical flow from introduction to conclusion. Formatting: Please ensure compliance with journal formatting guidelines (e.g., table format, references, and path analysis presentation).	Thank you for recognizing the manuscript's contribution and relevance. We have ensured compliance with the journal's formatting guidelines.
Testing a Theoretical Model of Parent-Child Relationship on Sleep Problem Mediated by Problematic Smartphone Usage and Nomophobia	**Specific Comments for Minor Revision** The title is clear, but it could be refined to better emphasize the mediation role, for example: "Examining the Mediating Role of Problematic Smartphone Use and Nomophobia in the Relationship between Parent-Child Interaction and	Revised as suggested, clearly emphasizing the mediating role of problematic smartphone use and nomophobia. *Pathways from Parent-Child Relationships to Adolescent Sleep Problems: Examining Problematic Smartphone Use and Nomophobia as Mediators*

|		
	Adolescent Sleep Problems"	
Sleep issues among adolescents have increasingly been associated with excessive technology use, particularly smartphones, which trigger anxiety related to the fear of losing access to the device, known as nomophobia. This study aims to examine a theoretical model linking the parent-child relationship to adolescent sleep problems, mediated by problematic smartphone use and nomophobia. In this study, the parent child relationship is hypothesized to influence the level of problematic smartphone use, which subsequently leads to nomophobia and sleep disturbances. Data were collected from 672 students across five high schools in Yogyakarta, using questionnaires measuring the parent-child relationship, problematic smartphone use, levels of nomophobia, and sleep quality. The data were analyzed using path analysis techniques via Amos 20. The results indicate a significant indirect effect of the father child relationship on problematic smartphone use (β= -.061) and sleep problems (β= .033). These findings suggest that the father-child relationship indirectly influences children's sleep problems through smartphone use or nomophobia. However, the mother-child relationship did not show a significant indirect effect on sleep problems (β= .016) or smartphone use (β= .014), implying that the influence of mothers on these variables is smaller or undetected in the model. These findings highlight the importance of interventions targeting parent-child relationships and managing smartphone use to reduce the negative impact on adolescent sleep health.	**Abstract** The abstract is generally well-written, but: Practical implications could be added more explicitly in one or two sentences at the end. The keyword "senior high school" could be changed to "adolescents" for broader applicability.	Explicit practical implications have been clearly added at the end of the manuscript. Additionally, we have updated the keywords, changing "senior high school" to "adolescents" to better reflect the study population. *Although previous research has linked adolescents' sleep problems to excessive smartphone use and associated anxiety about losing device access (nomophobia), there is limited understanding regarding how problematic smartphone use specifically contributes to sleep disturbances among adolescents. This cross-sectional study examined the mediating role of problematic smartphone use and nomophobia in the relationship between parent-child interactions and adolescent sleep problems. The parent-child relationship was measured using reliable and valid self-report questionnaires employing Likert scales, administered in Indonesian. Data were collected from 672 students aged 15-19 years across ten high schools in Yogyakarta, Malang, Jambi, Palembang, Aceh, Lombok, Palangkaraya, Balikpapan, Makasar, dan Sumbawa. Path analysis was conducted using Amos 20 to evaluate indirect effects, defined as mediating relationships between variables. Results indicated a significant indirect effect of the father-child relationship on adolescent sleep problems through problematic smartphone use and nomophobia (β = -.033). However, the mother-child relationship showed no significant indirect effect (β = .016). Practical implications include promoting parental awareness about their role in adolescents' technology use. Specific practical implications include developing family-based educational workshops emphasizing healthy smartphone habits, creating guidelines for parental mediation of smartphone use, and implementing school-based interventions targeting sleep hygiene among adolescents. Future research could employ longitudinal designs to determine causality, integrate objective sleep assessments like actigraphy, and consider contextual influences such as peer relationships and academic pressures.*
Parent-child relationship and Sleep problem *The parent-child relationship plays a crucial role in shaping children's behaviors and habits, including sleep patterns and technology use. Factors such as parental bedtime behaviors, tolerance for crying, maternal mood, and parental stress significantly contribute to children's sleep development (Tikotzky, 2017). Additionally, excessive mobile phone use by parents can interfere with parent-child interactions, a phenomenon known as "technoference," which has been linked to problematic externalizing and internalizing behaviors in children*	**Introduction** The introduction is comprehensive, but some aspects could be improved: Provide a stronger justification for the different effects of father-child and mother-child relationships on smartphone use and sleep quality. Include more recent studies (from 2023-2024) to strengthen the relevance of the research.	Recent literature from 2023–2024 has been incorporated to strengthen the study's context. Additionally, we have provided a stronger rationale for the differentiated effects of father-child and mother-child relationships. ***Parent-child relationship and Sleep problem*** *The different effects of father-child and mother-child relationships on smartphone use, nomophobia, and sleep quality is based on the distinct roles that fathers and mothers play in child development. Research indicates that mother-child relationships have a more direct and lasting impact*

(McDaniel & Radesky, 2018a; Uzundağ et al., 2022). High parental stress often leads to increased technology use, which then disrupts parent-child interactions and negatively affects children's cognitive and socio-emotional development (McDaniel & Radesky, 2018b; Uzundağ et al., 2022). Transactional models suggest that difficult child behavior can elevate parental stress, prompting parents to turn to technology more frequently as an escape, further worsening parent-child interactions (McDaniel & Radesky, 2018b). Excessive smartphone use by parents is also associated with reduced parental responsiveness, which can hinder children's cognitive and socio-emotional development (Carson & Kuzik, 2021; Wong et al., 2020). Parental involvement in regulating technology use is essential for fostering healthy behavioral and habit development in children. Reducing technological interference in parent-child interactions and promoting digital awareness among parents can help strengthen the parent-child bond and support healthy child development (Toran et al., 2024; Zurcher et al., 2020).		*on a child's sleep quality. For instance, a study found that higher-quality mother-child interactions predicted longer sleep duration nearly six years later, while father-child interactions did not exhibit the same effect (Cimon-Paquet et al., 2019). Similarly, children's emotional security with their parents influenced their sleep quality, with stronger associations observed in the mother-child bond compared to the father child bond (Keller & El-Sheikh, 2011). Moreover, while fathers' involvement in child sleep management is important, their role is often less direct than that of mothers, resulting in a comparatively weaker influence on sleep patterns (Coles et al., 2021). When it comes to smartphone use, research suggests that mother-child interactions play a crucial role in moderating smartphone dependency. A study on employed mothers found that a positive work family balance led to better mother-child interactions, which in turn reduced children's excessive smartphone use (Hong & Jang, 2023). Conversely, when mothers frequently used smartphones, it disrupted their responsiveness to their children, leading to increased reliance on digital devices for attention and engagement (Konrad et al., 2021). This highlights the importance of maternal involvement in shaping children's smartphone habits. Nomophobia, or the fear of being without a smartphone, has also been linked to parental influence. Children of parents who are highly dependent on smartphones are more likely to develop smartphone dependency themselves. This effect is mediated by parenting styles, as both positive and negative parenting approaches influence a child's likelihood of experiencing nomophobia (Yoon et al., 2021). Because mothers tend to spend more time with their children, their smartphone use patterns and parenting behaviors have a greater impact on the child's screen time habits. Additionally, studies show that nomophobia is associated with poor sleep quality, excessive daytime sleepiness, and smartphone addiction. Specifically, limiting smartphone use to less than 30 minutes before bedtime improves sleep quality, emphasizing the role of parental control in bedtime phone usage (Erten et al., 2022; Kurnia et al., 2021). In conclusion, previous studies indicate that mother-child relationships exert a stronger influence on sleep quality, smartphone use, and nomophobia than father-child relationships. Mothers' greater involvement in caregiving and emotional regulation contributes to more direct effects on their children's sleep and smartphone habits. While fathers also play an important role, their influence tends to be more indirect, contributing to children's emotional security rather than immediate behavioral patterns. These findings suggest that interventions targeting smartphone dependency and sleep disturbances should emphasize improving mother-child interactions while also encouraging fathers to be more engaged in emotional and behavioral regulation.*

		The gap of study *Previous research has separately explored the influence of parent-child relationships on adolescent psychological outcomes (Carson & Kuzik, 2021; Wong et al., 2020) and the relationship between smartphone usage or nomophobia and sleep quality (Coles et al., 2021; Hong & Jang, 2023). However, there remains limited understanding of how these factors interrelate in an integrated theoretical framework, particularly regarding the potential mediating roles of problematic smartphone behaviors. Moreover, existing studies rarely distinguish between the specific influences of fathers and mothers, often treating parental roles interchangeably, despite evidence suggesting distinct parental influences on adolescent behaviors and outcomes (Toran et al., 2024; Zurcher et al., 2020).* *Addressing this gap, the current study integrates parent-child interactions with smartphone-related behaviors (problematic smartphone use and nomophobia) to provide a more comprehensive understanding of their collective impact on adolescent sleep quality. By examining these relationships within one unified model, this research underscores the unique and differential roles of fathers and mothers. The findings aim to inform targeted parental interventions and contribute to a nuanced understanding of how distinct parental roles can influence adolescents' technology-related health behaviors and outcomes.*
Method ***Participants*** *This study was conducted in ten different cities, involving a total of 672 high school students from six schools in Yogyakarta. Prior to participation, all students voluntarily provided consent and participated without any coercion. Additionally, the research team obtained approval from the respective and universities to carry out this study. As a token of appreciation, each participant was given a pen after completing the survey. The data collection process took place over two months, starting in July 2024 and concluding in August 2024.*	**Methods** The methodology is generally well-explained, but: Provide more details on the sampling technique—was it random or purposive? Elaborate on how the validity and reliability of the instruments were measured. Ensure that the data analysis method (path analysis) is described in more detail.	We have clarified the sampling method by explicitly stating the use of purposive sampling and have provided detailed information on the validity and reliability of the instruments. Additionally, we have expanded the description of the path analysis method to enhance clarity. ***Method*** ***Participants*** *This cross-sectional study involved 672 participants recruited from ten high schools across ten cities in Indonesia: Yogyakarta, Malang, Jambi, Palembang, Aceh, Lombok, Palangkaraya, Balikpapan, Makassar, and Sumbawa. Purposive sampling was used, with the inclusion criterion being enrollment as a high school student. All students voluntarily consented to participate without coercion. Prior to data collection, approvals were obtained from the respective school authorities and affiliated universities. Data collection occurred directly at schools from July to August 2024, where researchers distributed questionnaires to classrooms. Before completing the questionnaires, students received a clear explanation about the study's purpose, instructions for responding, their voluntary participation, and data confidentiality. Participants were also provided an opportunity to ask questions for clarification. As a token of appreciation, each participant received a pen upon completion of the survey.*

Figure 1. Results of the path analysis of the theoretical research model

Results

The results are well-presented, but some areas need improvement:

Tables and figures: Ensure that table labels follow journal standards.

Path analysis visualization: Add clearer annotations to explain the relationships between variables.

Interpretation of findings: Provide more comparisons with previous research to contextualize the results.

We have ensured that all tables and figures conform to the journal's standards. Additionally, we have enhanced the clarity of the path analysis visualization by adding annotations. Furthermore, we have included additional comparisons to existing research to provide better contextualization of our findings.

Figure 1. Results of the path analysis of the theoretical research model

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Discussion

The aim of this study was to examine a theoretical model of the influence of parent-child relationships on sleep problems, mediated by nomophobia and problematic smartphone use. The findings revealed that father-child relationships, mother-child relationships, nomophobia, smartphone use, and sleep problems are consistent with findings from recent studies. In this study, the father-child relationship had a significant negative impact on nomophobia, indicating that poorer father-child relationships are associated with higher levels of nomophobia. Other research also supports the importance of father child relationships in children's psychosocial development. For instance, a study by Itahashi et al. (2020) demonstrated that the father-child relationship plays a crucial role in children's psychological development, including internalizing behavioral problems.

Discussion

The discussion section is strong, but:

Consider strengthening the practical implications of the findings, particularly for parents and educators.

Explicitly discuss study limitations, such as potential biases in participants' self-reported data.

We have strengthened the practical implications, explicitly addressing their relevance for parents and educators. Additionally, we have provided a more in-depth discussion of the limitations related to self-report bias.

Discussion

This study aimed to examine a theoretical model of how parent-child relationships influence sleep problems, mediated by nomophobia and problematic smartphone use. The findings confirmed that father-child relationships, mother-child relationships, nomophobia, smartphone use, and sleep problems align with previous research. Notably, the father-child relationship had a significant negative impact on nomophobia, suggesting that weaker father-child bonds are linked to higher nomophobia levels. This aligns with findings from Itahashi et al. (2020), who emphasized the father-child relationship's role in children's psychological development, including internalizing behavioral problems. Interestingly, the mother-child relationship did not significantly influence nomophobia but did have a substantial impact on smartphone use, supporting research that suggests mothers play a more active role in regulating children's technology use (Inoue et al., 2022).

Conclusion

Based on the correlation analysis presented in the table, it can be concluded that strong family relationships, particularly with both fathers and mothers, are negatively correlated with sleep problems, indicating that the closer the relationship with parents, the fewer sleep problems are experienced. Conversely, nomophobia and smartphone use are positively correlated with sleep problems, meaning that individuals who use smartphones more frequently and are

Conclusion

Add recommendations for future research, such as interventions that parents or schools could implement.

We have provided clear recommendations for future research, with a particular emphasis on potential interventions to address the identified issues.

Conclusion

Based on the correlation analysis, it can be concluded that strong family relationships, particularly with both fathers and mothers, are associated with fewer sleep problems, suggesting that closer parental bonds may contribute to better sleep quality. Conversely, nomophobia and smartphone use show a positive correlation with sleep problems, indicating that individuals who rely

|		
more dependent on them tend to experience more sleep problems. These findings are consistent with previous research, emphasizing that healthy social relationships and prudent technology management are crucial in maintaining sleep quality.		*more heavily on smartphones tend to experience greater sleep disturbances. While these findings align with previous research, further studies are needed to explore causal mechanisms and potential moderating factors. Future research should consider longitudinal studies to better understand the long-term effects of parent-child relationships and smartphone dependency on sleep patterns. Additionally, intervention strategies, such as parental guidance on digital literacy, structured technology use policies in schools, and awareness programs on healthy sleep habits, could be explored to mitigate the impact of nomophobia and excessive smartphone use on sleep quality. Examining cultural and socioeconomic variations in these relationships would also help broaden the applicability of these findings.*
Table 6 *The result of the standardized indirect effect* <table><tr><td></td><td>Mother</td><td>Father</td><td>Nomophobia</td></tr><tr><td>Nomophobia</td><td>,000</td><td>,000</td><td>,000</td></tr><tr><td>Smartphone</td><td>,014</td><td>-,061</td><td>,000</td></tr><tr><td>Sleep problem</td><td>,016</td><td>-,033</td><td>,043</td></tr></table> Significantly greater ($p<.05$). Note: *$p<.05$. **$p<.01$.	**Tables/Figures** Check table formatting to ensure consistency with journal guidelines. Use a uniform font style in tables and figures.	We have ensured formatting consistency and standardized font styles in accordance with the journal's guidelines. Table 4 *The result of the standardized indirect effect* <table><tr><td></td><td>Mother</td><td>Father</td><td>Nomophobia</td></tr><tr><td>Nomophobia</td><td>,000</td><td>,000</td><td>,000</td></tr><tr><td>Smartphone</td><td>,014</td><td>-,061</td><td>,000</td></tr><tr><td>Sleep problem</td><td>,016</td><td>-,033</td><td>,043</td></tr></table> Significantly greater ($p<.05$). Note: *$p<.05$. **$p<.01$.

5. Email respon reviewer jurnal terhadap perbaikan penulis
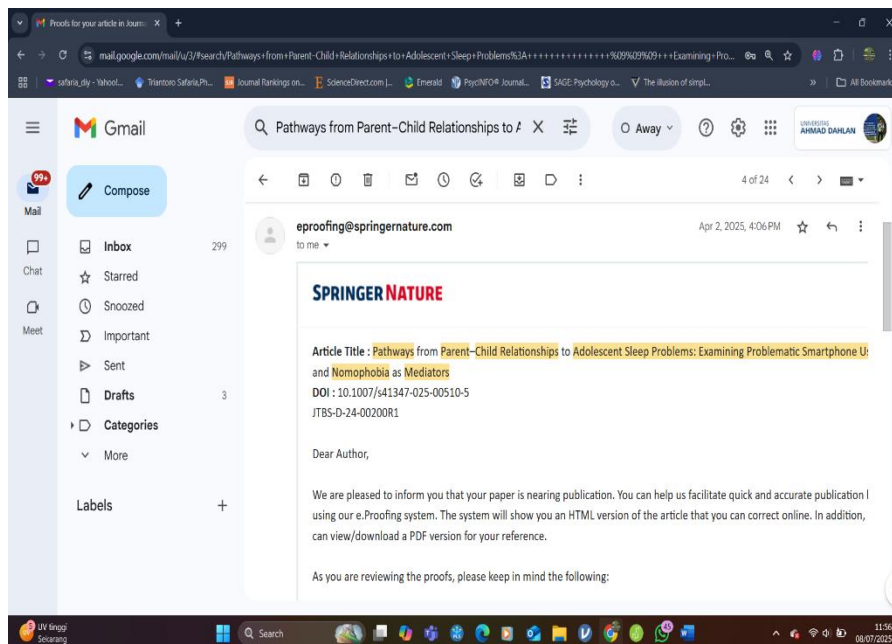   *(screenshoot email respon pengelola jurnal)*
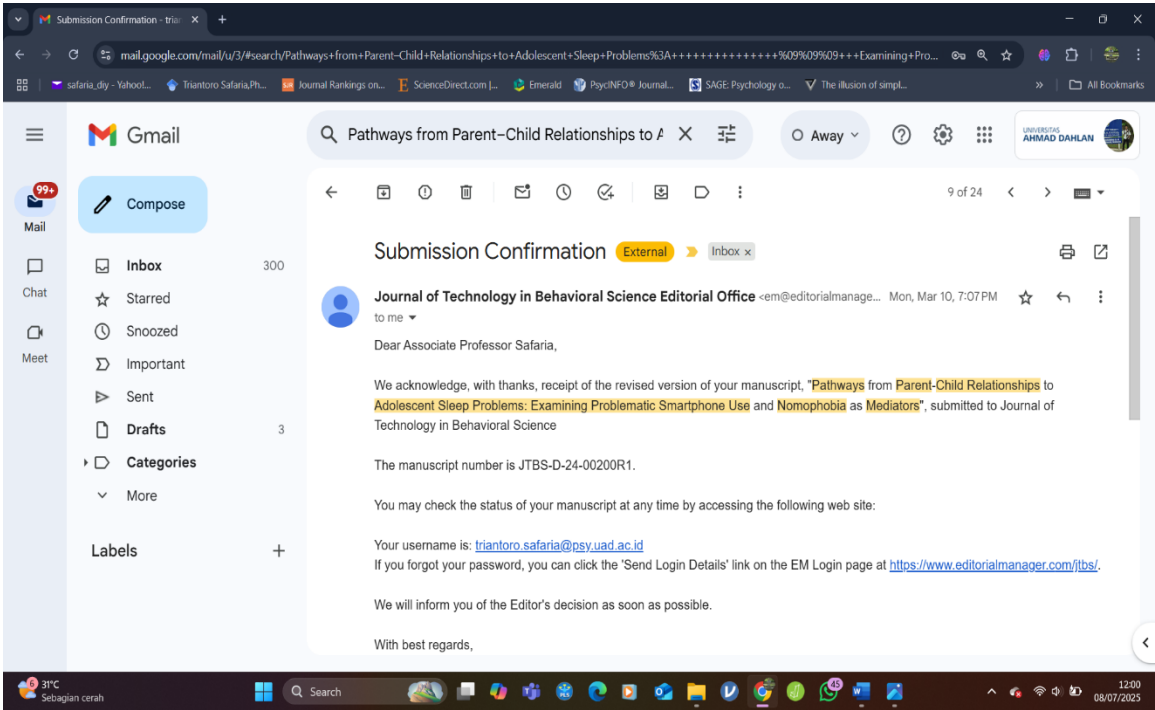
6. Email respon penulis Revisi II
   (screenshoot email dan tabel perbaikan dari penulis)

TIDAK ADA REVISI KEDUA, REVISI PERTAMA PADA ARTIKEL DINILAI TELAH MEMENUHI KRITERIA YANG DITETAPKAN REVIEWER DAN EDITOR JURNAL
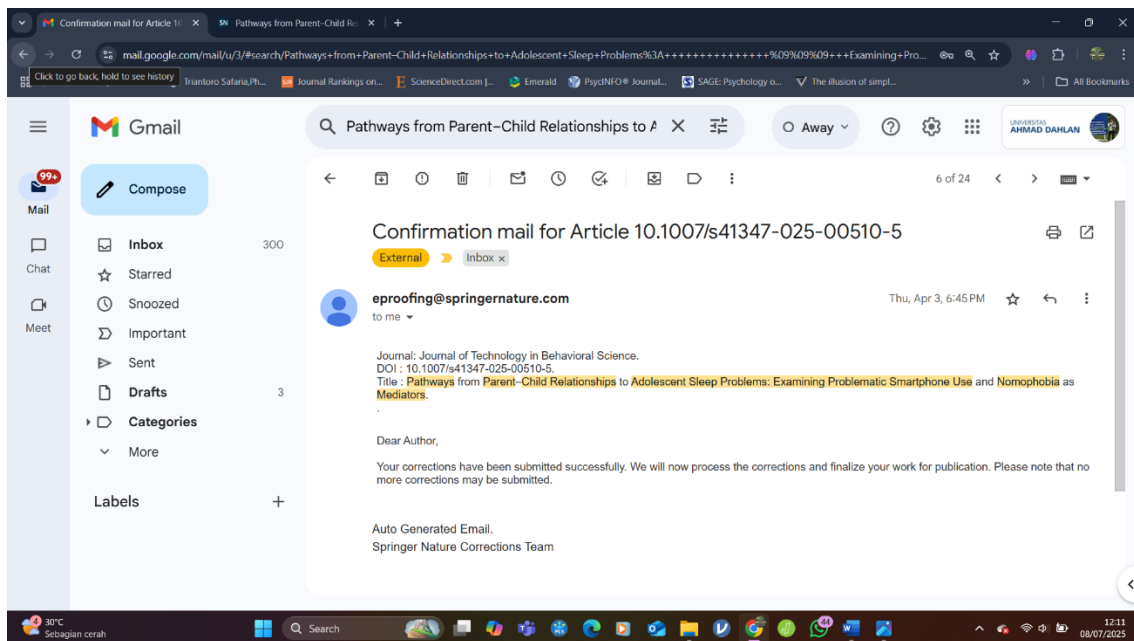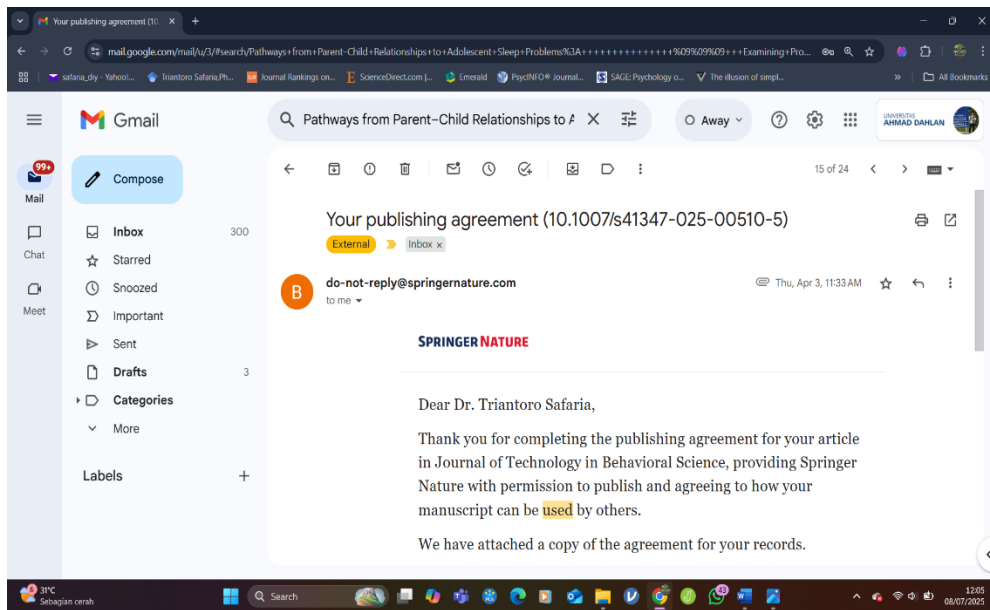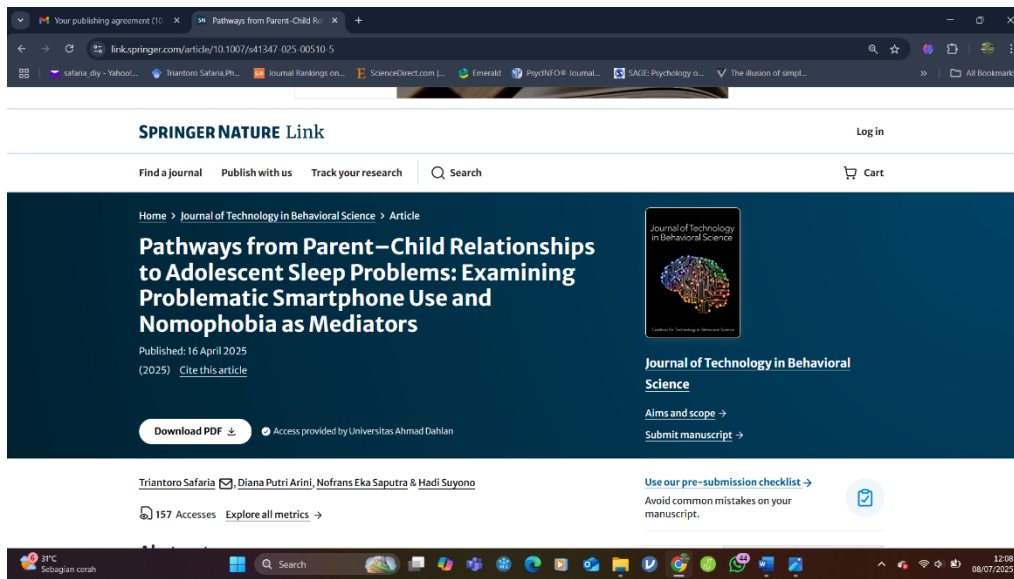
7. Pemberitahuan Penerbitan
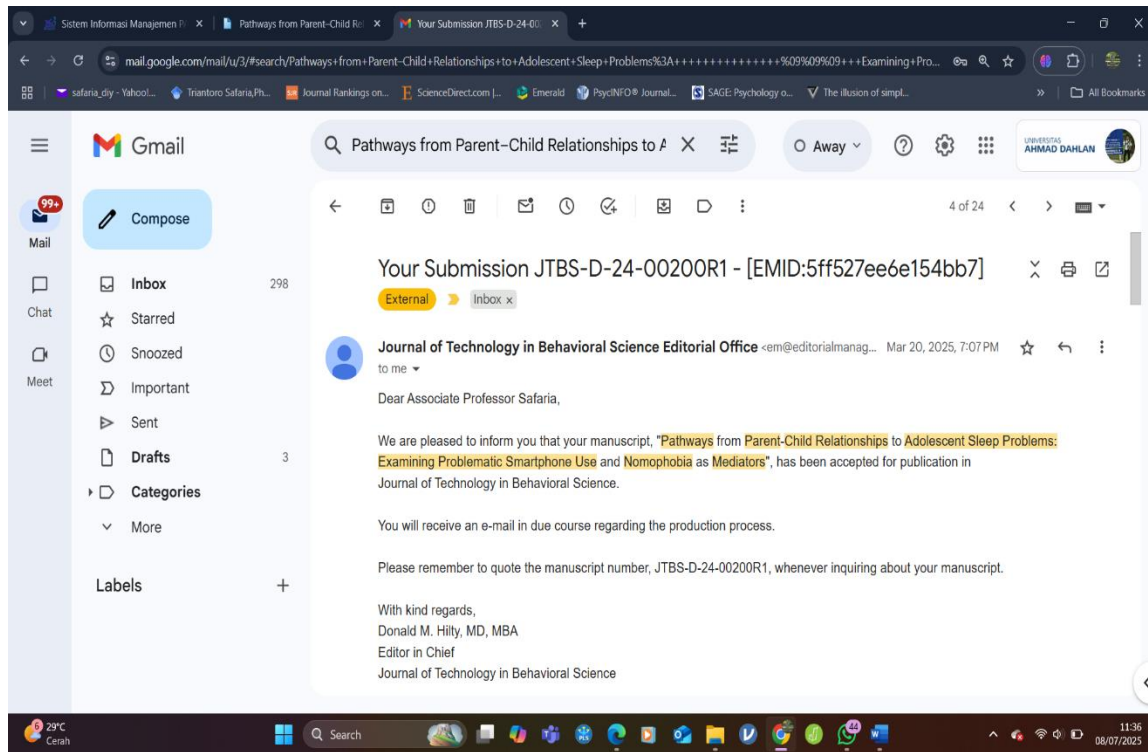
8. Permohonan Penyesuaian Konten Artikel

9. Pengiriman Revisi artikel final
   (screenshoot email, bukti bayar, form copy right)

10. Penerbitan Artikel (artikel yang sudah terbit)
    (screenshoot artikel yang sudah terbit dari web jurnal)

Feedback dari Reveiwer

Reviewer #1:
General comments
1.   Important and interesting. Title does not = Abstract: are we testing a model or assessing an intervention? The Abstract needs substantial work.
2.   Presentation.
a.   Readability: good.
b.   Flow/logical: good.
3.   Equity, inclusion.
a.   Contribution to the literature: diverse.
b.   Teach and help to readers, authors and others: interesting.
c.   Use of bias-free language and systems-centered language: yes, except does not consider male, female and they/others?

Specific comments
Title.
1.   Sleep Problems.

Abstract: this is what folks look at to see if of interest. It is too vague.
1.   Define problematic use.
2.   How was the parent-child relationship measured? What is? Self report?

3.   Students: what kind, what age and such?
4.   Design: cross-sectional?
5.   Reliable and valid questionnaires? Type of question: open ended? Likert? Language?
6.   Indirect defined as what, please?
7.   Add 2-3 lines on how to improve this research in the future, please.

Introduction.
1.   Good. Relevant. Interesting. Points out a gap.

Methods.
1.   Context/health system?
2.   Design and objectives?
3.   Participants:
a.   Recruitment methods; in-person or online? If online, see Eysenbach 2002 Web Survey Creat in JMIR and Eysenbach 2004 Impr Qual Web Surv Checklist in JMIR.
b.   Consent.
c.   Incentives.
d.   Are they representative of most people?
e.   Age (targeted), level of education, and sociodemographics?
f.   Note: all of these things are mentioned in the Methods, too, not just presented in Results.
4.   Other methods/procedures.
a.   Scales good. Why those and not others? In particular, what are other ways to measure the relationships…this is pretty key?
b.
5.   Data collection/analysis.
6.   IRB: noted.

Results.
1.   Good.
2.   Helpful.

Discussion.
1.   Length, synthesis and focus: it sort of repeats the Results? Please take it up to 40,000 feet and maybe 4 paragraphs and make it more synthetic:
a.   Relevant findings.
b.   Link with others' findings.
c.   Implications.
d.   Limitations: good; some to add?

Conclusion.
1.   Always best to downplay a little.
2.   Add 2-3 lines on how to improve this research in the future, please.

Tables/Figures
1.   Table 1 and 3 are unnecessary → prose.
2.   Figure 1 very good.
3.   Others fine.

References
1.   Fine.

Reviewer #2:
Manuscript Review: Testing a Theoretical Model of Parent-Child Relationship on Sleep Problem Mediated by Problematic Smartphone Usage and Nomophobia
General Comments
Overall: This manuscript makes a strong contribution to understanding the relationship between parent-child

dynamics, smartphone usage, and sleep problems among adolescents. The theoretical model used is relevant to current research.

Clarity of Presentation:

Readability: The writing is clear and follows proper academic language.

Flow/Logical Structure: The article maintains a logical flow from introduction to conclusion.

Formatting: Please ensure compliance with journal formatting guidelines (e.g., table format, references, and path analysis presentation).

Specific Comments for Minor Revision

Title

The title is clear, but it could be refined to better emphasize the mediation role, for example:

"Examining the Mediating Role of Problematic Smartphone Use and Nomophobia in the Relationship between Parent-Child Interaction and Adolescent Sleep Problems"

Abstract

The abstract is generally well-written, but:

Practical implications could be added more explicitly in one or two sentences at the end.

The keyword "senior high school" could be changed to "adolescents" for broader applicability.

Introduction

The introduction is comprehensive, but some aspects could be improved:

Provide a stronger justification for the different effects of father-child and mother-child relationships on smartphone use and sleep quality.

Include more recent studies (from 2023-2024) to strengthen the relevance of the research.

Methods

The methodology is generally well-explained, but:

Provide more details on the sampling technique—was it random or purposive?

Elaborate on how the validity and reliability of the instruments were measured.

Ensure that the data analysis method (path analysis) is described in more detail.

Results

The results are well-presented, but some areas need improvement:

Tables and figures: Ensure that table labels follow journal standards.

Path analysis visualization: Add clearer annotations to explain the relationships between variables.

Interpretation of findings: Provide more comparisons with previous research to contextualize the results.

Discussion

The discussion section is strong, but:

Consider strengthening the practical implications of the findings, particularly for parents and educators.

Explicitly discuss study limitations, such as potential biases in participants' self-reported data.

Conclusion

Add recommendations for future research, such as interventions that parents or schools could implement.

Tables/Figures

Check table formatting to ensure consistency with journal guidelines.

Use a uniform font style in tables and figures.