International Journal of Research Publication and Reviews

Journal homepage: www.ijrpr.com ISSN 2582-7421

A Study on Impact of Social Influence on Parenting.

Mr Jainish Dabhi[1], Mrs Nita Vaghela[2]

[1]Master of Social Work, Parul Institute of Social Work, Parul University, Vadodara, Gujarat Email id : jainishdabhi21@gmail.com
[2]Assistant Prof., Parul Institute of Social Work, Parul University, Vadodara. Email id : nita.vaghela80004@paruluniversity.ac.in

INTRODUCTION

The intricate process of parenting involves the interaction of parents and children. There are numerous explanations for why parents act in certain ways. There is still more research to be done on the many factors on parenting. The following factors have been suggested as having an impact on parental behaviour: parent and child traits, environmental and sociocultural factors Parenting decisions are influenced by the distinct characteristics and attributes that parents bring to the parenting partnership. A parent's age, gender identity, personality, developmental history, views, level of parenting and child development knowledge, and physical and mental health are some examples of these traits. Parenting styles are also influenced by parents' personality. Conscious, gregarious, and conciliatory parents are kinder and provide their kids more structure. In comparison to parents who are nervous and less agreeable, those who are more agreeable, less negative, and less anxious also encourage their children's autonomy more. These kinds of parents seem to be more adept at responding to their kids in a constructive way and giving them a more stable, orderly atmosphere.

Parenting techniques can also be influenced by the developmental histories or childhood experiences of the parents. Parenting techniques can be acquired by parents from their own parents. Fathers who were raised by parents who were loving, firm, and disciplined in an age-appropriate manner are more likely to parent their own children in a positive way. From one generation to the next, poor parenting styles and ineffectual forms of discipline also emerge. When they become parents, parents who are unhappy with the way their primary carers raise them could be more inclined to alter their parenting styles.

Parenting is a two-way street. Children impact their parents/primary carers as well as the parents and carers influence them. Gender identity, birth order, temperament, and state of health are examples of traits of children that might impact parenting responsibilities and behaviours. An easy-going newborn, for instance, can make carers feel more effective since they are able to calm the child and get smiles and coos more easily. Conversely, a grumpy or fussy baby can cause carers to react less positively and can make parents feel less competent in their role. Parents the gender identification of the youngster is another feature of the child. Depending on the gender identity of their child, some parents offer their kids alternative domestic responsibilities. For instance, previous studies have indicated that girls are more frequently requested to take care of younger siblings and do household chores, while guys are more frequently asked to complete tasks outside the home, such mowing the lawn. According to research, some parents interact with their children in different ways depending on the gender identity of the child. For example, they may use more emotive language with their daughters and more scientific explanations for their males.

Parenting can be influenced by external, socio-cultural variables as well as internal, personal traits of the parent or child.

Culture and immigrant status can also have an impact on these variations in parental objectives. Not all parenting situations involve the parent and child, but other significant contextual factors like the school, social networks, and neighbourhood can have an impact. For instance, Latina moms who thought their area was riskier exhibited less warmth towards their kids, maybe as a result of the increased stress that comes with residing in a risky place.

Parenting elements include the child's age and temperament as well as the traits of the primary carer, such as gender identity and personality. Indicators of parenting effectiveness that are trustworthy in predicting children's wellbeing across a variety of settings and multicultural communities are parenting styles. There is a correlation between higher "quality" results for young people and carers who regularly exhibit high responsiveness and acceptable demandingness with their charges. Numerous distinct types of parenting conduct are produced by the interaction of all these variables. Parenting, for example, affects not just the development of the child but also that of the parent or primary carer. Additionally, parents modify their parenting techniques and create new facets of their identities in response to novel circumstances. Moreover, as children grow, parents' objectives and responsibilities may also alter. On the other hand, the next page lists common parental duties, roles, objectives, and responsibilities that are applicable to all cultures and eras. Numerous distinct types of parenting conduct are produced by the interaction of all these variables. Parenting, for example, affects not just the development of the child but also that of the parent or primary carer. Additionally, parents modify their parenting techniques and create new facets of their identities in response to novel circumstances. Furthermore, as children grow, parents' objectives and responsibilities may also alter. However; the next page outlines typical parenting tasks, roles, goals, and responsibilities that extend across cultures and time.

Parental socialisation is the process through which parents influence their children to, among other things, teach them to refrain from acting in a way that could annoy or hurt other people. At the same time, they help them develop the kinds of behaviours that society expects, such as empathy, independence, taking on responsibility, and maturity-building abilities. Modern communities cannot rely on the constant, omnipresent presence of the police or supervisors (such parents or carers) to make sure that people follow social norms, as socialisation theorists clarify. This means that the child must develop some level of Parental socialisation ends when the adolescent reaches adulthood. Regretfully, not every child succeeds in socialisation and grows up to be a contributing adult in their community. Diana Baumrind developed a tripartite model for the study of parental socialisation that produced three parenting philosophies: permissive, authoritarian, and authoritative. The model was based on the relationship between affection, communication, and control. The authoritative control, authoritarian control, and lack of control parenting styles matched up with three different types of parental control. However, the theoretical framework put forth by Maccoby and Martin (1983) came to be used as the standard model for research on parental socialization

These two dimensions are combined to establish the four parenting philosophies. High levels of warmth and strictness are exhibited by authoritative parents, who strike a balance. Authoritarian parents emphasise rules above warmth, displaying high levels of strictness but low levels of warmth. A tolerant atmosphere is produced by indulgent parents who are very warm but not overly rigorous. Parents that are careless show little affection and little discipline; they are not involved or enforcing rules.

KEY WORDS: parenting , social influence, children , parenting style

---

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Title: "Parenting in the Social Media Age"

(smith, 2015) In this research paper, Researcher found that the impact of social media on parenting practices goes into a multifaceted analysis of how online platforms shape the decisions, perceptions, and behaviours of parents. Researcher also found the one significant aspect that is the way social media influences parental decision-making. Through online platforms or it can be said like through social media parents can learn a lot about raising kids, like when they should be able to do certain things or how to keep them healthy mentally or physically both. But sometimes, there were overloaded information, and it can be hard to figure out what's right. Plus, different platforms might say different things, which can be confusing.

Title: "Social Support Networks and Parenting Efficacy"

(Chen, 2019) Researcher delves into the crucial influence of social support on parental effectiveness, specifically investigating how social networks contribute to positive parenting outcomes. Through their research, they illuminate the interconnectedness between social connections and parental confidence, competence, and resilience. By exploring the various forms of social support available to parents, including family, friends, and community resources, Chen and colleagues provide valuable insights into how these networks can bolster parenting efficacy. Their findings underscore the significance of fostering strong social support systems to promote healthy parent-child relationships and enhance overall family well-being.

. Title: "Generational Shifts in Parenting Styles"

(Thompson, 2014)Researcher examines the evolution of parenting practices, attitudes, and expectations across different generations in response to societal changes. Through their research, Thompson sheds light on the dynamic interplay between historical, cultural, and social factors that shape parenting styles over time. By exploring how shifts in societal norms, values, and technologies influence parental approaches to child-rearing, Thompson provides valuable insights into the ongoing evolution of family dynamics. Their work underscores the importance of understanding generational differences in parenting styles and highlights the need for adaptable strategies to support parents in navigating changing social landscapes.

. Title: "Societal Changes and Shifting Parental Roles"

(Yang, 2018) Researcher conducts a comprehensive investigation into how evolving societal norms impact the distribution of parenting roles, with a specific focus on gender dynamics and work-family balance. Through their research, Yang sheds light on the ways in which societal shifts shape the expectations and responsibilities placed on parents, particularly in relation to childcare, household duties, and employment. By examining the intersections of gender, culture, and socio-economic factors, Yang provides valuable insights into the evolving nature of parenting roles in contemporary society. Their work underscores the importance of addressing structural inequalities and promoting equitable arrangements to support diverse families in navigating evolving social landscapes.

Title: "Parental Response to Social Stigma: A Qualitative Analysis"

(Martinez, 2015) Researcher offers an in-depth exploration of how parents navigate and respond to social stigma associated with unconventional parenting choices. Through qualitative research methods, Martinez illuminates the psychological effects of social stigma on parents and examines the coping strategies employed to mitigate its impact. By delving into individual experiences and narratives, Martinez provides valuable insights into the complexities of parental decision-making in the face of societal judgment and scrutiny. Their work underscores the importance of understanding the nuanced ways in which social stigma influences parental behaviors and emotions, and highlights the need for supportive interventions to promote resilience and well-being among stigmatized parents.

Title: "Social Influence on Parental Mental Health: A Longitudinal Analysis"

(Lewis, 2018) Researcher embarks on a comprehensive examination of how social influences over time affect parental mental well-being. Through longitudinal analysis, Lewis investigates the dynamic interplay between external factors—such as societal norms, social support networks, and cultural expectations—and parental resilience or vulnerability to mental health challenges. By tracing the longitudinal trajectories of parental mental health outcomes, Lewis provides valuable insights into the mechanisms through which social influences shape individual experiences of stress, coping, and emotional well-being within the context of parenting. Their study underscores the importance of understanding the multifaceted nature of social influence on parental mental health and highlights the potential for targeted interventions to promote resilience and support positive mental well-being among parents.

. Title: "Parental Adaptation to Social Critique: A Cross-Cultural Perspective"

(Wang, 2019) Researcher offers a comprehensive examination of how parents from different cultural backgrounds adapt to social critique. Through a cross-cultural lens, Wang investigates variations in parental responses and coping mechanisms when faced with societal judgment and criticism. By comparing and contrasting cultural norms, values, and communication styles, Wang sheds light on the ways in which cultural context influences parental adaptation to social critique. Their research provides valuable insights into the cultural nuances of parental resilience and underscores the importance of understanding diverse perspectives in supporting parents' well-being across different cultural contexts.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

OBJECTIVE

1. Parenting style

2. Educational goals

3. Extracurricular activities

4. Health and wellness

5. Gender roles

6. Cultural traditions

7. Discipline

Some specific objectives related to the impact of social influence on parenting may include:

1. Understanding cultural variations in parenting

2. Examining the role of peers and social networks

3. Analyzing media influences

Research Design:

The research design would be explorative and descriptive. And, I also include the 7 to 8 case study in my research.

Universe:

Study has selected the Vadodara city and Parul University.

Sample size:

Total number of respondent is 66.

Sampling Method:

Sampling method would be Snowball and Random sampling.

Tool for data collection:

Questionnaire with Interview schedule and close-ended question prepared as tool for data collection.

Limitations:

-   Cultural and individual variations:

-   Parental beliefs and values

-   Parental self-efficacy

-   Selective filtering

- Parenting style stability

- Time constraints

- Influence of other factors

- Inconsistent social messages

FINDINGS

- represents that how respondents navigate conflicting advice or opinions from various sources on parenting and majority of the respondents choose other way that is 32% of the total respondents. By this we can predict that might be they were stick to their own knowledge or might be they take advice from their family.

- represents that in what ways respondents balance external influences with their own instincts as a parent and majority of the people i.e, 32% - 32% of the both the group have two beliefs 1st is they generally trust their own instincts but they put external input also and 2nd is that they were not preferring any of the option or might be not interested to give an answer.

- represents that what kind of acts done by support groups, both online and offline, play in shaping their parenting beliefs and practices and 48% of the total respondents i.e., n=32 moderately shape their parenting beliefs and practices.

- represents that how respondents handle disagreements with their partner regarding parenting decisions influenced by societal expectations and 32% i.e., majority of the respondents openly communicate and compromise with their partner.

- represents that can respondents identify any specific instances where social influence positively impacted their parenting and 73% respondents that is majority of the respondents believes that social media has positive impact on their parenting in specific instances whereas 27% of the respondents were not identified any specific instance related to their parenting.

- represents that has there been any situation where respondents regretted following social advice on parenting and 36% of the total respondents do not prefer to give an answer might be they were confused or might be they don't want to answer on this matter.

- represents that how respondents think that the evolving mature of societal norms will continue to impact parenting in the future and majority of the people (n=25) believes that societal norms will have significant impact on future parenting as well as another 25 respondents believes that societal norms will continue to influence parenting at some extent.

- represents that do respondents actively seek out diverse perspectives on parenting to broaden their understanding, or do they tend to stick to familiar sources. Here 27% respondents of the total respondents believes that they are actively seeking out diverse perspective on parenting as well as another 27% people i.e., n=18 believes that they occasionally explore diverse perspective but often stick to familiar sources.

- represents that how respondents balance by providing guidance and direction for the kids. Here, majority of the people that is 54% of the total respondents believes that by emphasize open communication and active listening, allowing kids to express their concerns freely.

- represents that do respondents think society would benefit more if parents were stricter with their kids. Here, majority of the respondents i.e., 50% of the total respondents believes that a more lenient and understandable approach allows children to develop independence and critical thinking skills, ultimately benefiting society.

- represents that to what extent respondents believe that kids should be allowed to make their own decisions without parental direction. Here, majority of the people i.e., 48% of the total population believes that Kids should have the freedom to make most of their decisions independently to foster autonomy and decision making skills.

CONCLUSION:

The impact of social influence on parenting cannot be overstated. It's a deeply complex issue that encompasses various aspects of our lives. From the values ingrained in our cultures to the messages we receive through media, every societal facet shapes how parents raise their children.

For instance, consider the cultural norms prevalent in different regions. These norms not only dictate parenting styles but also influence how parents perceive themselves in their role. Similarly, media, including social media, TV shows, and advertisements, often present idealized versions of parenting, which can create unrealistic expectations and pressure on parents.

Moreover, the influence of peers and support networks shouldn't be underestimated. Parents often seek validation and advice from their social circles, which can sway their decisions on issues like discipline or education. Additionally, the dynamics within families, including relationships with extended relatives, can significantly impact parenting approaches.

Economic factors also play a pivotal role. Families with more resources may have access to better education and healthcare, while those facing financial hardships might struggle to provide basic necessities for their children. This socioeconomic divide directly affects parenting practices and the opportunities available to children.

Recognizing these influences is crucial for policymakers, educators, and support providers. By understanding the complex interplay of social factors, they can create interventions and programs that support families effectively. Moreover, embracing the diversity of parenting experiences acknowledges that there's no one-size-fits-all approach to raising children.

Ultimately, by addressing social influences on parenting, society can foster environments where families thrive. Empowering parents to make informed choices and providing them with the necessary resources can lead to better outcomes for both parents and children. It's through this collective effort that we can ensure the well-being and success of future generations.

REFERENCES

1. https://kidshealth.org/en/parents/social-media-smarts.html

2. https://ihpi.umich.edu/news/parents-young-kids-increasingly-turn-social-media-parenting-advice

3. https://www.verywellfamily.com/social-media-changed-way-we-parent-4098583

4. https://www.pewresearch.org/internet/2020/07/28/parenting-children-in-the-age-of-screens/

5. https://socialsci.libretexts.org/Bookshelves/Early_Childhood_Education/Parenting_and_Family_Diversity_Issues_(Lang)/01%3A_Key_Concepts/01.1%3A_Influences_on_Parenting

6. https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/social-sciences/social-influence