

# The Impact of Parental Expectation on the Formation of Children's Rebellious Psychology

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**Abstract:** The data investigated parents' highest academic expectations for their children, their academic expectations, and their children's performance rankings at school. This paper uses the above data from CFPS to determine whether parents' expectations for their children's highest academic qualifications will affect their children's academic status, and analyzes the analysis of variance between parents' highest academic expectations for their children and their children's performance ranking at school.

## 1. Analysis of characteristics of adolescents in rebellious period

### 1.1 Physical characteristics of adolescents in rebellious period

The world health organization defines the stage from 10 to 20 years old as puberty, which is the main stage from 11 to 17 years old in China. It also means that after this stage, teenagers can assume certain legal responsibilities and have the right to vote. According to the characteristics of human development, adolescence can be divided into the early stage of youth and the late stage of youth. The early stage of youth mainly refers to the stage from 10 to 14 years old, while the late stage of youth refers to the stage from 14 to 18 years old. The growth and development of teenagers in early youth is rapid, and the growth and development of teenagers in late youth is slow. On the one hand, the adolescent gonads gradually mature and secrete sex hormones, leading to the secretion of dopamine easily maladjusted, thus making people easy to produce impulsive emotions, affecting psychological state, vulnerable, sensitive, inferiority, anxiety and other emotions. On the other hand, due to the gradual physiological maturity, physical appearance will also appear obvious change characteristics, such as: boys will grow Adam's apple, voice become deep, stature will increase; Female bosom can develop, come physiology cycle, the voice can change of shrill wait.

### 1.2 Psychological characteristics of adolescents in rebellious period

The word "puberty" comes from the earliest "puberpas", meaning "with reproductive ability", in the English language for "adolescence," mean "growth" and "development". The arrival of adolescence means that adolescents gradually independent self-knowledge, vulnerable, sensitive, inferiority, anxiety and other emotions. Adolescents become more anxious to break free from the protective barriers of childhood parents and become more psychologically self-centered. But this is not an expression of selfishness, but a gradual recognition of the significance of the self in the world, and an instinctive desire to explore more unknowns and enhance more skills, including the ability to protect oneself. However, if parents are not aware of the subtle changes in their children's psychology and still treat their children as if they were infants, they will have friction with their children and then escalate into the contradiction between age gap and era consciousness. In addition, teenagers' immaturity in self-behavior control will lead to the prolonged period of rebellion. During this period, teenagers will gradually mature physically and mentally and grow into an "adult" gradually.

### 1.3 Behavior of adolescents in rebellious period

Due to the psychological and childhood changes, rebellious teenagers are eager to change, so they will derive a lot of special behaviors. It is easy to be opinionated at home. Unlike in childhood, parents' opinions are not followed so much. Some people talk back to their parents and have a cold war with their families. Influenced by family and environmental factors, many teenagers in the rebellious period will drop out of school too early, and they are easy to be controlled by adult criminals due to their lack of social experience. Because in the society did not receive should receive in this age group of education, good or bad identification ability is poor, let its development, easy to become others when the crime of the subordinate object, and follow wholeheartedly, go astray. According to the survey, the majority of the participants in social brawls are between 15 and 22 years old. While still in school children, due to the school and other social organizations to protect, condition is good, but in the rebellious stage, still is very remarkable characteristics, such as dress like do STH unconventional or unorthodox, like to follow the trend, make track for a star, love speak network buzzwords, moreover all day to and from Internet cafes, bars, discos and other places of entertainment is not suitable for minors. All of these are inseparable from the disadvantages of family education, which is also the first time to educate people, and they all have some inexperience. Therefore, it is necessary to study the influence of family education on the formation of adolescent rebellion.

## 2. The empirical analysis

This article uses the above data from CFPS to find out whether parents' expectations of their children's highest academic qualifications affect their children's academic situation. Among them, the survey data of parents' highest academic expectations of children is mainly divided into the following 7 categories, which are: Think that children don't have to study, don't know, the highest education is junior high school, high school, college, university, doctoral degree. Children's highest academic expectations are also divided into 7 categories, namely that they do not need to study, do not know, the highest academic degree is junior high school, high school, college degree, college degree and doctorate. First, the variance analysis of parents' highest academic expectations for their children and their children's performance rankings at school is analyzed.

Table. 1 Analysis of Variance

Source	SS	df	MS	F	Prob > F
Between groups	24.118229	7	3.44546129	0.52	0.8179
Within groups	15809.3151	2399	6.58996044		
Total	15833.4333	2406	6.58081185		

Bartlett's test for equal variances:  $\chi^2(6) = 3.9913$  Prob> $\chi^2 = 0.678$

As can be seen from the above figure, the results of the analysis of variance between parents' highest academic expectations for their children and their academic level are not significant, indicating that children's academic performance is not affected by parents' highest academic expectations for children. At the same time, the variance analysis of the children's highest academic expectations and their academic performance rankings is also performed. The results are as follows:

Table. 2 Analysis of Variance

Source	SS	df	MS	F	Prob > F
Between groups	172.679721	10	17.2679721	2.64	0.0033
Within groups	15660.7536	10	17.2679721	2.64	0.0033
Total	15833.4333	2406	6.58081185		

Bartlett's test for equal variances:  $\chi^2(8) = 11.7765$  Prob> $\chi^2 = 0.161$

As can be seen from the above figure, the p value is less than 0.05, which indicates that the child's highest academic expectation affects his academic performance, and the higher his or her

highest academic expectation, correspondingly, the higher the child's academic performance ranking, and the parent's The child's highest academic expectations do not significantly affect the child's academic performance.

### 3. Conclusion

Compare parents' expectations of their children's education with their expectations of their own education, and find that both children and parents believe that the number of people who have reached a college degree is the largest, and 59% of parents believe that their children's education is sufficient to reach a university degree. 51.34% of children think that their undergraduate education is sufficient. Among them, at the high school level, 15.61% of parents believe that their child has the highest academic qualifications in high school, and children expect 26.93% of their highest academic qualifications in high school. On the whole, parents have higher expectations for their children's academic qualifications than children Educational positioning. This just confirms the normal reality that Chinese parents want their children to be successful and their daughters to be successful. Based on the great pressure exerted by parents on children, this paper suggests that parents lower their expectations of their children, which can effectively reduce the rebellious psychology of teenagers to a certain extent.

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