

A Study on the Impact of Parental Educational Behavior on Adolescents' Rebellious Behavior

Fan Li^{1, a}, Shaoyan Lv^{2, b}

¹School of Statistics, Shanxi University of Finance and Economics, Taiyuan 030006, China

²College of Information, Shanxi University of Finance and Economics, Taiyuan 030006, China

^a2865028431@qq.com, ^b1102722457@qq.com

Keywords: Parental Education, Rebellious Behavior, Chinese Family, Tracking Survey, children's education

Abstract: This study selected 2569 valid cases in the 2016 Children's Database of the CFPS-Chinese Family Tracking Survey, and cross-analyzed the parents' concerns about their children's education and their children's rebellious behavior. Specifically, when parents were concerned about their children's education level and their parents' performance against their children was not satisfactory Multi-dimensional analysis of the treatment methods with children going to entertainment places, smoking and drinking, and early love.

1. Significance

1.1 Social Significance

With the progress of social civilization, young people in the 21st century are becoming more and more ideologically different from traditional ideas. They are generally self-centered, and the "new wave" seems to have become the label of this generation. Adolescence is a transition period between the child's stage and the adult stage. Adolescents at this stage are deficient in self-knowledge and attitudes due to physical and psychological immaturity. At present, the level of social science and technology is developing rapidly, and young people have a wide range of channels for obtaining resources, and because young people's cognitive abilities are not mature enough, they are vulnerable to external interference. Self-improvement means that adolescents need to receive appropriate and appropriate teaching during puberty. Long-term parents, as the first teacher of a child's life and accompanied by the child for a long time, provide systematic support for family education for children. It plays a vital role as an enlightening lamp. Teenagers are the flowers of the motherland and the hope of the motherland. The youth treason period is an important period for the formation and revision of the young people's perception of the world. If a positive education is received during this critical period, the child himself will work in a positive direction in the future and become a useful person in society. If the youth does not receive good education and guidance during the rebellious period, the difference between their psychological and behavioral changes will affect the child's life and bring extremely bad consequences in society.

1.2 Research state in China

In recent years, there have been more and more social hotspots caused by adolescents' abnormal behaviors during the treason period. Many scholars have carried out academic discussions on their influential factors. Some scholars have studied the results and psychological characteristics of adolescents' treasonous behaviors and found that their psychological factors have a significant effect on behaviors, but the formation of treasonable psychology cannot be separated from children's home education. Some scholars have discussed the positive and negative effects of the formation of adolescents' rebellious psychology and studied the correction methods, and found that family factors still play the most important role in behavior correction. There are researches on the factors that

affect the formation of adolescents' treasonous periods, integrating social factors, self factors, and family factors, but they have not carried out a detailed study of family education factors.

2. Cross Analysis of Rebellious Behaviors of Adolescents in Rebellion

2.1 Cross-analysis of Parents' Concern about Adolescent Education and Children's Rebellious Behavior

This study selected 2569 valid cases in the 2016 Children's Database of the CFPS-Chinese Family Tracking Survey, and cross-analyzed the parents' concerns about their children's education and their children's rebellious behavior. Specifically, when parents were concerned about their children's education level and their parents' performance against their children was not satisfactory Multi-dimensional analysis of the treatment methods with children going to entertainment places, smoking and drinking, and early love, the results are as follows.

Table 1 Chi-square test

	value	Degrees of freedom	Progressive saliency (bilateral)
Pearson chi-square	2583.946a	14	.000
Likelihood ratio	741.310	14	.000

As shown in the figure above, parents' care about their children's education level and their unsatisfactory performance is significantly related to whether their children go to Internet cafes, KTV, disco ballrooms, whether they smoke and drink, and whether they have early love. Analysis of the data shows that the more parents care about their children's education, the lower the number of times children go to Internet cafes, KTVs, and disco dance venues, the less likely they are to get caught in bad habits such as smoking and drinking, and the less likely they are to have early love; The child's education is not concerned or indifferent. The easier it is for children in the home to go to Internet cafes, KTV, disco and other entertainment places that are not easy for young people to enter, the more susceptible children are to the bad habits of smoking and drinking, and the chance of early love is also greater. The treatment of parents' unsatisfactory children's performance also has a greater impact on children's rebellious behavior. The analysis of the data shows that when the child's performance is unsatisfactory, the parents of the family who do not take any measures, the parents who help the child more, and the parents who contact the teacher are more difficult to go to entertainment places such as KTV, and choose to tell the child to work harder. Children of parents, corporal punishment, scolding children, and parents who restrict their children's freedom of movement are more likely to go to Internet cafes and other entertainment places, and children are more likely to have rebellious psychology.

2.2 Analysis of parents' unsatisfactory treatment of children's performance and analysis of children's performance

The survey summarizes the different ways parents handle when children's performance is not satisfactory. Most parents will choose to tell their children to study harder when their performance is not satisfactory. Contact the child's teacher to find out why. 10.8% of parents will scold and punish the child.

Table 2 Chi-square test

	value	Degrees of freedom	Progressive saliency (bilateral)
Pearson chi-square	2948.129a	72	.000
Likelihood ratio	958.321	72	.000

As can be seen from the figure above, parents' treatment of unsatisfactory children's performance is significantly related to their performance. Analysis of the data shows that parents tell their children to study harder when their child's performance is unsatisfactory. Children's performance is generally

between 11% and 25% before the class's performance. Parents help children more and contact the child's teacher when the child's performance is unsatisfactory. Families, children score more in the top 50%.

3. Conclusion

In the families where parents' physical punishment, scolding of children, and restrictions on children's freedom of movement are unsatisfactory, the children's grades are 24% after the class, and more in the middle and lower reaches. Poor parent-child relationship will reduce the rebellious teenage identity, appear the negative emotions, such as self denial, think that they are not loved, even bad, prone to failing grades, fighting, don't listen to your discipline, much of life, and so on and so forth, if severe, may even cause social problems, endanger public security and the lives of others.

References

- [1] Nikita K. Schoemaker, Femmie Juffer, Ralph C.A. Rippe, Harriet J. Vermeer, Marije Stoltenborgh, Gabrine J. Jagersma, Athanasios Maras, Lenneke R.A. Alink. Positive parenting in foster care: Testing the effectiveness of a video-feedback intervention program on foster parents' behavior and attitudes [J]. *Children and Youth Services Review*, 2020, 110.
- [2] Bharathi J. Zvara, Christine Lathren, Roger Mills - Koonce. Maternal and Paternal Attachment Style and Chaos as Risk Factors for Parenting Behavior [J]. *Family Relations*, 2020, 69(2).
- [3] Viswanath S, Asokan S, Geethapriya P R, Eswara K. Parenting Styles and their Influence on Child's Dental Behavior and Caries Status: An Analytical Cross-Sectional Study.[J]. *The Journal of clinical pediatric dentistry*, 2020, 44(1).
- [4] Li rongrong, li yan. Study on the influence of parental rearing on children's aggressive behavior and countermeasures [J]. *Reading and writing (education and teaching journal)*, 2019, 16 (02): 55+4.
- [5] Rebecca A. Lindsey, Stephanie R. Saltness, Austin F. Lau, Tammy D. Barry. A longitudinal examination of interactions between autism symptom severity and parenting behaviors in predicting change in child behavior problems [J]. *Research in Autism Spectrum Disorders*, 2020, 70.