

The Influence of Parent-child Relationship on College Students' Sense of Social Responsibility: Exploring the Mediating Effect of Social Equity and Gender Differences

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Abstract: Parent-child relationship (PCR) is an important factor affecting college students' sense of social responsibility (CSSSR), and social justice plays a mediating role between PCR and CSSSR. The social responsibility of college students increases with age, and gender differences have a significant impact on college students' social responsibility. Therefore, it is necessary to explore the influence mechanism of PCR, social justice, and gender on college students' social responsibility. This article explores the current situation and influencing mechanisms of college students' social responsibility from three aspects: PCR, social equity and gender, and puts forward suggestions to promote college students to assume social responsibility. The experimental results show that when the PCR score is 5.1, the social responsibility score is 5 points, and when the PCR score is 8.9, the social responsibility score is 6.78. It can be seen that the positive correlation between the two is not very significant.

1. Introduction

At present, the research on social responsibility is relatively mature in Western countries and has become an important part of civic education and an important part of school moral education. The connotation of social responsibility includes attitudes and behaviors responsible for individuals and society, as well as a certain degree of ability in handling interpersonal relationships and fulfilling legal obligations. Social responsibility is an inevitable requirement for the development of modern society and an important manifestation of the core socialist values. Colleges and universities undertake the historical task of cultivating builders and successors for the country and the nation, and shoulder the sacred mission of cultivating newcomers to the era of national rejuvenation. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen the cultivation of CSSSR.

In recent years, scholars have conducted many studies on social responsibility from different perspectives. For example: Cao Longde conducted a research on the weakening trend of CSSSR and its correction based on the new dimension of rural revitalization strategy, cultivation and optimization. He believed that the strategy of rural revitalization could effectively cultivate and

optimize the value cognition, behavior generation, and practice consciousness of CSSSR in terms of theoretical guidance, labor training, and example demonstration, to realize the coupling of college students' youth struggle and rural revitalization [1]. Sun Lan found that domestic scholars currently have a lot of research on CSSSR, mainly focusing on the current situation and cultivation paths of CSSSR, so he sorted out and summarized these results, aiming to propose ideas and directions for future research [2]. Starting from the logic of reality, value logic, and practice logic, Liu Xiaoli discussed the importance of cultivating the SSR of college students in the new era, analyzed the inherent value and optimization path of the great party-building spirit in cultivating young CSSSR, and analyzed that the great party-building spirit was of great significance for inheriting and carrying forward the great party-building spirit in the new era, enhancing CSSSR, and thus promoting the smooth realization of the second centenary goal [3]. However, these studies mainly focus on the influencing mechanism of college students' social responsibility and rarely mention the connection between PCR and it.

This article uses PCR as a mediating variable to explore the relationship between PCR and CSSSR, and moderates the relationship between the two through gender differences. In addition, the article will also explore the impact mechanisms of PCR, social justice, and gender on CSSSR. The research results can not only enrich the relevant theories of CSSSR, but also provide new ideas for colleges and universities to carry out social responsibility education, which is of great significance for improving CSSSR, strengthening college students' ideological and political education, and promoting college students' all-round development.

2. PCR and Sense of Social Responsibility

PCR refers to the relationship between parents and children, including parents' requirements for their children and children's obedience to their parents. The quality of the PCR directly affects children's future behavior patterns and development trajectories. Studies have found that a good PCR can promote children to actively participate in family life and have a stronger SSR (sense of social responsibility) [4].

From the perspective of PCR, good interaction, deep emotions, mutual understanding, and mutual trust between parents and children can promote the development of children's SSR. From the perspective of social responsibility, the interaction between family members will affect children's social responsibility. Good interaction among family members can promote family members to be responsible for their own behavior and to the society, thus generating a positive SSR. On the contrary, the inability to establish good interactions and emotions between family members will lead to a weak sense of responsibility among family members, a lack of participation and identity, and will also affect their SSR [5-6].

The PCR between college students and their parents is relatively close. The interaction and emotions between parents and children are very good, and they can understand and support each other. The higher the degree of intimacy between college students and their parents is, the more willing college students are to contact and communicate. Compared with the other three variables, the relationship between college students and their parents is deeper, they have a certain sense of trust in each other, and they can support and understand each other more in daily life [7]. A good PCR between college students and their parents will help them participate more actively in family life and stimulate their SSR. Therefore, parents should pay more attention to the mental health and growth of their children and help their children develop good behavioral habits and values by continuously improving their emotional warmth and behavioral guidance capabilities [8].

2.1. PCR Is Positively Correlated with Social Responsibility

The study found that the PCR of college students is positively correlated with the SSR, specifically as the higher the total score of the PCR, the stronger the student's SSR. According to previous research, parents' parenting style has a predictive effect on children's social responsibility. A good PCR between parents and child can promote the interaction between parent and child, generate positive emotions, enhance mutual understanding, improve the emotions between parents and child, and thus affect the formation of children's SSR [9-10]. Studies have found that parents' emotional support and care for children will affect children's sense of responsibility to the family, collective, society, and country. In the process of children's growth, parents are the most important objects of education in the family, and their words and deeds will subtly affect their children. Therefore, parents should lead by example and teach by words and deed when educating their children [11-12].

Good interaction and deep emotions between college students and their parents are conducive to the formation of positive self-perception among college students, thereby improving their SSR. Mutual understanding and trust among family members can promote communication and communication between parents and children, thereby maintaining a good PCR. Family members can discover, learn, and feel the advantages from each other, and then continuously improve their own qualities and abilities, and ultimately improve their SSR [13-14].

2.2. Social Justice Plays a Partial Mediating Role between PCR and Social Responsibility

Parents' parenting style will have an impact on the quality of the PCR and children's SSR. Studies have shown that parental parenting styles will directly or indirectly affect children's SSR. Among them, parenting styles mainly include parenting knowledge and skills, educational goals and concepts, behavior patterns, etc., and these effects are mainly realized through the PCR. Parents' attitudes towards their children's education will affect their children's SSR [15-16]. Studies have shown that parents' attitudes towards children's education will affect the PCR, and a good PCR can promote parents' attitudes towards children's education, thereby promoting their educational level and improving their SSR.

At the same time, whether parents can maintain a fair attitude towards their children is also one of the factors that affects the development of children's SSR. Some studies have found that parents who treat their children fairly will promote the development of their children's SSR. The more social support an individual receives in the family, the more he tends to treat himself and others fairly; otherwise, the more he tends to treat himself and others unfairly [17]. Therefore, parents should treat their children fairly and equally, to help their children develop fair and just attitudes and behaviors. Parents who maintain a fair and just attitude can also promote the harmonious development of the PCR, thereby improving the level of social responsibility of the children [18].

3. Experiment and Data Analysis

This article uses a stratified random sampling method to select 5 colleges and universities to conduct a survey among college students. The survey was conducted anonymously. A total of 1,000 questionnaires were distributed and 982 valid questionnaires were recovered. The content of the questionnaire includes basic personal information, PCR, social justice, and SSR. The PCR includes PC intimacy and PC alienation; social equity includes two aspects: whether the distribution of family resources is fair and whether the distribution of social resources is just; social responsibility includes three aspects: awareness of family responsibilities, awareness of other people's responsibilities, and awareness of one's own responsibilities.

The article uses SPSS22.0 to analyze and process the data. First, descriptive statistical analysis is carried out to understand the current situation of college students' PCR and SSR; secondly, descriptive statistical analysis is carried out on related variables to explore the relationship between PCR, social equity, gender and CSSSR; finally, the mediation effect test is carried out, and the relationship between PCR and social responsibility is shown in Figure 1.

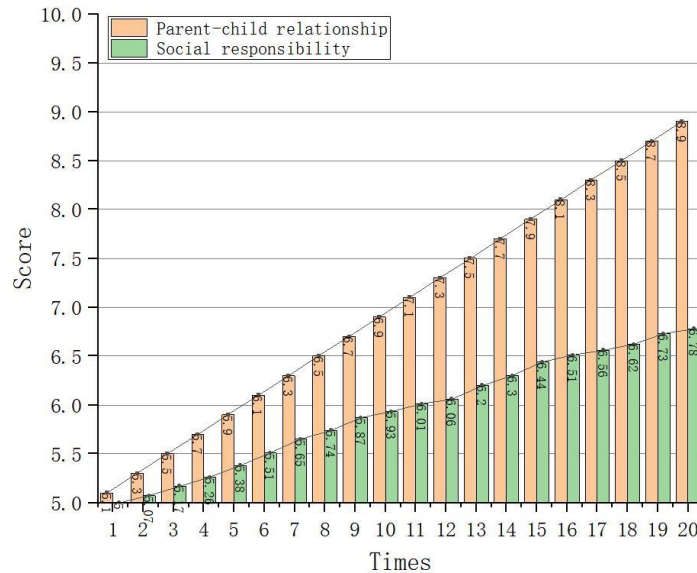


Figure 1: Parent-child relationship

As can be seen in Figure 1, when the PCR score is 5.1, the social responsibility score is 5. When the PCR is 6.1, the social responsibility score is 5.51. When the PCR is 7.1, the social responsibility is 6.01. When the PCR is 8.9, the social responsibility is 6.78. It can be seen that the better the PCR is, the higher the SSR is, but the correlation between the two is not very significant. After conducting the correlation analysis between PCR and social responsibility, we then conducted the correlation analysis between the mediating effect of social equity and social responsibility, as shown in Figure 2.

It can be seen from Figure 2 that when the mediation effect is 5.1, the SSR is 5, when the mediation effect is 7.1, the SSR is 6.42, and when the mediation effect reaches 8.9, the SSR is 7.67. It can be seen that the mediation effect of social equity and social responsibility is also positively correlated, but this correlation is more significant. The third step is to analyze the correlation between gender differences and social responsibility, as shown in Figure 3.

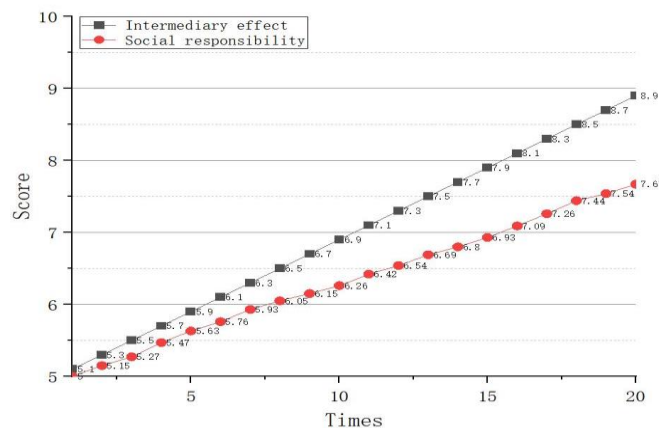


Figure 2: Mediating effects

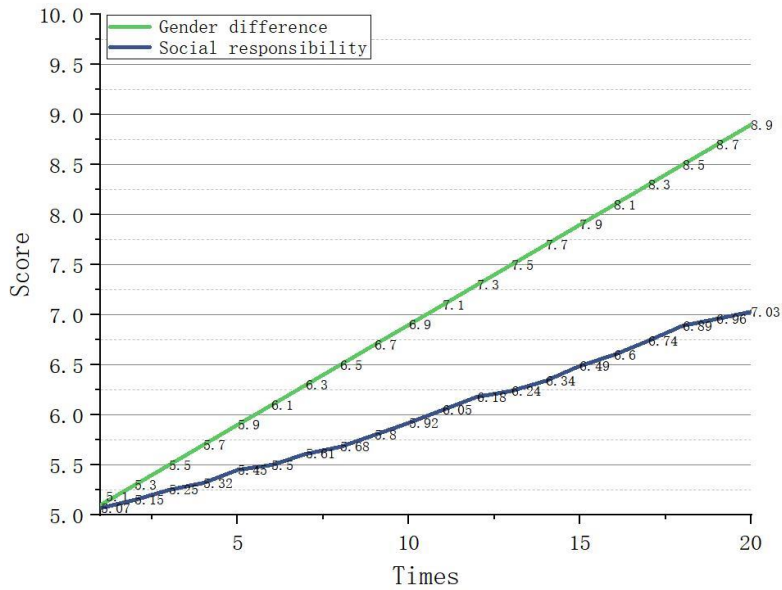


Figure 3: Gender differences

As can be seen from Figure 3, when the gender difference is 5.1, the social responsibility score is 5.07. When the gender difference is 6.1, the SSR is 5.5. When the gender difference is 7.1, the corresponding SSR is 6.05. When the gender difference is 8.9, the SSR is 7.03. It can be seen that the positive correlation between gender differences in social equity and social responsibility is not particularly significant.

The article conducted a correlation analysis on three variables: PCR, social equity and social responsibility. The results show: (1) the PCR is significantly positively correlated with SSR, but the correlation is not significant; (2) the mediation effect is significantly positively correlated with SSR, and the correlation is relatively significant; (3) there is a positive correlation between gender differences and social responsibility, but the correlation is not significant. Finally, the article conducts a summary analysis of the impact on social equity, and the results are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Social equity impact analysis

	A	B	C	D	E
Family resources	8.73	7.96	8.34	9.11	8.52
Social resources	7.76	7.85	7.31	7.23	8.03

By calculating the data in Table 1, it can be found that the average scores of the two dimensions of social equity are 8.532 and 7.636, respectively. Among them, whether the distribution of family resources is fair has the highest score (9.11 points) and the lowest score (7.96 points); whether the social resource distribution is fair or not has the highest score (8.03 points) and the lowest score (7.23 points).

The final results show that, after controlling for family background, the PCR indirectly affects college students' sense of social justice by affecting their SSR; while controlling the family background, CSSSR indirectly affects their SSR by affecting their sense of social justice. It shows that the direct effect of PCR on CSSSR is not significant, but indirectly affects their SSR by affecting their sense of social justice. At the same time, after controlling for the two factors of family background and social equity, college students' social responsibility still significantly and positively predicts their social gender, that is, both boys and girls have high levels of social gender identity.

4. Results and Discussion

PCR has a significant direct effect on CSSSR. Specifically, the three dimensions of communication frequency, communication time, and communication content in the PCR are significantly positively correlated with CSSSR, indicating that the better the PCR is, the higher the CSSSR is; there is a significant positive correlation between the frequency of Parent-child communication in the PCR and CSSSR, indicating that college students with high frequency of Parent-child communication have a higher SSR; there is a significant positive correlation between the communication time in the PCR and the social responsibility of college students, indicating that college students with short communication time have a higher SSR. It shows that father and child are more willing to communicate, and the emotional connection between father and son is closer. In general, a higher level of communication frequency and stronger emotional connection between parents and children can promote children to take more responsibility for themselves, their families, others, and society [19].

Social justice plays a partial mediating role between PCR and CSSSR. Specifically, parents' educational behaviors (financial support, emotional support) and parents' educational methods (focusing on children's development, not interfering with children) play a partial mediating role between PCR and CSSSR. Specifically, financial support plays a complete mediating role in the impact of PCR on CSSSR; emotional support plays a partial mediating role between PCR and CSSSR; educational methods such as parents paying attention to children's development, not interfering with children's growth, and parents not interfering with children play a complete mediating role in the influence of PCR on CSSSR [20].

5. Conclusions

CSSSR is closely related to their growth experience, and adolescence is an important period for cultivating their SSR. In the adolescent stage, the education of parents and teachers has an important impact on their SSR. Parents and teachers can enhance their SSR by creating a good PCR and strengthening the cultivation of the concept of social justice for college students. The older college students are, the stronger their SSR is. The results of the article show that: (1) PCR can significantly and positively predict CSSSR; (2) social justice plays a partial mediating role between PCR and CSSSR; (3) gender plays a moderating role in PCR, social justice and CSSSR. Therefore, in order to cultivate CSSSR, schools and families can take some measures to promote their better social responsibility.

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