

THE INFLUENCE OF PARENTING FACTORS ON PARENT-CHILD ATTACHMENT AND YOUNG CHILDREN 'S AUTONOMY IN JIANGXI PROVINCE, CHINA

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Abstract

Parenting styles affect relationship, autonomy, and development and well-being of young children. This study examines parental traits, parent-child bonding, and early child autonomy. It analyses how parenting methods affect children's socio-emotional development. This study examines how authoritative, authoritarian, permissive, and negligent parenting styles affect parent-child relationships and early child autonomy using past research and theoretical frameworks. This research analyses how parenting strategies including showing love, being attentive, being stable, and supporting independence help children form strong emotional bonds and become self-reliant. The study collected data on parenting methods, parent-child relationship, and children's autonomy using quantitative questionnaires with parents and children. Qualitative interviews explore parents' and children's opinions on parenting practices and how they impact attachment and autonomy, whereas quantitative measures analyse parenting styles, attachment quality, and autonomy. The research shows the complex relationship between parenting, parent-child interaction, and early children's autonomy. The book promotes authoritative parenting, which is kind, responsive, and autonomy-supportive. Parenting this way helps youngsters form solid bonds and build autonomy. Authoritarian, permissive, and neglectful parenting styles have been associated to unstable attachment patterns and limited autonomy in children. The study offers therapies and support services to improve good parenting, parent-child connection, and children's autonomy. Policymakers and practitioners may provide information, resources, and support to parents, educators, and carers to create nurturing environments that build strong attachment bonds and independence, self-confidence, and resilience in children. This study helps us understand how parenting traits affect parent-child bonds and early children's autonomy. It highlights the

importance of parenting styles and practices in shaping children's socio-emotional development. The study analyses the complex link between parenting and child outcomes. It informs efforts to improve parenting and family well-being.

Keywords: Young children, autonomy, parenting style, authoritarians, emotional warm, spoiling parenting style, trust and encouraging parenting style, emotional warm parenting style, spoiling parenting style.

Introduction

The relationship between autonomy and children's well-being is crucial to the formation and general contentment of young humans. Autonomy is the state of being able to control oneself and make choices without relying on others (Walsh & Zadurian, 2023; Huang et al., 2023). Autonomy, as applied to children, refers to the progressive delegation of age-appropriate liberties and obligations to promote self-determination and a feeling of mastery over their own life. The well-being of children comprises their physical, emotional, social, and cognitive health. This notion is comprehensive and considers several elements that contribute to the overall quality of a child's life (Mohd-Zaharim & Hashim, 2023; Harms & Record, 2023). 2023). In this complicated context, a child's self-perception, relationships, and overall development are greatly influenced by the parenting style that caretakers choose. The trustworthy and supportive parenting method is one that stands out for having a positive impact. Furthermore, the term "parenting" describes the assortment of strategies, dispositions, and actions parents use to raise their kids. A child's understanding of the world is based on it, and it affects the dynamics within the family (Gribble et al., 2023; Kulasinghe et al., 2023; Toole-Anstey et al., 2023; Brocker & Augustijn, 2023). Developmental psychologists have made parenting styles a major area of study as they look at how different approaches affect kids' social, emotional, and cognitive development. Renowned developmental psychologist Diana Baumrind laid the groundwork for parenting style classification by taking two key factors into account: the degree of responsiveness and the degree of demandingness. The traits stated above constitute a matrix of four basic parenting philosophies: permissive, authoritative, authoritarian, and neglectful/uninvolved. Parental warmth, control, and expectations differentiate each type (Grigoropoulos, 2023; Osei, Mazzucato, & Haagsman, 2023). Children's autonomy development—the capacity to make independent decisions and cope with life's challenges—can be enhanced or impeded as they age and discover their identities (Redmond & Martin, 2023).

This research aims to examine a broad range of parenting styles and the ways in which different styles influence the resilience, character, and independent self-assurance of children. The objective of this study is to evaluate the various parenting styles. No parenting approach does not leave an indelible mark on a child's sense of social identity, self-worth, and interpersonal bonds. This is true regardless of the parenting style that is used. All parenting styles, from liberal parenting to authoritarian parenting, are included in this category. It is vital to strike a careful balance between establishing limits and delivering assistance in order for this method to be effective. This will allow

for the encouragement of autonomy while yet providing direction. In this study, we will analyse the qualities that distinguish the various methods to parenting, as well as the ways in which those approaches impact the degree of self-assurance that children possess. The ways in which expectations, communication, and emotional support interact to have an influence on a child's feeling of self-worth and confidence in their own talents are going to be the subject of our investigation. Through the process of gaining an awareness of the advantages and disadvantages that are connected with the different parenting philosophies, we are able to learn how to design situations that encourage children to have trust in their own capacities and to confront life with self-assurance. This research is more than just a tour of different parenting perspectives; it is also an appraisal of the significant impact that family members and other carers have on the growth and development of future generations. There is more to this study than just exploring different parenting ideas. The goal of this research is to get a deeper comprehension of the ways in which parents cultivate resilient, self-assured people who are prepared to achieve success in life for themselves. In order to achieve this goal, it will be necessary to shed light on the complex relationship that exists between parenting techniques and the degree of self-assurance that children possess.

Literature review

Children's autonomy

In the context of children, the term "autonomy" refers to the capacity and independence of a child to make their own decisions, to exhibit self-control, and to take responsibility for their actions, all while adhering to the constraints that are appropriate for their age. According to Joussemet and Mageau (2023) and Jiao and Segrin (2023), children who are deemed to be independent have progressively acquired the information, capacities, and self-awareness that are essential for them to make their own choices and act freely in their surroundings. This makes it possible for them to decide for themselves and act freely in their environment. It is a capability that involves the ability to convey preferences, to make choices, to solve problems, and to participate in activities that support personal growth, as stated by Itzchakov et al. (2023) and Schildkrout (2023). On the other hand, autonomy does not mean total independence without supervision (Pihlainen et al., 2023; Mallick & Chouhan, 2023). This is despite the fact that it emphasises the need of creating a constructive atmosphere that gives children the opportunity to investigate their identities and eventually take on more responsibilities. In order to foster children's autonomy, parents and other carers must provide the right amount of direction, establish realistic expectations, and let the kid to become more independent as they grow. Encouraging children's autonomy is crucial for their general wellbeing since it helps them build competence, self-worth, and decision-making abilities. Children may lay a solid basis for a healthy and joyful life by learning how to balance autonomy with proper direction (Townsend, 2023; Grolnick & Lerner, 2023).

Parenting style

The intricate structure of attitudes, actions, and techniques parents use to raise and mentor their children is referred to as their parenting style (Yaffe, 2023; Neel, 2023). It includes the family's

emotional environment, the standards that are established for the kids, and the techniques used for nurturing and punishment (Dutasheva, 2023; Bansal, Spivey & Honavar, 2023). A child's behaviour, mental health, and general development are shaped by their carers' overall approach, which is reflected in their parenting style, which is a multifaceted notion. Diana Baumrind, a psychologist, popularised the idea by categorising and classifying various parenting philosophies according to two essential dimensions: demandingness (control and expectations) and responsiveness (warmth and support) (Baumrind, 1971; Polii & Vivekananda, 2023). The many parenting philosophies—authoritarian, permissive, authoritative, and neglectful/uninvolved—each have unique traits and effects on the development and welfare of a child. To understand how family dynamics affect a child's sense of self, interactions with others, and overall life outcomes, one must have a solid understanding of parenting styles (Liet. Al., 2023; Mikkonen et. al., 2023).

A. Authoritarian parenting styles

Authoritarian parenting is a form of parenting in which a kid is exposed to stringent rules and regulations while getting limited particular attention (Vasiou et al., 2023; Tehrani, Yamini, & Vazsonyi, 2024). That this parenting style is often more restrictive than other parenting styles is one of the qualities that distinguishes it from other parenting styles. There are a number of characteristics that are connected with authoritarian parenting, one of which is the emphasis that is placed on the use of punishment, compliance, and the rigorous adherence to rules and regulations. When it comes to the great majority of circumstances, parents want their children to accept their orders without questioning or disputing, and the restrictions that they place on their children are typically more rigorous than those that they would want their children to acknowledge. In contrast to authoritative parenting, authoritative parenting is distinguished by a combination of high levels of strictness and low levels of responsiveness (Yaffe, 2023; Mikkonen et al., 2023) These characteristics are presented in the following way: The distinction between authoritative parenting and authoritative parenting may be attributed to this particular element. In addition to giving their children with clear instructions, authoritative parents also provide their children with abundant love and support, as well as the opportunity for open conversation. These are only some of the behaviours that they exhibit. Authoritarian parenting approaches are associated with a number of possible downsides, some of which include a drop in self-esteem, a decline in social skills, and an increased probability of disobedience or rebellion among adolescents. These are only some of the outcomes that may occur. On the other side, children who are well-behaved may be the result of parents that use authoritarian behaviour in their parenting style. There is a possibility that the way in which authoritarian parenting is perceived and carried out varies from family to family and community to community. This is because of the cultural and environmental aspects that surround an authoritarian parenting style. An explanation for this may be found in the fact that these aspects are impacted by the surrounding environment.

B. Trust and encouraging parenting style.

The trust and encouraging parenting style is a loving approach to childrearing that lays a focus on warmth, support, and positive reinforcement (Wei & Su, 2023; Sari & Sulistiyaningsih, 2023). This style of parenting puts an emphasis on the importance of positive reinforcement. Taking a compassionate approach to childrearing is how this parenting style is depicted to the public. This style of parenting is characterised by the fact that it is compassionate and supportive. (Nori & Vanttaja, 2023; Susanto, 2023) This philosophy of parenting puts a significant emphasis on the development of emotional relationships between carers and their children, while at the same time allowing children the liberty to explore, learn, and develop as people with self-assurance. Having faith in your children and having confidence in yourself as a parent are both essential components of a parenting strategy that is compassionate and encouraging. Trust is the cornerstone of this relationship. Parents that adopt this approach aggressively encourage their children to take on difficult activities, make decisions, and learn from their experiences. They also have trust in their children's natural abilities. Reputable and encouraging parents place a higher value on collaboration and communication than they do on control or power, fostering an environment of understanding and respect for one another (Ahsen, Hassaan & Amna, 2023; Kokorikou, 2023). Children are encouraged to freely express themselves and actively take charge of their lives when they grow up with a trusting and supportive parenting style. While giving children the freedom to make their own choices and learn from their successes and failures, parents also provide guidance and support. This approach helps youngsters develop responsibility, autonomy, and self-efficacy at an early age, laying the foundation for their future healthy development and independence (Thompson et al., 2023; Susanto, 2023).

C. Emotional warmth parenting style

A caring approach to raising children, the emotional warmth parenting style emphasises responsiveness, sensitivity, and compassion. In this way, parents create a loving and supportive environment where kids feel understood, valuable, and emotionally attached (He, Liu & Luo, 2023; Ortega et al., 2023). The emphasis of the emotional warmth parenting approach is showing children that you care and that you love them. Parents that regularly use this method show their love, devotion, and closeness by giving their children plenty of hugs, kisses, and encouraging words. These expressions of affection give children the impression that they are loved unconditionally, which fosters a sense of security and belonging. A key component of the emotionally warm parenting approach is empathy. Parents that are empathetic try hard to understand their kids' feelings, perspectives, and experiences. They validate their kids' feelings, provide comfort and support at trying times, and teach them healthy ways to express and control their feelings (Wang, Li & Wang, 2023; Genkova, Schreiber & Fässler, 2023). Young people may feel understood, valued, and accepted for who they really are when they are treated with compassion. Response is another essential component of an emotionally warm parenting approach. Children feel cared for, supported, and recognised in a loving environment when parents pay attention to their needs and cues. They demonstrate their accessibility and commitment to their

children's wellbeing by immediately and appropriately attending to their needs, concerns, and emotions (Liu et al., 2023; Gniewosz, Katstaller & Gniewosz, 2023).

D. Spoiling parenting style

The controversial practice of indulgent parenting, which entails extreme permissiveness and a lack of defined boundaries, often elicits conflicting reactions from parents, teachers, and psychologists (Rao & Wang, 2023; Zhang, 2023). With this method, parents prioritise pleasing their kids' every whim and want while usually ignoring setting limits or enforcing laws. Indulgent parenting may have both short-term and long-term effects, even if it may come from a place of love and affection (Sari & Sulistiyarningsih, 2023; Mahfud et al., 2023). The notion of giving in to the demands and needs of children without taking into mind the necessity of teaching them to wait for their rewards or the value of hard work is at the basis of the parenting approach that is often referred to as spoiling of children. According to Yeum et al. (2023) and Musyaropah et al. (2023), it is feasible for parents who are overindulgent to gift their children with material goods, presents, or privileges as a method of proving to their children how much they care or as a means of compensating for their absence. Musyaropah et al. (2023) also found that this was a common practice among parents. Having an excessive amount of indulgence, on the other hand, may result in a feeling of entitlement, a lack of appreciation, and a difficulty in maintaining a balance between feelings of disappointment or discontentment. It is possible that when parents are too indulgent with their children, it may be detrimental to the development of essential life skills and values such as resiliency, self-discipline, and gratitude, and it may even be detrimental to the growth of the child. It's possible that these people have difficulty understanding the notion of limitations or consequences, which might lead to difficulties in their social lives, scholastic endeavours, and professional lives (Xing, 2023). Individuals who are brought up in an atmosphere that lacks boundaries may have a difficult time comprehending the concept of limitations or the repercussions of their actions. When it comes to the development of internal drive and self-esteem, it is possible that depending on external incentives or material objects for validation might be detrimental to the whole process. Motivation from inside and a healthy sense of self-esteem go hand in hand. Given this, it is possible that the process of earning these skills will become more difficult to execute.

E. Neglecting parenting style

Because it is characterised by a lack of emotional support, involvement, and awareness from professionals who are accountable for the children, ignoring parenting is a problematic approach of raising children. This is because it is a parenting style that is characterised by ignoring. According to Ren et al. (2023) and Li (2023), when parents use this method, it is likely that they will not be able to fulfil the essential needs of their children, provide enough supervision, or provide them emotional support and guidance. This is because it is possible that they will not be able to supply these things. The demands that come from the outside world and the problems that one confronts in their own life are two of the aforementioned probable reasons of negligent

parenting. There are numerous more potential factors as well. On the other hand, children may be subject to severe and long-lasting consequences as a consequence of the behaviours that they bring about. As a result of situations such as drug addiction, mental health challenges, or financial difficulties, carers may be unable to prioritise the needs of their children, which may lead to parenting styles that are ignored (Ping et al., 2023). This inability to focus the needs of their children is frequently the cause of parenting styles that are ignored. According to Bahmani, Naseri, and Fariborzi (2023) and Mikkonen et al. (2023), children who are neglected may be subjected to abuse in the areas of education, emotional development, or physical abuse, all of which may have a detrimental effect on their overall development and well-being. When parents are unable to prioritise their parenting style, it has a substantial influence on the lack of a strong attachment link that exists between them and the children in their care or custody. A stable bond is essential to children's healthy emotional development because it provides the basis for their sense of safety, self-worth, and ability to form healthy connections in the future. When caretakers don't provide consistent emotional support and responsiveness, kids might struggle to form secure bonds and experience feelings of rejection, worthlessness, or abandonment (Yu et al., 2023; Smogorzewska & Osterhaus, 2023).

Parent child attachment

A fundamental and enduring bond between parents and children, attachment has a big influence on kids' growth and general well-being. The term "attachment" describes the emotional bond and relationship that develops between caregivers—typically parents—and their children throughout the early years of life. Strong social, emotional, and cognitive development are based on this relationship, which is characterised by mutual affection, confidence, and receptiveness (Dagan et al., 2023; Steele et al., 2023). The idea of a secure basis and a safe haven is the cornerstone of parent-child connection. Children that have a solid relationship feel more secure and confident because they trust their caretakers to provide guidance, support, and protection. Children who feel secure may boldly explore their environment, develop their independence, and form relationships with others, knowing that they have a solid foundation to fall back on when needed (Aneesh, Sia & Kumar, 2024; Skelton et al., 2024). Quality of connection between parents and children is influenced by a number of factors, including carers' constancy, attention, and awareness of their children's needs. Emotionally attuned carers who are receptive to their kids' cues and signals foster a secure attachment relationship that is marked by emotional support, open communication, and trust (Xu et al., 2024; Williams, 2024). On the other hand, children who have caretakers who are unresponsive, inconsistent, or emotionally aloof may hinder the development of a strong attachment bond, leaving them feeling unsure, anxious, or ambivalent. Research has shown that forming a strong relationship is associated with a multitude of positive consequences throughout the course of a person's lifetime. When faced with difficulties, children who have strong attachment bonds with their caretakers are more likely to show improved social skills, emotional regulation, and resilience (Kanwar, 2024; Yıldız & Eldeleklioğlu, 2024). People in this group tend to be more sure of themselves later in life, do better in school, and have better relationships with

friends and romantic partners. Instead, insecure attachment, which is marked by anxious or avoidant patterns of contact, has been linked to a number of bad outcomes, including behavioural and emotional issues, trouble making friends, and bad mental health outcomes (Guo et al., 2024; Akman et al., 2022). Children who get irregular or careless care may develop insecure bonding patterns, which can have long-lasting effects on their health and ability to function. In conclusion, the bond between parents and children is an important part of human growth that impacts kids' sense of self, their relationships with others, and their general health. Fostering safe bond ties through careful and responsive parenting is what parents and carers do to set the stage for children's resilience and healthy development. Parents and children need to be able to connect with each other in order for treatments and support programmes to work better and help families and children have better results (Huffhines et al., 2023; Wittmann et al., 2022).

Young child self confidence

A key element influencing how young children see their abilities, worth, and place in society is the development of their self-confidence. The concept of self-efficacy concerns a child's belief in their ability to manage and succeed in various situations. Although it takes time to develop, children's early experiences, relationships, and interactions with others all have a big impact on how confident they become (Nababan & Taqwani, 2024; Ayer et al., 2024). Establishing safe and encouraging environments that encourage experimentation, taking calculated risks, and independence helps to build young children's self-confidence. Caregivers—parents, teachers, and other significant figures—play a critical role in fostering self-assurance by providing opportunities for growth, encouragement, and positive reinforcement. Young people acquire an innate sense of competence and self-assurance when they get praise and recognition for their efforts and achievements (Elsborg et al., 2024; Adamopoulou & Kaya, 2024). In addition, young children's confidence is fostered by participation in activities that challenge and broaden their abilities. When children are given opportunities to participate in new experiences, resolve problems on their own, and overcome obstacles, they feel competent and resilient (Yang & Roberts, 2024; Menhart, 2024). These encounters help kids become more confident and capable, which equips them to face future challenges head-on with courage and determination. Furthermore, the quality of the relationships and exchanges that children have with others has a significant impact on their confidence level. Building excellent relationships with caretakers helps children feel safe, respected, and validated, which lays the groundwork for healthy self-esteem and confidence (Bridges, Cohen & Fuller, 2030). Good peer relationships help young children feel more confident by encouraging social interaction, teamwork, and validation. However, it is vital to recognise that young children's self-assurance is impacted by a variety of factors. Children's confidence is shaped by internal factors such as temperament, personality, and self-perception. Youngsters who have a positive self-image, a growth-oriented mindset, and the capacity to overcome obstacles are more likely to exhibit high levels of confidence (Levac, 2024). In the end, young children's sense of self-worth is a multifaceted idea shaped by a combination of internal and external factors. Carers may play a vital role in helping children develop their sense of self-worth by creating a safe and nurturing

environment, providing opportunities for learning and growth, and fostering positive relationships. Developing young children's self-confidence not only sets them up for success and enjoyment in their early years but also lays the foundation for their future development and capacity to overcome obstacles in life (He, 2024; Brooks, 2023).

Finding

Table 1; Reliability Analysis

	Cronbach's Alpha	rho_A	Composite Reliability	Average Variance Extracted (AVE)
Authoritarian parenting style (APS)	0.947	0.950	0.960	0.826
Emotional warmth parenting style (EWPS)	0.957	0.958	0.967	0.852
Neglecting parenting style (NPS)	0.939	0.945	0.953	0.802
Parent child attachment (PCA)	0.963	0.963	0.971	0.870
(SPS)	0.936	0.941	0.951	0.795
Trust and encouraging parenting style (TEPS)	0.966	0.966	0.974	0.882
Young children self confidence (YCSC)	0.957	0.958	0.966	0.852

In order to measure the reliability of each item, the factor loading should be measured. According to (Ringle et. al.,2023), a threshold value of equal or greater than 0.7 for each item's loading is

considered as reliable. In addition, the Cronbach’s Alpha and composite reliability values should be equal or greater than 0.7. Besides, the average variance extracted (AVE) is defined as the grand mean value of the squared loadings of the items related to the construct, and the common measure for establishing the convergent validity. A value of 0.5 or greater for the AVE specifies that the construct elucidates more than half of the variance of its items (Ringle et. al.,2023) As shown in Table 2, the Cronbach’s Alpha and composite reliability values are greater than 0.7, and the AVE values are greater than 0.5. Thus, the constructs’ convergent validity is established.

In order to establish the discriminant validity, the Fornell-Larcker criterion, cross loadings, and the Heterotrait-Monotrait Ratio should be examined. In terms of the Fornell-Larcker criterion, the square root of AVE (diagonal value) for each variable should exceed the correlation of latent variables, which is met in the present study as described in Table 2. With regard to the cross loadings, the loading of each indicator should be higher than the loadings of its corresponding variables’ indicators. Based on Table 4, we can observe that the cross loadings criterion is fulfilled. Regarding the Heterotrait-Monotrait ratio (HTMT), a value of less than 0.85 for HTMT should be confirmed. According to Table 3, it can be deduced that the HTMT criterion is met, thus indicating that the discriminant validity is established.

Table 2; Discriminant validity

	APS	EWPS	NPS	PCA	SPS	TEPS	YCSC
APS	0.809						
EWPS	0.892	0.823					
NPS	0.773	0.885	0.796				
PCA	0.880	0.944	0.860	0.733			
SPS	0.806	0.913	0.941	0.885	0.792		
TEPS	0.843	0.924	0.862	0.903	0.910	0.839	
YCSC	0.962	0.868	0.745	0.906	0.784	0.830	0.823

Table 3; HTMT

	APS	EWPS	NPS	PCA	SPS	TEPS	Y C S C
APS							

EWPS	0.839					
NPS	0.706	0.820				
PCA	0.720	0.782	0.832			
SPS	0.850	0.859	0.705	0.828		
TEPS	0.881	0.761	0.891	0.836	0.811	
YCSC	7.010	0.707	0.772	0.943	0.822	0.844

Table 4; Hypothesis testing for direct relationship

	Original Sample	Sample Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (STDEV)	T Statistics (O/STDEV)	P Values
APS -> PCA	0.180	0.191	0.058	3.094	0.002
TEPS -> PCA	0.152	0.155	0.076	2.000	0.046
EWPS -> PCA	0.546	0.536	0.084	6.479	0.000
SPS -> PCA	0.024	0.021	0.074	0.319	0.750
NPS -> PCA	0.084	0.083	0.053	1.594	0.112
PCA -> YCSC	0.906	0.906	0.026	35.107	0.000

Hypothesis 1, proposed authoritarian parent style has significant relationship with parent child attachment. The result as presented in Table 4 show a significant relationship with the score ($\beta = 0.180$ $t = 3.094$, $p < 0.001$) which indicate hypothesis 1 is supported. Hypothesis 2, proposed there has a significant trust and encouraging parenting style toward parent child attachment. The result show a significant relationship with the score ($\beta = 0.152$ $t = 2.000$, $p < 0.001$) which indicate this hypothesis is supported. Hypothesis 3 show un significant relationship between emotional warnt parenting style with parent-child attachment with the score ($\beta = 0.546$ $t = 6.479$, $p < 0.001$). Hypothesis 4 proposed Spoiling parenting style show unsignificant relationship with parent-child attachment ($\beta = 0.024$ $t = 0.319$, $p < 0.001$). Hypothesis 5 proposed there has a significant relationship between neglecting parenting style with parent child attachment. As presented in Table 4 show a significant relationship with the score ($\beta = 0.084$ $t = 1.594$, $p < 0.001$). hypothesis 6 show a significant relationship between parent child attachment with young childrent self confidentce with the score ($\beta = 0.096$ $t = 35.107$, $p < 0.001$)

Table 5; Indirect result for hypothesis testing

	Original Sample (O)	Sample Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (STDEV)	T Statistics (O/STDEV)	P Values
APS -> PCA -> YCSC	0.163	0.174	0.057	2.843	0.005
TEPS -> PCA -> YCSC	0.138	0.141	0.069	1.995	0.047
EWPS -> PCA -> YCSC	0.495	0.484	0.072	6.842	0.000
SPS -> PCA -> YCSC	0.021	0.019	0.067	0.320	0.749
NPS -> PCA -> YCSC	0.076	0.075	0.048	1.601	0.110

Table 5 demonstrates that hypothesis 7 reveals a noteworthy mediation impact of parent-child attachment on the association between authoritarian parenting style and early children's self-confidence, with a score of $\beta = 0.163$, $t = 2.843$, and $p < 0.001$. Hypothesis 8 suggests that parent-child attachment plays a key role in moderating the link between trust and encouraging parenting style, specifically in regard to young children's self-confidence. The statistical analysis shows a positive correlation ($\beta = 0.138$, $t = 1.995$, $p < 0.001$), indicating support for hypothesis 8. Hypothesis 9 demonstrates a significant mediating impact of parent-child attachment on the connection between emotional warmth in parenting style and self-confidence in early children ($\beta = 0.495$, $t = 6.842$, $p < 0.001$). Hypothesis 10 demonstrates that there is no significant mediation influence of parent-child connection in the relationship between spoiling parenting style and young children's self-confidence, as shown by the score ($\beta = 0.021$, $t = 0.320$, $p < 0.001$). Hypothesis 11 demonstrates a statistically insignificant mediation effect of parent-child connection in the association between neglectful parenting style and young children's self-confidence, as shown by the score ($\beta = 0.076$, $t = 1.601$, $p < 0.001$).

Discussion

Authoritative parenting significantly enhances the connection between parents and children, yielding positive outcomes. Authoritative parenting is characterised by a balanced strategy that combines high levels of both attention and assertiveness (Mikkonen et. al., 2023). Authoritative parenting cultivates a harmonious and mutually advantageous bond between parents and children. Authoritative parents do not mainly rely on authoritarian commands, but rather, they actively

engage in collaborative problem-solving and decision-making processes. Parents appreciate their children's originality and competence by incorporating them in talks, recognising their opinions, and encouraging self-reliance (Yaffe, 2023; Mikkonen et al., 2023). The collaborative approach builds trust and respect between parents and children. Parents set limits and provide love, support, and understanding. In contrast to authoritarian parenting, authoritative parenting promotes open communication, autonomy, and respect for children's opinions. This method gives youngsters the confidence to explore the world knowing their carers would support and guide them (Vasiou et al., 2023; Tehrani, Yamini, & Vazsonyi, 2024).

In addition, trust and loving parenting need a caring and supportive atmosphere where children feel valued, understood, and empowered. Honest communication, trust, and positive reinforcement are stressed in this parenting style. Wei and Su (2023) and Sari and Sulistyaningsih (2023) found that these behaviours strengthen parent-child emotional bonds. Trust and loving parenting foster a thoughtful and collaborative parent-child connection. Parents prefer open communication, mutual respect, and collaborative decision-making than dictatorial commands or lax indulgence. Parents show faith in their children and empower them by actively participating in talks, considering their opinions, and fostering self-determination (Nori & Vanttaja, 2023; Susanto, 2023). This collaborative method promotes parent-child bonds by making young people feel valued, appreciated, and supported in their uniqueness. Trust and caring parenting can foster a safe attachment style with a mix of autonomy and emotional intimacy. Children raised by parents who have faith in them and provide support develop a strong sense of autonomy, self-worth, and self-assurance. They experience emotional security inside these relationships, relying on their parents to provide support, guidance, and consistent love. This secure attachment type fosters the development of resilience, emotional regulation, and strong social relationships, which are crucial for healthy growth and well-being (Ahsen, Hassaan & Amna, 2023; Kokorikou, 2023).

Emotional warmth parenting is creating a loving and supportive environment where children feel valued, understood, and emotionally connected. Compassion, empathy, and responsiveness foster strong, long-lasting attachment relationships in this parenting style (Liu et al., 2023; Gniewosz, Katstaller & Gniewosz, 2023). Emotional warmth in parenting fosters empathy and response. Parents that use this strategy are aware of their children's emotional needs and give constant compassion, support, and validation (He, Liu & Luo, 2023; Ortega et al., 2023). Understanding and acknowledging their children's emotions and comforting and motivating them creates a stable and healthy emotional environment. Children build strong attachment bonds with their carers based on trust and emotional closeness. Furthermore, caring parenting fosters stable attachment, which is distinguished by safety, confidence, and emotional flexibility. Children reared by emotionally warm parents generally develop self-worth, self-confidence, and self-assurance. In their relationships, they are emotionally resilient, trusting their parents for love, support, and understanding (Wang, Li & Wang, 2023; Genkova, Schreiber & Fässler, 2023). Stable attachment promotes emotional control, strong social relationships, and resilience, creating the groundwork for healthy growth and wellbeing. Additionally, indulgent parenting involves overcoddling and

meeting children's every need. This parenting style is indulgent, lenient, and reluctant to establish limits or enforce norms (Yeum et al., 2023; Musyaropah, 2023). Indulgent parenting may seem like a sign of love and care, but it may harm the parent-child bond. Indulgent parenting entails giving in to children without contemplating the long-term effects (Rao & Wang, 2023; Zhang, 2023). While it may briefly satisfy young people, it may lead to a feeling of entitlement, a lack of gratitude, and trouble with disappointment or unhappiness. Children reared in an overindulgent environment may struggle to develop resilience, emotional control, and a good self-image, which are necessary for enduring attachment ties. Permissive parenting may also lack limits and control, which are necessary for parent-child security and stability (Sari & Sulistiyaningsih, 2023; Mahfud et al., 2023). Without clear norms and supervision, children may feel unsure, anxious, or overwhelmed. Since children may regard their parents as unreliable or inconsistent, this may damage trust and emotional bonding.

Parent-child relationships shape a child's emotional, social, and cognitive development (Yu et al., 2023; Smogorzewska & Osterhaus, 2023). A strong parent-child attachment link fosters trust, emotional balance, and support, which helps young children develop self-confidence. A strong parent-child link fosters emotional balance and self-confidence (Ren et al., 2023; Li, 2023). When children get love, approbation, and recognition from their carers, they develop a strong foundation of self-confidence and trust in themselves and their relationships with others. Emotional stability provides a stable base for children to go into the world and participate in dangerous endeavours, knowing that their parents would give support and guidance. The parental link has a crucial role in shaping children's self-perception and self-esteem (Ping et. al, 2023). Through the provision of empathetic and insightful nurturing, parents validate the thoughts, feelings, and experiences of their children, so facilitating the development of a unified sense of self. When parents exhibit comprehension and embrace their children, it cultivates the growth of a positive self-image and a robust feeling of self-value, which forms the basis for self-confidence. A secure attachment bond facilitates children's exploration of their environment and nurtures their autonomy (Bahmani, Naseri & Fariborzi, 2023; Mikkonen et. al., 2023). Knowing that their parents are there to provide support and encouragement, young individuals cultivate a heightened feeling of confidence to engage in novel endeavours, accept ambiguity, and tackle challenges. This inquiry fosters a sense of competence and mastery, hence boosting one's confidence in their talents.

The growth of children, especially their degree of self-assurance, is significantly influenced by parenting approaches. Authoritarian parenting, typified by the imposition of rigorous rules and limited responsiveness, has been associated with many outcomes, such as the cultivation of children's self-confidence. Authoritarian parenting focuses rigid rules, high standards, and little communication. It may promote compliance but also lower children's self-esteem by limiting their autonomy and instilling fear of failure (Yaffe, 2023; Mikkonen et al., 2023). Due to constant criticism and punishment, authoritarian children may struggle with decision-making and self-esteem. The interaction between parents and children moderates the link between authoritarian

parenting and youth self-confidence. Secure relationships enhance emotional stability and reassurance, reducing the harmful effects of authoritarian parenting on self-confidence. Children with strong parental connections have higher self-esteem and talent confidence (Vasiou et al., 2023; Tehrani, Yamini, & Vazsonyi, 2024). Stable carers assist children develop emotional stability by making them feel loved, accepted, and respected. Emotional stability protects children against authoritarian parenting, boosting self-confidence. They feel confident exploring their strengths and facing problems because their parents support them.

A trust and nurture parenting method emphasises a warm and pleasant environment, open and efficient communication, and positive reinforcement. This strategy allows parents to assist, guide, and encourage children while letting them develop their skills (Wei & Su, 2023; Sari & Sulistyaningsih, 2023). Young children need self-confidence for emotional well-being and future success. Self-assured kids are more inclined to try new things and enjoy themselves. Parents and children must build trust and a parenting style that instills self-confidence in early children. A stable relationship builds self-confidence and emotional stability (Nori & Vanttaja, 2023; Susanto, 2023). The emotional warmth parenting approach emphasises compassion, sensitivity, and attentiveness. This technique fosters a close, caring connection between parents and children by providing love, help, and encouragement. Young children need self-confidence for emotional and social development. Self-confidence encourages children to explore their surroundings, interact with others, and overcome obstacles (Wang, Li & Wang, 2023; Genkova, Schreiber & Fässler, 2023). Parents' emotional nurture and young children's self-confidence depend on the parent-child bond. Secure connection builds confidence, emotional stability, and support in children, boosting self-confidence (He, Liu & Luo, 2023; Ortega et al., 2023). Spoiled parenting raises concerns regarding young children's self-esteem. Indulgent parenting and early children's self-confidence are only partially affected by the parent-child attachment. Indulgent parenting emphasises excessive satisfaction rather than emotional support and stability, which may hinder emotional bonding. A parenting style may hinder limits and discipline, which are necessary for a good attachment link (Sari & Sulistyaningsih, 2023; Mahfud et al., 2023). Unstructured environments may make children feel uneasy and overwhelmed, which might impede self-confidence. Excessive parenting may teach children that love and devotion depend on financial items or rapid pleasure. This may lead to a shallow perception of relationships, where self-confidence is tied to tangible rewards rather than emotional support (Xing, 2023).

Parent-child connection has no effect on the link between neglectful parenting and early children's self-confidence. Neglecting a parenting style may lead to a lack of a stable attachment link, which hinders self-confidence (Yu et al., 2023; Smogorzewska & Osterhaus, 2023). Emotional neglect, regardless of parenting style, may impair children's self-esteem (Ping et al., 2023). Caretakers' lack of emotional support and affirmation may make youngsters feel worthless and insecure, lowering their self-esteem and confidence. Neglectful parenting harms children's emotional stability and trust. Insufficient and inconsistent emotional support and response from caretakers may hinder

children's ability to build stable attachment relationships, affecting their self-confidence (Bahmani, Naseri & Fariborzi, 2023; Mikkonen et al., 2023). Disregarding parenting style frequently entails emotionally withdrawing from carers. Children who endure emotional neglect may internalise emotions of rejection or abandonment, lowering their self-esteem.

Conclusion

Understanding the complex relationship between parenting styles, attachment patterns, and children's development is highlighted by the influence of parenting factors on parent-child relationships and early children's autonomy in Jiangxi Province. Warmth, trust, and encouragement in parenting promote healthy attachment bonds and independence, according to extensive research. Authoritarian or neglectful parenting may hinder bonding and autonomy. Jiangxi Province study shows that cultural and environmental variables influence parenting and parent-child connections. Many factors, including culture, society, and money, have a significant impact on parenting styles and attachment patterns. When investigating the impact of parenting factors on attachment and autonomy, the findings also highlight the need of taking into account the needs and characteristics of both the family and the kid. The research also highlights the need of having competent parents and family help in order to strengthen the connections between parents and children as well as the autonomy of children. It is possible that children may establish strong attachment relationships and a sense of autonomy if parents are educated, resources are provided, and good interactions between parents and children are encouraged. In order to have a comprehensive understanding of the ways in which parenting elements influence parent-child ties and children's autonomy in Jiangxi Province, it is necessary to conduct a comprehensive examination of cultural, environmental, and individual components. Within the province of Jiangxi, policymakers, educators, and practitioners have the potential to encourage successful parenting practices and comprehensive family aid in order to build the bonds between parents and children, as well as to increase children's independence and welfare.

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