

The Effect of Family Education on Children's Growth and Development

Yuanyuan Meng^{1,a,*}

¹*Xinhang Experimental Foreign Language School, Jinan, China*

a. Emma18502@outlook.com

**corresponding author*

Abstract: Children may be more affected by their parents' normal verbals or ways of thinking than the others' education, like school or social. Family education will firstly play a crucial role in establishing some basic character or kind of person originally, and it may also be difficult to change, which may be the reason to explain people can determine whether your parents are good or not by acknowledging you. So, family education will inflect situations in your family by yourself, and you will be shaped by such conditions or education. Family is an original source of information for children and has a huge impact on children's growth and development, so children learn starting with their parents. In this case, normal behaviors and ways of communication from parents will be imitated by their children. This study summarizes three factors of family education that can affect their children's growth. According to analysis, it is concluded that family education plays a crucial role in helping children to grow and develop, outlining their personalities, and processing the first impressions of gender cognition.

Keywords: Family education, Children's growth and development, Gender identity, Personality, Achievement

1. Introduction

As children grow up and become adults, they have to pass lots of tests to prove themselves to different organizations like schools, and society. For example, children need to be tested to prove they are learning hard and seriously. What's more, they need to use some tasks to enable others like them and share some resources or others with them. But family education is also important to help them grow and explore themselves before school. In this study, the influence of family education on their children will be expanded with three factors: gender identity, ability or achievements, and characteristics. Children may easily get lost in self-identification, and based on the social problems of relationships or discrimination, they will become more confused about identifying themselves in the social. In this case, not only the school, family education may support some source of solutions or initial reasons. This study may enable people who get into trouble with some things that make them get worried or entangled with father family or nature. They may view these in a correct, positive way and decrease their anxiety to themselves since they may be affected unconsciously. In addition, it may bring some cognition or information to some parents, which can bring some inspiration to their family education.

2. The Impact of Family Education on Children's Gender Identity

As children grow, there are some stages or points to change their initial thoughts or opinions. There are some research shows that parents and family education will be the first to affect children's perception of differences in adult gender roles [1], gender labeling, and thoughts about stereotypes. Gender identity refers to the intrinsic sense of one's gender, besides school, parents also have a key role in helping children to distinguish differences in genders and teaching them how to put them into perspective. The authority of the father during education will affect children, especially daughters, who identify with their gender to a certain extent. What's more role of the mother and father will both provide an original impression of gender differences and depiction of different genders, which may play an important role in helping children attach different genders and process cognition in the future [2], and children will imitate behaviours from parents or person with same-gendered to identify themselves' gender sign or labels. Therefore, parents will play different roles in education, and they may keep the same or different ways to educate their children. Although they may affect children in a different way to have a gender identity, both mother and father will have an impact on children's identity through their opinion or perspective of gender identity themselves, their attitude of gender identity to their sons or daughters will also determine their gender identity [1]. If parents follow traditional gender identity, that means they may enable girls with pink and boys with more masculinity. However, if parents do not obey traditional cognition of gender, girls will prefer middle, between masculinity and womanliness, so their gender label or sign may not be so significant.

2.1. Gender Effect from Mother

Some children will be affected by their mother on their characteristics, especially daughters, since the same gender may bring more effects or empathy on themselves. For example, if a mother is a feminist and educated in a non-sexist way, firstly, mothers will express prosocial behaviour. In this case, their children may have more variable or flexible perceptions of gender identity and some division of labor in society through different genders [3]. In addition, children may prefer getting the energy to be a better mother through maternal identity. What's more, although mothers are traditionally to obey or follow patriarchal society and limit, and guide decisions for their daughters, it is also a good choice as long as they also identify with their mothers [4]. They can also choose to be a mother as same as their mothers since they approve of their mothers' education or roles in society. However, if mothers strongly agree that all women and humans can achieve their best selves in a situation with no control over gender limitations, they and their daughters' gender socialization will be more flexible and comprehensive [5]. Their children may be more flexible in solving or meeting some problems from public voice or gender discrimination through the traditional division of work in society since they have been always encouraged to jump out of a simple system: society, which has already set a sequence of conventional regulation to make people following it.

2.2. Gender Effect from Father

Fathers may affect children's gender identity more directly because their characteristics are possible to predict identity and their different ways of education will also give an impression of gender identity to their children. Behaviors of fathers in the family will estimate children's signs of gender and sensitivity to the difference between gender roles of adults. In addition, there is a study showing that the extent of independence from fathers to their daughters mostly affects women to explore themselves [4]. In addition, the impression or figure of fathers will have an impact on children's gender identity during nurturing or education. For example, if children have the impression of a father with a strict face, education, and with relatively higher fatherhood. Then, kids may get more pressure of gender identity from their family or some feelings of excluding some things that are feminine.

Instead, some kids who receive a more relaxed education or more independent education from their fathers may feel more pressure of gender identity, problems, or discrimination from society. In other words, children may become more identified with their gender or have a more positive perception to discuss, treat, or defend their rights for their gender if they have a less father's right ways of education or fatherhood leading, especially for women [4]. Then, they may become more flexible between some gender-caused problems about their job, social status, or self-identification.

3. The Impact of Family Education on Children's Personality

Since mothers are seen as the original source of information for their children, so that means mothers may consciously or unconsciously affect kids' important features of characteristics. However, parents may have not fully known about the importance of influence indirectly. For example, if mothers always express a kind of control and emphasizing statements while taking in daily, the personality of children will not be very adventurous [6]. Mothers may show better control of their children, which represents less punishment and friendship [7], they also play a crucial role in emotional support, social sensitivity, and the help of the imaginary to their kids. The MBTI, one type of test to examine individuals' characteristics, also implies and outlines how the atmosphere or kind of education from people's family because each word of finally personality that people belong to also explains the surrounding environment and daily habits. Therefore, children may be affected in their personality by the ways of education from their parents whether directly or indirectly, and most parts of children's characteristics are depicted by the atmosphere of family, parents' education, and daily habits. What's more, whatever the positive features, such as kindness or emotional stability, or the negative features from parents: nervousness or anxiety, both influence ability when parents are talking about the nurture or procreation tasks.

4. The Impact of Family Education on Children's Ability or Achievements

Children will set social behaviors by imitating their parents' social situation. The study shows that open communication is important to the development of society and to solving problems for young people. In addition, the attitude and ways to cope with problems from their parents will decide the role in the future of children. For example, it may help children to nurture the consciousness of respecting other families by praising and puffing when children finish their assignments, which can also increase the frequency of communication between parents and their children [8]. In addition, it is also a good way to incentivize the development of favourable habits.

Therefore, when parents do not obey original standards of gender seriously, children may keep a more flexible attitude to others and their roles. Then children will also have positive interactions with different individuals and, instead children may face social problems about relationships and being adults if they do not participate in any activities of transgender [9].

In addition, parents with confidence, logic, and boldness may support more independent time and more personal thinking space for their children, then children will improve their critical thinking and they can also learn from their parents how to improve themselves by imitating their parents' logical or normal way of talking.

5. Conclusion

In conclusion, children will be affected by three perceptions: personality, gender identity, and ability or achievements.

Firstly, children will be affected by parents directly or indirectly by their characteristics since the communication style in a family may also be an important influence on children's characteristic development.

In addition, parents' perspectives or ways of education will affect the gender identity of children because the mother and father may play different roles to have an impact on the development of gender identity. Mothers are the initial source of information for children so that they may easier to get gender identity, especially daughters. Fathers' impression and way of education will also determine children's gender identity, their education will decide how will their children produce identity with their gender or others' gender, which will also determine what kind of pressure that children will undertake.

Next, family education may affect children's abilities not only in academic achievements, career, and social skills. In addition, parents' solutions or attitudes to problems may also play a crucial role in determining the future character of their children since kids will imitate logical, thoughts and communication from their parents.

Family education also needs to take care of at least three perspectives of nurturing a child, so as to make sure children get a better education.

However, there is a limitation to generalizing a trend or a popular situation of family education nowadays worldwide since most of the references or research that this summary concluded are based on and focused on the family with relatively good wealth or educated parents.

In this case, these three perspectives may not be able to represent all of family education influence. However, it can not excluded that there are enormous good family education even their parents have not received an education for some reason, so this study may not so comprehensive enough to summarize a trend in family education.

References

- [1] Lan, M. and Isacoff, N. (2022) *Parents' Attitudes Predict Adolescent Gender Expression*. *Psychology*, 13, 301-312. doi: 10.4236/psych.2022.132018.
- [2] Weinraub, M., Clemens, L. P., Sockloff, A., Ethridge, T., Gracely, E. and Myers, B. (1984). *The Development of Sex Role Stereotypes in the Third Year: Relationships to Gender Labeling, Gender Identity, Sex-Types Toy Preference, and Family Characteristics*. *Child Development*, 55(4), 1493–1503. <https://doi.org/10.2307/1130019>.
- [3] Guo, C. (2022) *The Role of Parents in Their Children's Gender Identity*. *SDMC 2021*. pp. 307-311. <https://doi.org/10.2991/assehr.k.220105.058>.
- [4] Tu, B. (2022) *The Effect of Different Paternal Parenting Styles have on Daughter's Gender Identity and Gender Role Attitudes Formation*. *ICHESS 2022*. pp. 2518-2529. https://doi.org/10.2991/978-2-494069-89-3_290.
- [5] Huang, S. (2023) *The Factors Contributing to Children's Gender Cognitive Development*. *SHS Web of Conf.*, 180 (2023) 02027. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1051/shsconf/202318002027>.
- [6] Henney, S. M. (2016). *The Relationship Between Personality and Parental Confidence in Mothers of School-Aged Children*. *Sage Open*, 6(3). <https://doi.org/10.1177/2158244016659317>.
- [7] Ceka, A. and Murati, R. (2016) *The Role of Parents in the Education of Children*. *Journal of Education and Practice*, Vol.7, No.5: 61-64.
- [8] Chen, I. J., Wang, Y., Sun, Z., et al. (2023) *The influence of the parental child-rearing gender-role attitude on children's social adjustment in single- and two-parent families: the mediating role of intergenerational identity*. *Humanit Soc Sci Commun* 10, 676. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41599-023-02184-x>.