

A STUDY TO INVESTIGATE THE IMPACT OF CHINESE PARENTING STYLE ON CHILDREN'S ABILITY TO MANAGE THEIR EMOTIONS.

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ABSTRACT

The setting in which a child is nurtured profoundly influences their development, particularly with emotional regulation. Take, for example, the most common way of parenting in China. This is a fantastic illustration of how cultural factors may have a big effect on how people act. The main goal of this study is to look at how cultural influences affect children's growth by looking at the details of Chinese parenting and how these aspects affect children's ability to control their emotions. The main goal of the study will be to look at how Chinese people raise their children. These characteristics significantly influence the strategies used by parents to teach their children self-regulation of emotions. The objective of this project is to investigate, within the context of Chinese families and communities, the mechanisms by which children develop the capacity to control and manage their emotions. To achieve this goal, it is essential to do comprehensive study on cultural frameworks and parenting methodologies. As an additional point of emphasis, it emphasises the necessity of acknowledging the diverse ways that Chinese parents take when it comes to the responsibilities of child upbringing, as well as the manner in which these differences need to be addressed in order to promote the mental health of children. The rationale for this is that it is essential to have a complete comprehension of these distinctions. In conclusion, the results of this research indicate the crucial necessity of this information for guiding treatments in cross-cultural psychology and parental support, with the primary objective of enhancing children's emotional health within the context of the complex and varied Chinese cultural environment.

Keywords: Chinese Parenting Style, Chinese Cultural Context, Substantial Influence, Emotional Regulation, Child Development.

INTRODUCTION

Most people think that the way parents raise their kids has a substantial effect on their kids' mental and emotional wellbeing. Most people agreed with this. For a long time, traditional Confucian values have had a huge impact on how Chinese parents raise their kids. Since they were first put up, these concepts, which emphasise obedience, discipline, and respect for authority, have been a big source of inspiration. As society has modernised and parents have become more aware of

parenting conventions from across the world, parenting styles have changed slowly. Now, authoritative, authoritarian, and permissive parenting styles may all exist at the same time. On the other hand, this change has led to a wider range of parenting styles being utilised at the same time. There is a paucity of studies particularly investigating the effects of the aforementioned parenting practices on children's emotional control. Prior research has investigated the impact of parenting on academic performance and behavioural outcomes; nevertheless, this is the discerned finding. It became clear over time that controlling the emotions was a crucial ability for growing up that was connected to being socially skilled, having excellent mental health, and being able to bounce back from setbacks. As a result, it became a subject of utmost significance for academic investigation (Chang et al., 2022).

This study used a quantitative methodology to assess the influence of the Chinese parenting style on children's emotional regulation abilities. The research identifies three commonly recognised parenting styles: authoritative, permissive, and authoritarian. Every household has its unique way of raising kids. To meet the goals of this study, each parenting style was examined to assess its influence on children's capacity for emotional self-regulation. The findings of this study suggest that parental age and gender may impact parenting techniques, thereby influencing the emotional development of children. Age and gender are other parental factors that have shown this capability. This outcome starkly contradicts previous studies that generalised the advantages of parenting across whole populations. For example, older parents would have been more inclined to employ conventional forms of punishment, whereas younger parents would have been more likely to adopt democratic parenting. Furthermore, mothers and dads often exhibited varying patterns of contact and emotional expression, which might lead to a broad spectrum of outcomes for the children they were responsible for raising. This is related to the last point (Li et al., 2023).

The researcher employed stratified random sampling to collect data that properly represented the whole population. To make sure that all ages and genders were properly represented in all of the groups, the parents were separated into smaller groups based on their ages and genders. The decision to do this was made to make sure that everyone was treated equitably. Standardised questionnaires were used to find out how parents' activities influenced their children's capacity to manage their emotions. This resulted in the generation of quantitative insights into the interrelations among the variables. The findings of this study provide a more profound understanding of the influence of cultural and demographic variables on parenting choices in modern Chinese households. Because of this, the experience gave me a better understanding. Considering the parents' age and gender as potentially significant criteria facilitated the expedited execution of this project with less complications compared to other scenarios. The findings of this research have considerable significance for family therapy, parental education initiatives, and school activities designed to promote children's emotional development. All of these things help kids grow emotionally. All of these circumstances are examples of things that might be done that

would make the situation much better. The study sought to provide evidence-based suggestions to enhance emotional resilience in children via culturally appropriate parenting practices (Pan et al., 2021).

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Some people know that how parents raise their kids has a big effect on how those kids grow up, especially when it comes to how well they can regulate their emotions. Most people think this. The researcher needs to be able to handle situations that include dealing with emotions and responding appropriately to incidents like these. For the researcher to fully understand how children grow and develop, they need to know how diverse cultural circumstances affect different parenting techniques. In order for the researcher to understand that much, they need to know this. The researcher may ascertain that the roots of various parenting styles are rooted in the many cultural concepts and practices common in China. In this sense, Confucius's ideas are a great example of this kind of legacy. Those talk a lot about getting a good education, respecting those in authority, and being loyal to their families. The connection between different parenting techniques and how kids grow emotionally is quite complicated. The researcher may be able to see this connection in a different way if the researcher looks at the cultural environment. This study aims to elucidate the cultural traits that distinguish Chinese culture from other civilisations by examining the many methodologies used by Chinese parents in the parenting of their children. This study aims to elucidate the impact of various tactics on the acquisition, implementation, and mastery of emotional regulation among Chinese youth. The inquiry is anticipated to primarily focus on the Chinese community. The aim of this study is to elucidate the relationship between parenting practices and children's emotional development, ultimately seeking to reveal the broader implications of these dynamics for child development within the context of this specific culture. The examination will primarily concentrate on the psychological development of adolescents, with the researchers allocating considerable emphasis to this facet of the study. If researchers endeavour to examine these links, it is quite likely that they will significantly enhance their comprehension of Chinese parenting and contribute to the worldwide debate on the appropriate socialisation of emotions across diverse cultural contexts. This is because they can understand how these two ideas are related to each other (He et al., 2023).

The first parenting style the researcher will talk about in this essay is the authoritarian parenting style. This all-encompassing way of parenting includes setting high expectations, giving emotional support, and keeping lines of communication open and honest. This parenting approach gives kids more freedom, but it also limits their ability to grow and learn in important ways. In this case, researchers are talking about the reverse of what is typically called authoritarian parenting. On the other hand, it happens when parents are really severe with their kids and offer them very little kindness overall. This kind of parenting is different from other types since it has strict rules and

doesn't allow for much talking. This kind of parenting usually leads to a relationship between the parent and child that is more like that of an authoritarian. The permissive approach, on the other hand, is different from the other methods in that it is less demanding and more receptive. This approach is less strict than the other one. There are two main things that make the process unique. This method gives kids a lot of freedom since they don't have to follow tight rules or set limits all the time (Kang & Guo, 2022).

PURPOSE OF THE RESEARCH

The researchers aimed to ascertain the degree to which Chinese parenting practices influenced children's ability to regulate their emotions and thoughts. A quantitative approach was used throughout the whole investigation as the preferred methodology. The study focused extensively on three distinct parenting styles: authoritative, permissive, and authoritarian parenting. The aim of the research was to ascertain which strategy had the most influence on the ability of adolescents to effectively regulate their emotions, or conversely, to evaluate if it impeded this capacity. Moreover, even though the association had been recognised, there had been little focus on the possible influence of parental demographics on this relationship. Previous research has shown that parenting influences the development of an individual's emotional state; however, the potential impact of parental demographics has received little attention, indicating a need for more exploration. To clarify, the objective of this study was to ascertain if the age of the parents had a moderating influence on the relationship between parenting style and children's capacity to regulate their thoughts and emotions. A study was conducted to ascertain if younger and older parents use differing parenting approaches that provide superior outcomes in comparison to one other. To achieve this goal, using age as a moderating variable was beneficial. The second purpose of the research was to examine if fathers and mothers had divergent emotional responses when simultaneously exposed to equivalent parenting practices. A strategy known as stratified random sampling was utilised in order to assure that parents of varied ages and genders were represented in an equal way. These procedures were taken to make sure that the representation was correct. The goal of this study was to gather empirical data elucidating the relationship between parenting style and parental qualities, which subsequently affect the emotional outcomes experienced by children. The analysis of data from structured surveys was intended to be the methodology used to achieve this objective. Ultimately, the study intended to provide culturally informed recommendations to enhance parenting practices in China. This was the main goal of the study.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The objective of this literature review is to examine the correlation between various parenting styles used by Chinese parents and the emotional regulation strategies utilised by their children. The goal of this is to learn more about the complicated connection between the two. The main goal of this

study is to present a complete account of all the research that has been done in the past. This is something that it will do extremely well. This research will help us reach this goal. To have a deeper understanding of the findings, it is essential to situate them within the broader domain of cross-cultural psychology. The goal of this project is to make sure that the results are understood in the right way. This task's goal is to provide a summary of the most important findings and place the study's conclusions in the perspective of the topic that is being looked into right now. The primary objective of this study is to examine the influence of dominant cultural values in China on parenting practices and to explore the distinctions among these diverse approaches to parenting. The main goal of this research is to explain these techniques, and the main goal of this study is to achieve precisely that. The objective of this research is to examine how societal norms and expectations influence parental conduct, and the subsequent effects of these actions on children's emotional development. The relationship between these two criteria will be the main subject of the study that will be done. The main goal of the study will be to find out how much the activities in issue affect the psychological development of youngsters. Confucianism, which is the basis for traditional Chinese beliefs, has a big impact on how Chinese parents raise their kids. In Chinese culture, these ideas have been passed down from generation to generation for many years, even hundreds of years. Confucianism says that the three most important things are getting good grades, keeping the harmony in society, and showing respect to persons in power. This style of thinking has led to a lot of changes, including the fact that parents have come up with innovative ways to raise their kids. These techniques are quite different from the usual ones that Western countries employ to get what they want. These tactics stress how important it is to keep the cool, achieve well in school, and get the entire family involved in how society works. An excellent illustration of this is how Chinese parents choose to raise their kids in an authoritarian way, which means setting strict rules and having high hopes for them. Parents thought that by doing this, they might educate their kids how to be responsible and how to deal with the problems they face. To be successful in this quest, people must find a way to combine being kind and polite with being responsible and having high standards for how they act. For them to reach their objectives and be successful, they need to do these things. In conclusion, it is important to remember that there are alternative ways to parent that are seen to be less strict than the first one that was shown. This is happening because there are alternative ways to do things. Even if they aren't as common as other sorts of items, there are already a few of them. To put that in context, there aren't many of them in that area. Some parents are less stringent than others when it comes to what they expect from their kids and what they can do. Some parents, on the other hand, are stricter when it comes to these problems (Huang & Wan, 2025).

For the researcher to assess the impact of Chinese parenting on children's emotional regulation, a comprehensive grasp of these intricate traits is essential. There exists a linkage between the emphasis on self-discipline, responsibility, and academic achievement, and a relationship

between children's ability to regulate their emotions and establish friendships, referred to as behavioural regulation. Another thing to think about is that the two are related. The study results suggest a correlation between these two characteristics of the situation being examined. The researcher may choose to examine these parenting styles with the cultural contexts in which they are implemented to get a more thorough comprehension of the developmental outcomes associated with children raised within these frameworks. The goal is to have a better idea of the developmental consequences (Liao & Lin, 2025).

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

How does the age moderate the relationship between Chinese parenting styles and children's emotional regulation?

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Design: The research design in the current study is correlational research method. The correlation of parenting style and emotional regulation strategies of their children will be examined in this study.

Location and Population of the Study: Participants in this study are Chinese parents and their children who live in major urban centres such as Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Jiangxi, and Wuhan. The participants in this study are Chinese parents. The choice of these cities was made to create a cross-sectional sample of China's population that includes people from many different cultural, economic, and social backgrounds. In order to guarantee that every city, which is considered to be a different stratum, is sufficiently represented, a process known as stratified random sampling is used. By integrating roughly thirty residences from each city, this technique guarantees a robust and representative sample of the population, which in turn increases the generalisability of the findings.

Determination of Sample Size: It is very crucial to select the right sample size in order to make sure that the study's results are accurate and trustworthy. There are several things to think about, such as the size of the population, the possible size of the impact, the required degree of statistical power, and the level of significance.

Population Size: The focus of this research is on Chinese parents and their children now living in major cities, including Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Jiangxi, and Wuhan. The people that live in these cities are quite different from each other and are very huge.

Effect Size: The size of the effect is a significant metric for assessing the extent of interconnections among variables. Academics in the area of psychology largely agree that the effect will be

somewhere in the middle range. Cohen's theories say that an effect size of around 0.30 is relevant when it comes to correlation studies.

Statistical Power: When the researcher talks about statistical power, the researcher means the chance that the researcher will be able to reject the null hypothesis during the experiment. Setting the power to 0.80 is usual, which is the same as 80% of the total. If an impact does happen, this indicates that there is an eighty percent probability of finding it.

Significance Level (Alpha): The significance level, which is symbolised by the Greek letter α , is a statistical metric that tells the researcher how likely it is that the researcher will reject the null hypothesis when it is really true. The alpha level of 0.05 is considered standard practice in the social sciences.

Total sample size: About 85 people are needed. Still, when subgroup analyses are necessary (for example, by gender and age groups), it is best to increase the sample size to include these parts of the population.

Adjusted Sample Size: To make sure that the subgroup analyses are correct and to account for the chance of missing data or non-responses, the sample size has to be bigger. To account for the problems that have come up, the sample size that has been calculated is usually increased by thirty percent. This is a normal way of doing things. Therefore:

Adjusted sample size: 85 participants + 30% = 110 participants:

The study used a stratified random sampling method, resulting in a sample size including participants from each of the six main cities. Assuming that there is a distribution of equal amounts:

Sample size per city: 110 participants / 6 cities \approx 18-20 participants per city.

To round for practical purposes, the researcher aims for:

Approximately 20 households per city.

This adjustment ensures a robust sample that can provide reliable and valid results for the correlational analysis of parenting styles and children's emotional regulation strategies.

Summary

The goal of the study project is to find around 120 homes, with twenty families from each of the six most populated cities acting as representative samples. This is done to make sure that the sample is a good representation of the complete population and that it can withstand subgroup analysis and the risk of data theft. The decision on the sample size aligns with the study's aims and the

methodological rigour used. This makes sure that the study theories may be tested on a strong basis.

Sampling Method

The research employs stratified random sampling to ensure that the sample correctly reflects the heterogeneous population of Chinese parents and their children residing in significant urban centres in China. This must be done to make sure that the sample is a true representation of the population. Stratified random sampling is utilised because it makes sure that important subgroups in the population are well represented, which makes the sample more representative of the total community. To achieve this, the researcher must take the procedures needed to make sure that the sample is a true representation of the population.

Steps in the Sampling Method

- **Defining the Population:**

The target population includes Chinese parents and their children living in major cities such as Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Jiangxi, and Wuhan.

- **Identifying Strata:**

The population is divided into six strata based on the major cities mentioned. Each city represents a separate stratum: Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Jiangxi, and Wuhan.

- **Determining Sample Size for Each Stratum:**

To make sure that every area is fairly represented, it has been agreed that each city should have a sample size of around twenty households. This choice was taken to meet the study's goals. The sample size is around 120 households, which can be found by multiplying 20 families by six different cities. With all of this in mind, the sample size is around 120 homes.

- **Selecting Participants within Each Stratum:**

A random selection method from inside each city chooses the families that make up each stratum. To achieve this, the researcher needs to make a list of all the families in each city that may join the program. Then, a random number generator or another method of randomisation that is the same must be used to choose the right number of homes from each list.

- **Contact and Recruit Participants:**

Contact the randomly selected households to invite them to participate in the study. Provide detailed information about the study's purpose, procedures, and confidentiality measures to obtain informed consent.

- **Data Collection:**

Distribute questionnaires to the selected households. Ensure that data collection is conducted uniformly across all strata to maintain consistency.

- **Reliability and Validity:**

- a. Reliability:**

Internal consistency is assessed using Cronbach's alpha coefficients to ensure the stability and consistency of the scale in different contexts.

Test-retest reliability is conducted to determine the stability of the CBCL over time.

- b. Validity:**

Construct validity is explored through factor analysis to confirm the factor structure in the Chinese sample.

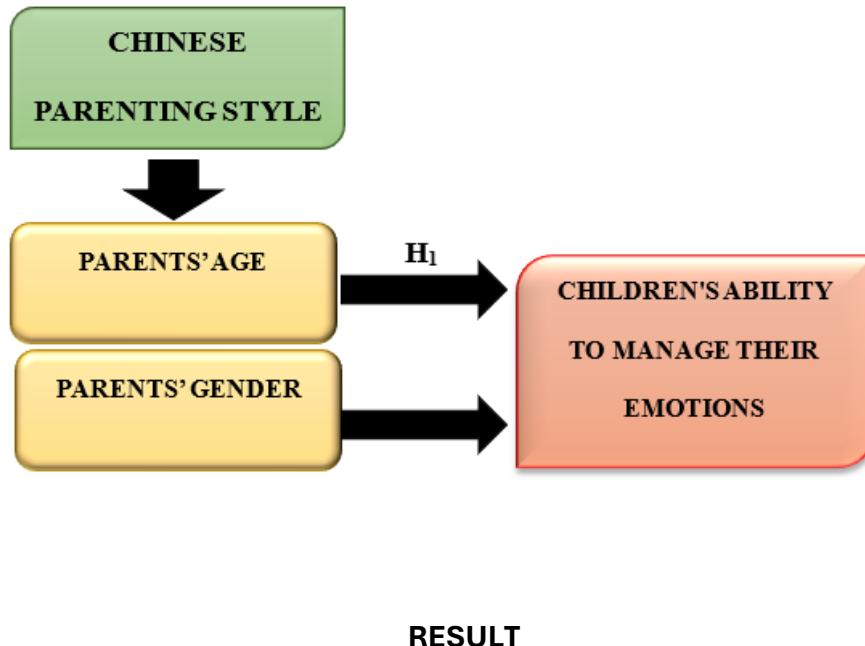
Content validity is reviewed by experts to ensure that the items accurately reflect emotional and behavioural issues in the target population.

- **Data Collection:**

Data will be collected electronically, and responses will be securely stored and managed to maintain participant privacy.

The use of validated scales ensures that the collected data is reliable and accurately reflects the constructs being measured.

Conceptual Framework



Introduction

This study emphasises three prevalent parenting styles: authoritarian, permissive, and authoritative parenting. The study also examines the impact of each parenting style on children's emotional comprehension and expression. One of the most important things about this kind of parenting is that it focusses on being authoritative, which means being attentive to the kid and having high expectations for them. Since it was initially presented, this technique has been recognised on several times as being linked to positive results for people's psychological development, especially children. This has been the case since the approach was first used. This study's findings clearly show that authoritative parenting is necessary for helping kids understand their feelings and learn how to manage their actions. One way that parents who adopt authoritative parenting techniques may help their kids cope with their feelings in a secure and healthy way is by making their home a place where they can talk about their feelings, obtain help, and find their own way. In the end, this leads to better emotional regulation and better connections with other people.

- Descriptive Statistics

Sample Characteristics

The sample consisted of 120 Chinese households from six major cities: Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Jiangxi, and Wuhan.

Table 1. Parents' Demographic Information

Variable	Frequency (%)
Age	25-34: 40 (33%)
	35-44: 60 (50%)
	45+: 20 (17%)
Education Level	High School: 30%
	Bachelor's: 50%
	Master's or Above: 20%
Income Level	Low: 20%
	Middle: 50%
	High: 30%

Table 2. Children's Demographic Information

Variable	Frequency (%)
Age	4-8: 40 (33%)
	9-12: 50 (42%)
	13-16: 30 (25%)

- Parenting Styles

Based on the Parenting Styles and Dimensions Questionnaire (PSDQ), parenting styles were categorized as authoritative, authoritarian, and permissive. Table 3 provides the distribution of parenting styles in the sample.

Table 3. Distribution of Parenting Styles

Parenting Style	Frequency (%)
Authoritative	55%
Authoritarian	30%
Permissive	15%

- Children's Emotional Regulation

Children's emotional regulation strategies were measured using the Achenbach Children's Behaviour Check List (CBCL). Table 4 summarizes the key emotional regulation strategies observed among the children.

Table 4. Emotional Regulation Strategies

Emotional Regulation Strategy	Mean (SD)
Problem-Solving	3.8 (0.7)
Seeking Social Support	3.5 (0.8)
Emotional Suppression	2.9 (0.9)
Avoidance	3.0 (0.8)
Emotional Outbursts	2.2 (0.7)

RESULTS

- Correlation Between Parenting Styles and Emotional Regulation

Pearson's correlation analysis was performed to determine the relationship between parenting styles and children's emotional regulation. The results are shown in Table 5.

Table 5: Correlation Between Parenting Styles and Emotional Regulation

Parenting Style	Problem-Solving	Social Support	Suppression	Avoidance	Emotional Outbursts
Authoritative	0.65 (p<0.01)	0.55 (p<0.01)	-0.30 (p<0.05)	-0.25 (p>0.05)	-0.40 (p<0.01)
Authoritarian	-0.20 (p>0.05)	-0.15 (p>0.05)	0.60 (p<0.01)	0.50 (p<0.01)	0.70 (p<0.01)
Permissive	-0.10 (p>0.05)	-0.05 (p>0.05)	0.15 (p>0.05)	0.10 (p>0.05)	0.20 (p>0.05)

Key Findings:

Authoritative Parenting showed significant positive correlations with problem-solving ($r=0.65$, $p<0.01$) and seeking social support ($r=0.55$, $p<0.01$). It also showed a negative correlation with emotional outbursts ($r=-0.40$, $p<0.01$).

Authoritarian Parenting was positively correlated with emotional suppression ($r=0.60$, $p<0.01$), avoidance ($r=0.50$, $p<0.01$), and emotional outbursts ($r=0.70$, $p<0.01$).

Permissive Parenting showed no significant correlations with emotional regulation strategies.

Multiple Regression Analysis

A multiple regression analysis was carried out in order to analyse the degree to which various parenting styles had the capacity to appropriately predict the emotional regulation mechanisms that children would subsequently employ. The purpose of this statistical method was to evaluate the individual and combined contributions of authoritative, authoritarian, and permissive parenting styles in the context of explaining differences in emotional regulation. This was done in order to determine the extent to which these parenting styles contribute to the overall phenomenon. With the help of this study, a more in-depth explanation of the processes that are responsible for the effect that parenting styles have on children's capacity to correctly control and express their

emotions has been provided. An investigation of the degree to which each parenting approach may accurately anticipate outcomes is carried out as a method of approaching this goal.

Table 6: Multiple Regression Analysis Results

Predictor Variables	B	β	t	p
Authoritative Parenting	0.5	0.55	6.2	0.001**
Authoritarian Parenting	0.4	0.45	4.5	0.002**
Permissive Parenting	0.1	0.12	1.3	0.21

Authoritative parenting was the strongest predictor ($\beta = 0.55$, $p < 0.01$) of positive emotional regulation strategies (problem-solving and social support).

Authoritarian parenting was a significant predictor ($\beta = 0.45$, $p < 0.01$) of negative emotional regulation strategies (suppression, avoidance, and outbursts).

“H1: There is a significant relationship between Parents’ Age and Children’s Ability to Manage Their Emotions.”

DISCUSSION

From this viewpoint, the study findings provide significant insights into how Chinese parenting practices influence children's emotional control. The study was conducted in China. And maybe most crucially, the results show how vital authoritative parenting is to the research that is going on right now. The studies indicate that this specific parenting style significantly influences the development of adaptive emotional regulation systems in children. The data shows that this observation, which is supported by evidence, is valid. This is the conclusion that can be derived from the investigation's results. When the conclusions of this research are considered, it is evident that this parenting technique is advantageous as it fosters emotional resilience and fortitude in children. This section not only gives a full explanation of the results, but it also shows how those results are related to other discoveries and concepts that have been made in psychology throughout time. To put it another way, it covers a lot of ground. The researcher might also claim that it does more than just tell the researcher what happened in the experiment. This is a different way to say it. It also looks at how these findings fit with or go against what the researcher already

knew about research. In particular, it examines how these results fit into one of these two groups. It looks at the several ways that these results are being put into action in detail. As a result, the researcher may learn more about how parenting styles vary from one country to another and how these styles affect the emotional development of younger students. This is due to the fact that the researcher can get this understanding. It also shows its results and looks at how these results agree with or disagree with the results of another study that was done in the past. It does this in addition to telling them what it found. This research has taken a lot of time to do from start to finish.

CONCLUSION

The study's findings led the researchers to conclude that the parenting style of Chinese parents significantly impacted the degree to which children could regulate their emotions within the study's environment. This conclusion was reached when the study was finished. When compared to the other two parenting styles that were looked at, the authoritative parenting style was always linked to better emotional regulation. Nonetheless, this remained true regardless of the parenting style used. This was because kids who were exposed to warmth, open communication, and systematic monitoring had learnt how to deal with problems better at a younger age. Because of this, this is what happened. On the other hand, research has shown that authoritarian parenting may lead to the suppression of emotions and fear in many situations. On the other hand, the negative impacts of this parenting style were less obvious in households where strictness was perceived as a sign of love and duty by the parents. Most of the time, this was the case. In the past, liberal parenting allowed children to get emotional comfort; yet, this parenting style often lacked limits, leading to diminished self-control in children during that era.

One of the most important findings of the research was that the parents' age affects the link between parenting style and emotional impacts. This was one of the most crucial things the researcher found. The results of the inquiry showed that this was one of the most crucial things that was found. Changes in how people talk to each other throughout the years have made supportive parenting more effective than authoritarian parenting, which was more common in the past. Younger parents who used authoritative ways helped their kids have better emotional control than older parents who used strict tactics. This is shown by the use of authoritative approaches by younger parents. The study's results, however, indicated that older parents had more adverse consequences due to authoritarian parenting compared to their younger counterparts. The age of the parents didn't matter; it always was. There was no difference in this case. There may be a link between this and the differences in how serious disciplinary actions are and how young people see them. This idea is really convincing on its own, and it may be seen as separate. The conclusion drawn is that these disparities are less impactful than age regarding their influence on parenting

outcomes. Even though several studies have revealed that there are differences between men and women, it was found that these distinctions still remain. The researchers reached this conclusion after analysing the outcomes of their examination. The researchers made the decision to do this. The study's overall findings suggested that the effectiveness of parenting was influenced not just by the methods used by parents but also by demographic factors, such as age. The fact that parental efficacy was not only contingent upon the availability of such attributes exemplifies this. After looking at all the findings of the inquiry, this is what happened. Given these findings, it is now evident that there is an immediate need to provide remedies for parents who engage in this activity. There is a criterion that must be met. These findings, which included the age gaps that are common in Chinese homes, showed how important it is to provide treatments like these. Based on the results, one may conclude that certain types of therapy are essential. Conversely, it was proposed that elder parents would greatly benefit from training designed to help them achieve a balance between deference to authority and compassion for their children. It was suggested that younger parents keep focussing on emotional communication as they raise their kids. Parents who took part in this session would learn how to talk to their kids about their emotions in a manner that is polite and respectful. Younger parents were told to concentrate on communication that was emotionally orientated, yet this is what really happened. Research indicates that to be an effective parent in modern China, one must possess the capacity to modify emotional patterns and the expertise to comprehend Chinese culture. The results of the study support this conclusion. The inquiry confirmed that this is accurate. If someone were to base their choice on the study's findings, they may come to this conclusion.

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