

Perceived Parenting Practices among Different Nations Under the influence of Culture, Religion and Beliefs: A Review of Reported Studies

Inderpal Singh Kohli

Shri Venkateshwara University, Gajraula, Amroha, Uttar Pradesh

ips.kohli@yahoo.co.in

Dr. Nahid Parveen

Research Supervisor

Shri Venkateshwara University, Gajraula, Amroha, Uttar Pradesh

Abstract

Parents engage in various practices to grow their children and develop their psychopathology and social behaviors. Hence, a parent's style of interactions, beliefs, and methods for growing their child, called parenting practices, is very crucial. Parenting is a dynamic and intricate process that is greatly influenced by the social, religious, and cultural backgrounds of parents, and this is true for the majority of nations worldwide. To explore the perceived parenting styles among different nations under the influence of their culture, religion, and beliefs, the present research article has reviewed the different studies reported from 2015 to 2022. All such studies for this review were selected from the Scopus and SCI libraries after a rigorous screening process. This review will help to choose and refer to the best parenting style among parents to raise positive parenting, which will lead to fewer behavioral issues and greater mental health among children. In addition to this, the prevalence of different parenting styles worldwide and their disparities will also be explored.

Keyword: Parenting Styles, Culture, Religion, Beliefs, Scopus and SCI libraries.

1. Introduction

Parents engage in a range of techniques which influence their children's social behaviors, psychopathology and overall growth. Various approaches to parenting have been characterized by two aspects: firmness and supportiveness [1]. Supportive parenting is defined by high degrees of warmth, positive affect, and a child-focused orientation [2]. These parents actively participate in their children's life and are receptive to their demands [3]. Additionally, positive discipline methods like inductions which involve outlining how a child's actions affect other people are frequently employed by supportive parents [4]. In opposite to this, firm parenting is defined by high standards for kids and consequences for kids who don't live up to them [3]. Firm parents keep a close eye on their kids' behavior and are very proactive about their lives. Comprehending the respective roles of firmness and support as separate indicators of the social consequences of adolescents is crucial.

Since the contributions of each parenting aspect can be understood independently, it has been claimed that examining parenting dimensions independently can be a valuable alternative to typologies [5]. In order to better understand the respective roles of parental encouragement and firmness when assessing the eventual results of teenagers, this may be particularly important when researching cultures and their religious beliefs [6].

Additionally, there are no clear, comprehensive theories that govern parenting worldwide; rather, parenting is a style that has a brief influence on the development and maturation of the child. However, parenting techniques must be updated and thus continuously evolved with a level of fulfillment that fluctuates with the children's growth due to the ongoing cross-cultural growth [7].

Hence, the practices of raising children are considered to be greatly influenced by prevailing culture, religion, and beliefs. Most importantly, parenting practices in India and the majority of Western nations are frequently influenced by

the culture, beliefs, and upbringing of the parents, which further impact a child's growth, future, and emotions that direct them down life's path.

As most parenting philosophies originate in Western countries, cultural attitudes and parenting practices heavily influence how parenting is understood in the general population [8]. Given that parenting is assumed to have a very similar meaning across cultures and that India has sufficiently addressed the influence of social and cultural viewpoints on parenting techniques and their effects on children, however, there is still a need to address the problems that continue to arise from the differences in parenting styles' effects based on cultural background, religious views, and beliefs.

Previously various social and behavioral scientists have shown a strong interest in child-rearing principles for over fifty years. These values are regarded as especially significant since they frequently influence the behaviors and practices that parents engage in with their children. They have been described in this research as the standards that parents hold and the qualities that they wish to see in their children [9]. While some research has only looked at parent samples, many others have investigated these values in larger population samples. Here in this work, author has conducted systematic study of such reported work to explore the perceived parenting styles among different nations under the influence of their culture, religion and beliefs.

2. Review Methodology

The present review article is divided into various sections. The first section describes in detail the source from which the articles have been selected for this review; the second section has summarized the reviewed articles based on different factors (culture, religion, and beliefs) or aspects; the third section has organized the reviewed articles based on the targeted country or region of the study; the fourth section summarizes the reviewed articles based on the dataset and population employed to conduct the study; and finally, the fifth section describes the results and implications of the articles under review.

Publications are chosen for the present review from the Scopus and SCI databases. Numerous articles were selected which is having good citations.

All the articles reviewed in this research paper were published from 2015 to 2022. This review will be of great interest to the various social and behavioral scientists working in this area to develop child-rearing principles and positive parenting practices.

3. Analysis of reviewed articles

In this section, the author has analyzed the articles reviewed for the present article for various aspects. The detailed analysis has been presented below.

3.1 Source of publication analysis

Publication of the research can benefit society by supplying experts in opinion, principle-making, and the general public with useful knowledge. The simplicity of the publication is also important. Selected articles from journals that maintain high scientific standards are critical for review. Hence, SCOPUS and SCI libraries have been selected to screen the articles. Table 1 represents the list of the articles chosen for review with their source details.

Table 1: Analysis of source of publication of reviewed articles

Ref	Year	Author	Source	H Index	Citation
[10]	2015	Frewen et al.	Early Years	37	45
[11]	2015	Davis et al.	Journal of Genetic Psychology	58	67
[12]	2015	Hayes et al.	Journal of Early Adolescence	78	66
[13]	2015	Acevedo et al.	Journal of Family	94	41

			Issues		
[14]	2015	Cacodcar et al.	Journal of Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences University	12	13
[15]	2016	Linda et al.	Cultur Divers Ethnic Minor Psychol	90	59
[16]	2016	Mousavi et al.	Journal of Child and Family Studies	87	121
[17]	2016	Riany et al.	Marriage & Family Review	46	133
[18]	2017	Salami et al.	Journal of Pediatric Nursing	70	60
[19]	2017	Bhugun	Family Journal	31
[20]	2017	Sondhi	Child and adolescent mental health	54	27
[21]	2019	Igoki and Changwony	European Journal of Education Studies	1
[22]	2020	Puspitasari	Population Review	13	5
[23]	2021	Bensaid	Religions	33	22
[24]	2021	Lansford et al.	Social sciences	35	17
[25]	2022	Lansford	Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry	234	81
[26]	2022	Pusztai, and Fényes	Religions	33	9

The most of the articles that has been selected for this review are ranging for H- index 12 to H- index 234. Other than this the citation of articles is ranging from 9 to 133.

3.2 Analysis of different factors affecting parenting

In this section, the different factors that influence parenting practices among people from different nations have been analyzed for the reviewed articles. It has been observed that culture, religion, and beliefs are the three factors that mostly impact parenting styles among people. The article reported with a selected factor and reference number has been presented in Table 2.

Table 2: Analysis of different factor affecting parenting

Ref	Culture	Religion	Beliefs
[10]	✓	×	✓
[11]	✓	×	×
[12]	×	×	✓
[13]	×	✓	×
[14]	×	×	✓

[15]	×	✓	✓
[16]	✓	×	×
[17]	✓	×	✓
[18]	✓	×	✓
[19]	✓	×	×
[20]	✓	×	×
[21]	×	✓	×
[22]	✓	×	×
[23]	✓	×	×
[24]	✓	×	×
[25]	✓	×	×
[26]	×	✓	×

It has been observed from Table 2 that culture and religion are two major factors that influence the parenting styles of people. However belief is also impacted the same in various articles.

3.3 Analysis of region of the studies

In this section, the region or country for the study considered by the reviewed articles has been analyzed. The same has been depicted in table 3 presented below.

Table 3: Summarized article based on region of study

Ref	Region	Country
[10]	Asia	Singapore
[11]	United States	Mexico
[12]	United States	Latina
[13]	West Asia	Turkey
[14]	Asia	India
[15]	United States and Asia	African and American
[16]	Asia, European, United States	Malay, Chinese, Indian, Arab and European/American
[17]	Southeast Asia	Indonesia
[18]	Africa	Africa
[19]	Australia	Australia
[20]	Asia	India
[21]	East Africa	Kenya
[22]	Southeast Asia	Indonesia
[23]	West Asia	Turkey
[24]	Asia and United States	China, Colombia, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Philippines, Sweden, Thailand, and the United States.
[25]	United States	United States
[26]	Central Europe	Hungary

From Table 3, it has been found that most of the studies were conducted in Asia and the United States. However, few studies have also been conducted in other regions, including Europe, Africa, and Australia. From Table 3, it can be concluded that the parenting styles are mostly influenced by Western culture.

3.4 Dataset analysis of article

The term "data" is derived from a Latin noun that means "something provided." This term is the plural form of data. A set of facts, such as statistics or numbers, text, measurements, observations, or even simple descriptions of objects, is referred to as data or information. The two types of data, known as quantitative and qualitative, can be produced everywhere in science, engineering, and a variety of other fields.

Out of these two, quantitative data can be anything that can be articulated as a number or be quantified. The same has been considered for analysis in the present section. Table 4 given analysis of Dataset or population considered for the research work.

Table 4: Dataset /population analysis of article

Ref	Dataset /population	Survey	
		Online	Offline
[10]	244 samples	✓	×
[11]	207 samples	×	✓
[12]	267 samples	×	✓
[13]	3,401 samples	✓	×
[14]	307 samples	✓	×
[15]	130 samples	×	✓
[16]	227 samples	×	✓
[19]	28 samples	×	✓
[21]	120 samples	×	✓
[22]	19,568 samples	×	✓
[24]	1338 samples	×	✓
[26]	1156 samples	×	✓

Empirical studies are the most common and effective method used in today's society for investigating a given hypothesis and findings. Further, for empirical studies, data and experimentation are the basic foundation. It has been found that the data samples taken by the reviewed article range from 28 samples to 19568 samples. The population for such samples is mostly parents and adolescents. In two ways, the dataset was collected in the revised articles: online surveys and offline surveys. Most of the articles used offline surveys to collect data samples. This is because the author personally wants to insert the population. On the other hand, few articles used online surveys for data sample collection, as it is an easily accessible technique.

3.5 Summarizing reviewed articles

After numerous analyses of reviewed articles, including source of publication analysis, analysis of different factors (culture, religion, and beliefs) impacting parenting style, analysis of the region of the studies, and dataset analysis, the final analysis has been performed based on the results and implications of the articles under review. In table 5 the article has been summarized with details such as author name, method employed, tool used and results implications.

Table 5: Summaries of reviewed articles

Ref	Author	Method	Tool	Implications
[10]	Frewen et al.	Child-Rearing Beliefs Scale	Multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA)	1. There were observed ethnic differences between Chinese parents and parents from other Asian

				<p>backgrounds.</p> <p>2. The results suggest that although certain patterns in the literature—namely, the importance that Asian heritage cultures place on academic achievement—remain consistent, other patterns are less so, suggesting that conventional wisdom about Asian parenting styles needs to be reconsidered.</p>
[11]	Davis et al.	Immersion in dominant society scale and immersion in ethnic society scale	Maximum likelihood with Robust standard errors estimation	<p>1. A variety of prosocial behaviors of children were linked to cultural values.</p> <p>2. Maternal nativity has been linked to particular prosocial behaviors and conventional gender norms.</p>
[12]	Hayes et al.	Reading and Math scales	PRODCLIN program	The findings demonstrated that two sets of achievement values were significantly predicted by the attitudes and actions of peers and parents. But the only factors that were linked to student accomplishment were behavioral engagement and subjective task values. Furthermore, the relationship between student accomplishment and the views and behaviors of parents and peers was mediated by subjective task values.
[13]	Acevedo et al.	Likert-type scale	SAS software	Results show that religious elements are negatively correlated with an emphasis on (a) intellectual independence and (b) imagination, but positively correlated with deference to authority and (b) excellent manners.
[14]	Cacodcar et al.	Chi-square test	SPSS software	According to the research's findings, some parenting practices—such as staying at the parent's residence during a first being pregnant, moving in inside the first six hours after birth, general breastfeeding, beginning early and prolonged breastfeeding, almost universal immunization, and a desire to educate girls equally with boys may be comparable to currently advised

				practices.
[15]	Linda et al.	Likert-type scale and associations	SPSS software	The results showed that mothers' beliefs were connected to both sons' and daughters' beliefs, but dads' beliefs were exclusively connected to sons' beliefs. The behaviors of mothers were linked to the behaviors of teenagers, but the relationship was stronger when the mothers had somewhat strong religious beliefs. Youth practices and fathers' behaviors were similarly associated, however the relationship was larger for females than for sons.
[16]		Multiple cluster sampling, parental rearing behaviors (EMBU-C) and anxiety symptoms scale (SCAS).	SPSS	It was discovered that methods of parenting varied across cultural contexts as an anxiety predictor. Despite the fact that teenagers from Europe and America thought their parents were the least controlling, this was an important indicator of anxiety. This study supports the idea that there are cultural context-specific differences in the link between parenting characteristics and anxiety.
[17]	Riany et al.	Associations	----	Most ethnic groups within conventional Indonesian culture are patriarchal.
[18]	Salami et al.	Meta-analysis	-----	According to this research, policies and practices that are culturally sensitive are required in order to solve the particular difficulties faced by African immigrants in their new countries and to capitalize on their strengths.
[19]	Bhugun	Systematic	-----	According to this study, pressures related to both the internal and external aspects of family dynamics frequently have a detrimental effect on couples and their experiences as parents.
[20]	Sondhi	Systematic	-----	Parenting style Impact adolescents mental health
[21]	Igoki and Changwony	Likert-type scale	SPSS	The primary factors contributing to the rate of discipline and indiscipline among secondary school pupils are socioeconomic level and religion.
[22]	Puspitasari	Logistic regression	SPSS Statistic 23.0	The results demonstrate the close relationship between cultural values and household wealth status as well

				as early development parenting methods. This study highlights the development of emotional/psychological interdependence ideals in Indonesia, which are typified by strong family values and support for a child's independence and success. The proposed model suggests a maximum of two parity and the economic development of the family, which is significant for early childhood parenting practices in Indonesia.
[23]	Bensaid	-----	-----	This research uncovers a complex theoretical framework and Islamic vision of holistic spiritual parenting that interacts with modernity while providing opportunities for flexibility, creativity, and cross-cultural encounters.
[24]	Lansford et al	Likert-type scale	SPSS	Cultural variables explain for more variances in individualism, collectivism, progressive and dictatorial parenting styles than do cross-cultural factors.
[25]	Lansford	Meta-analysis	-----	The paper found the relation between consequences for parenting interventions, as well as for parenting-related legislation and policies.
[26]	Pusztai, and Fényes	Regression	SPSS	Even after adjusting for other factors, the findings indicate that religiosity significantly positively affects parenting practices and how effective parents believe them to be. Furthermore, parents' perceived efficacy as parents is also substantially supported by our indicator of home-based parental attention. Our results imply that, in spite of social and cultural drawbacks, parental religion and in-home caregiving are significant elements that can contribute to successful parenting.

From Table 5, it has been observed that, mostly in the study's, the author has employed the scaling method for response collection through quantitative data in empirical investigations. For statistical analysis, the tool that has been used in the majority of investigations is SPSS, with different versions. Further from the results analysis of the reviewed articles, it has been observed that the cultural background of the people highly impacts their parenting styles, which further impacts their children's social behavior, anxiety, psychopathology, and overall growth. On the other hand, religion is

also a highly impactful factor among all, directly impacting the discipline in children. Additionally, there is still an obligation to address the issues that arise from the variations in parenting styles' effects according to cultural background, religious views, and beliefs, even though parenting is assumed to have a very similar meaning across cultures and India has sufficiently addressed the influence of social and cultural viewpoints on parenting techniques and their effects on children.

4. Conclusion

Parents use a variety of strategies that affect their kids' psychopathology, social behaviors, and general development. Different parenting techniques are available in the world and are highly impacted by the faith, religion, and cultural background of the parents. The studies reported on the same since 2015 have been studied in this article. The reported article for the review has been analysed from different points of view in the present study, including source of publication analysis, analysis of different factors (culture, religion, and beliefs) impacting parenting style, analysis of the region of the studies, and dataset analysis. The final analysis has been performed based on the results and implications of the articles under review. From the analysis, it has been found that the reviewed articles are retrieved from scientific sources (SCOUPS and SCI), have a good citation and H score, deal with all three aspects of culture, religion, and beliefs influencing parenting style, and were also conducted in different regions of the world for different types of parenting. Finally as per the examined publications, parents' parenting approaches are significantly influenced by their cultural background and religion, which in turn affects how their children behave in social situations, deal with anxiety, develop psychopathological traits, and mature as a whole. Further, it has been suggested that more studies need to be conducted in the same area by scholars and scientists in order to establish a particular positive parenting style so that it sets a positive social behavior among children and will also help them in their overall growth and mental ability.

References

1. Barber, B.K., Stolz, H.E., Olsen, J.A., Collins, W.A. and Burchinal, M., 2005. Parental support, psychological control, and behavioral control: Assessing relevance across time, culture, and method. *Monographs of the society for research in child development*, pp.i-147.
2. Deater-Deckard, K., Lansford, J.E., Malone, P.S., Alampay, L.P., Sorbring, E., Bacchini, D., Bombi, A.S., Bornstein, M.H., Chang, L., Di Giunta, L. and Dodge, K.A., 2011. The association between parental warmth and control in thirteen cultural groups. *Journal of Family Psychology*, 25(5), p.790.
3. McCoby, E.E., 1983. Socialization in the context of the family: Parent-child interaction. *Handbook of child psychology*, 4, pp.1-101.
4. Hoffman, M.L., 2001. *Empathy and moral development: Implications for caring and justice*. Cambridge University Press.
5. Baumrind, D., 1971. Current patterns of parental authority. *Developmental psychology*, 4(1p2), p.1.
6. Barber, B.K., 1997. Introduction: Adolescent socialization in context-the role of connection, regulation, and autonomy in the family. *Journal of Adolescent Research*, 12(1), pp.5-11.
7. Sikand, M., Arshad, R., Beniwal, R.P., Chandra, M. and Hiwale, S., 2019. Perceived parental style, cognitive style, and resilience in females with dissociative disorder in India. *Indian Journal of Psychiatry*, 61(2), p.177.
8. Haslam, D., Poniman, C., Filus, A., Sumargi, A. and Boediman, L., 2020. Parenting style, child emotion regulation and behavioral problems: The moderating role of cultural values in Australia and Indonesia. *Marriage & family review*, 56(4), pp.320-342.
9. Alwin, D.F., 2001. Parental values, beliefs, and behavior: A review and promulga for research into the new century. *Advances in Life Course Research*, 6, pp.97-139.
10. Frewen, A.R., Chew, E., Carter, M., Chunn, J. and Jotanovic, D., 2015. A cross-cultural exploration of parental involvement and child-rearing beliefs in Asian cultures. *Early Years*, 35(1), pp.36-49.
11. Davis, A.N., Carlo, G. and Knight, G.P., 2015. Perceived maternal parenting styles, cultural values, and prosocial tendencies among Mexican American youth. *The Journal of Genetic Psychology*, 176(4), pp.235-252.
12. Hayes, D., Blake, J.J., Darensbourg, A. and Castillo, L.G., 2015. Examining the academic achievement of Latino adolescents: The role of parent and peer beliefs and behaviors. *The Journal of Early Adolescence*, 35(2), pp.141-161.

13. Acevedo, G.A., Ellison, C.G. and Yilmaz, M., 2015. Religion and child-rearing values in Turkey. *Journal of Family Issues*, 36(12), pp.1595-1623.
14. Cacodcar, J., Dubhashi, A. and Joglekar, S., 2015. A Cross-Sectional Study on Child Rearing Practices in Rural Goa. *Journal of Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences (JKIMSU)*, 4(4).
15. Halgunseth, L.C., Jensen, A.C., Sakuma, K.L. and McHale, S.M., 2016. The role of mothers' and fathers' religiosity in African American adolescents' religious beliefs and practices. *Cultural Diversity and Ethnic Minority Psychology*, 22(3), p.386.
16. Mousavi, S.E., Low, W.Y. and Hashim, A.H., 2016. Perceived parenting styles and cultural influences in adolescent's anxiety: A cross-cultural comparison. *Journal of Child and Family Studies*, 25, pp.2102-2110.
17. Riany, Y.E., Meredith, P. and Cuskelly, M., 2017. Understanding the influence of traditional cultural values on Indonesian parenting. *Marriage & Family Review*, 53(3), pp.207-226.
18. Salami, B., Hirani, S.A.A., Meherali, S., Amodu, O. and Chambers, T., 2017. Parenting practices of African immigrants in destination countries: A qualitative research synthesis. *Journal of Pediatric Nursing*, 36, pp.20-30.
19. Bhugun, D., 2017. Intercultural parenting in Australia: Managing cultural differences. *The Family Journal*, 25(2), pp.187-195.
20. Sondhi, R., 2017. Parenting adolescents in India: A cultural perspective. *Child and adolescent mental health*, pp.91-108.
21. Igoki, M. and Changwony, D., 2019. Influence of religion and socio-economic status on parenting styles for students in public secondary schools in Nairobi City County, Kenya. *European Journal of Education Studies*, 6(3), p.79.
22. Puspitasari, M.D., Rahmadhony, A., Prasetyo, S. and Fadila, W., 2020. Early childhood parenting practices in Indonesia. *Population Review*, 59(2).
23. Bensaid, B., 2021. An overview of muslim spiritual parenting. *Religions*, 12(12), p.1057.
24. Lansford, J.E., Zietz, S., Al-Hassan, S.M., Bacchini, D., Bornstein, M.H., Chang, L., Deater-Deckard, K., Di Giunta, L., Dodge, K.A., Gurdal, S. and Liu, Q., 2021. Culture and social change in mothers' and fathers' individualism, collectivism and parenting attitudes. *Social Sciences*, 10(12), p.459.
25. Lansford, J.E., 2022. Annual research review: Cross-cultural similarities and differences in parenting. *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry*, 63(4), pp.466-479.
26. Pusztai, G. and Fényes, H., 2022. Religiosity as a Factor Supporting Parenting and Its Perceived Effectiveness in Hungarian School Children's Families. *Religions*, 13(10), p.945.