

# The Relationship between Parenting and Students' Star-Chasing behaviours

Qi Liu\*

Department of Broadcasting and Hosting, Wuhan University of Communication, Wuhan, China

\*Corresponding author: college@whmc.edu.cn

**Abstract.** The domestic star-making system is becoming more and more mature. The public relations of entertainment companies are good at creating celebrities by manipulating public opinion and using the immature minds of teenagers to attract the irrational behaviours of star-chasing teenagers to abandon their rationality and support the list to varying degrees. Teenagers can see the shining points of idols in their rational star-chasing. In order to chase idols, they will unconsciously take idols as their goal, learn from them, and draw strength so as to continuously improve themselves in the process of star-chasing, so as to improve themselves. Idols can also get good attention and flow, so that idols and students' own needs can achieve a win-win situation. However, teenagers' excessive star-worship behaviour will cause many adverse consequences. This research aims to explore whether parenting styles affect the behaviour of the student group, and to explore the fanaticism of the student group by taking the star-chasing as an example through the analysis of questionnaire survey data. This research has found that authoritative parenting can better control the degree of star-chasing and prevent students from conducting excessive star-chasing behaviours. Under the authoritarian parenting style, children often form rebellious behaviours and ideas, and make more irrational star-chasing behaviours. Under doting parenting, children are freer, but they also need consciousness. With neglected parenting, children are likely to engage in crazy star-chasing behaviour because they often lack love and care and pin their emotions on star-chasing.

**Keywords:** parenting styles, student group, star-chasing behaviours.

## 1. Introduction

In recent years, with the continuous development of the entertainment industry, people have paid more and more attention to celebrities. The domestic star-making system has become more and more mature. At the same time, people have also held a heated discussion on the irrational star-chasing behaviours of student groups. Public relations at entertainment companies are good at setting up human beings for stars by manipulating public opinion and using the under-mature minds of teenagers to attract star-chasing teenagers to make irrational behaviours to varying degrees. Active parenting often has a better impact on children. In most active parenting methods, parents will communicate with their children in an equal manner, and often children will feel valued. On the contrary, negative parenting methods often put pressure on children and lead to negative consequences.

This article will target the student population and study whether the phenomenon of star chasing is related to parenting styles. From the perspective of parenting, the author will study the impact of four types of parenting on student group behaviour by taking star chasing as an example. The purpose of this study is to find out whether the reason for students' star-chasing behaviours is related to their parents' childrearing strategies. With research results, the authors of this study would reveal the strengths and weaknesses of parenting styles and shed light on parents' efforts to maintain children's mental health. The authors will also make suggestions for students to view star-chasing behaviours with a more comprehensive perspective.

## **2. Literature review**

### **2.1. Parenting impacts on children's star-chasing behaviours**

The rapid development of the Internet and media industries has caused contemporary young people to pay too much attention to and worship celebrities. Star-chasing behaviour does not only have a negative impact on student groups, but this behaviour itself has advantages and disadvantages. The domestic star-making system is becoming more and more mature. The public relations of entertainment companies are good at setting up human settings for the stars created by manipulating public opinion and using the immature minds of teenagers to attract stars-chasing teenagers to abandon irrational behaviours such as rational listing and support to varying degrees. Whether the phenomenon of teenagers chasing stars out of reality is related to parental education is under investigation. Parenting affects some decisions of young people during their transition to adulthood. The results of these decisions lay the foundation for their future life history and mental health [1].

The theory of "parental upbringing" used in this paper was first proposed by the American psychologist Baumrind (1968). The theory divided parenting styles into authoritative, tolerant and authoritarian ones. Maccoby and Martin (1992) further studied the classification of upbringing methods and the characteristics of various types. Based on the level of requirements and responsiveness of parents to their children, Maccoby and Martin divided parenting styles into four basic types: authoritative, authoritarian, doting (indulgent), and neglected [2].

The scale used to evaluate students' star-chasing level in this research is the idolatry scale. It includes five dimensions: "entertainment socialisation", "emotional projection", "full recognition", "relational fantasy" and "pathological edge". From the perspective of concentration to addiction, the metre divides idolatry into three dimensions: entertainment social level (low involvement), intense personal sensory level (moderate involvement) and pathological margin level (high involvement), from low to high, to measure the degree of obsession with the subjects [3]. Idol worship of low-involved people mainly stays in entertainment, music and social aspects. Moderately involved people have strong personal emotional attachments to worshipers, and even have strong names that cannot get rid of. The highly emotion-involved people equate the success and failure of idols with their own successes or failures, and even excessively affect celebrities.

Irrational emotions and behaviours including identity generate compulsive behaviour and indulge in the details of idol life.

### **2.2. Theory of parenting**

#### **2.2.1 Authoritarian parenting style**

Authoritarian parents are very restrictive, imposing rules and demanding strict compliance. In contrast, they are far less receptive and responsive to their children, and rarely explain to their children the need to follow these rules. And the education process is often accompanied by punishment and coercive strategies.

#### **2.2.2 Authoritative parenting style**

Authoritative parenting is controlling and flexible. They also make demands on their children, and different from authoritarian parents, these parents are reasonable and patiently explain to their children why the rules should be followed. Generally speaking, these types of parents control their children in a reasonable and democratic way.

#### **2.2.3 Doting parenting style**

Laissez-fait education is a kind of open and relaxed education. Parents rarely make demands and allow children to express their feelings freely. Such children have less parental restraint and control.

#### **2.2.4 The neglected parenting style**

Finally, there is the non-action parenting style. Inaction parenting is similar to lax parenting in that it is extremely relaxed and makes no demands on the child. Different from the laissed-way of

education, parents with non-action parenting are indifferent to their children. They are often immersed in their own pressures and problems, and do not control or respond to their children, who are often neglected.

### **2.3. Hypothesis**

According to the theoretical analysis above, the following hypotheses are advanced.

H1: Parental upbringing has an impact on the fanaticism of students when chasing stars.

H2: Authoritative parenting has an impact on the enthusiasm of the student group when chasing stars.

H3: Authoritarian parenting has an impact on the enthusiasm of students when chasing stars.

H4: Doting parenting has an impact on the enthusiasm of student groups when chasing stars.

H5: The neglected parenting style has an impact on the enthusiasm of the student group when chasing stars.

## **3. Method**

### **3.1. Research method**

In this study, the questionnaire method is mainly used for data collection. This study is first completed through the questionnaire star platform and disseminated on other social platforms (wechat and microblog). The authors have received a total of 515 questionnaires. The number of valid questionnaires is 515. The efficiency is 100%. Among all the participants, men accounted for 47.38% and women accounted for 52.62 percent.

### **3.2. Scale**

The current study uses the Chinese version of the simplified parenting method scale (s-EMBU-C) as the main measurement to evaluate participants' received parenting styles. At present, the most widely used scales for measuring parenting methods are the Parental Upbringing Scale (EMBU) and the simplified parenting method scale (s-EMBU). Chinese scholars Jiang Jian, Lu Zhengrong, Jiang Yijing and Xu Yan (2010) revised the scale to form the Chinese version of the simplified parenting method scale (s-EMBU-C). Research shows that the internal consistency of the simplified parenting method scale is reliable and easy to operate, and is currently widely used. Therefore, this study uses this scale as a research tool. For the fanaticism of star chasing, this research adopted the idol worship scale and scored according to five different dimensions: the five dimensions are "entertainment socialisation", "emotional projection", "complete identity", "relational fantasy" and "pathological edge".

### **3.3. Set variables**

The authors set parenting styles as the independent variables and the enthusiasm level of star-chasing behaviours as the dependent variables of this research.

### **3.4. Method for analysing data:**

The authors took advantage of SPSS as the main data analysis tool in this study.

## 4. Results

**Table 1.** Correlation

		parenting	degree of involvement
parenting	Pearson correlation	1	.979**
	Sig. (Double tail)		.000
	Number of cases	515	515
degree of involvement	Pearson correlation	.979**	1
	Sig. (Double tail)	.000	
	Number of cases	515	515

All the scores were collected and generated from the questionnaire. The research results can be seen from the Table 1. There is a significant positive correlation between the parenting method and the degree of involvement ( $P=0.000<0.05$ ), the correlation coefficient is 0.979. According to the data shown above, the parenting method has a strong impact on the star-chasing behaviour of the student group. In parenting, the over protection parenting style is rated the highest, with a score of 3.035. The second is the rejection dimension with a score of 3.018. The parenting style demonstrating emotional warmth is scored 2.015.

In the idol worship scale, the author integrated and calculated through the collected data using the five dimensions of "entertainment socialisation", "emotional projection", "full identity", "relational fantasy" and "pathological edge" to calculate which group it belongs to. The proportion of low-involved groups was 17.98%, socialised groups accounted for 32.41%, empathised groups accounted for 46.19%, and delusional groups accounted for 3.42 %.

The low-involved group belongs to the "pre-idol worship" stage. The attitude of the social group towards idols only focuses on entertainment and socialisation. There is not too much emotion involved in the low identity, attachment and imitation of idols, and participants in this group belong to healthy involvement. Empathic groups have high idol identities and invest in strong personal emotions. If there is no intervention, there is a possibility of transformation to pathological worship. The relationship fantasy and pathological edge dimensions of delusional groups have been higher than the critical value, and these participants may have fantastic and romantic psychological identities with idol dramas, resulting in some divisive psychological characteristics.

It can be seen from the data that parents in the group of students aged 15 to 25 treat their children in an authoritarian way. The authoritarian parenting style has the greatest impact on children. At the same time, the more fanatical students are, the more involved in star-chasing behaviours they are. Secondly, parents who use a method of inaction ignore their children for a long time, resulting in the lack of love for such children, thus putting the involvement level of star chasing for these children is also higher. Parents illustrating doting parenting styles will not refuse most of their children's demands and give their children full freedom. Most of these children will have their own judgement and ideas, so the degree of star chasing is not very high; but a small number of them with poor self-control will also spend a lot of energy on star chasing, so the involvement of star chasing is also slightly higher. The least involved population in star chasing is the children raised up under the authoritative parenting way. Such parents will make reasonable demands on their children and children will also be given full freedom and equality. In the current research, the student group under the authoritative parenting style has almost no crazy star-chasing behaviour, and most of them are rational star chasers [4].

Authoritative parents understand their children's behaviour, treat them with a positive attitude, respond to their children's emotional needs and behaviours in a timely and enthusiastic manner, and respect and encourage children to express their opinions and opinions. At the same time, parents also have high and clear requirements for their children, with clear rewards and punishments, and have authority in their children's minds [5]. This high behavioural attention, emotional acceptance and gentle upbringing have many positive effects on children's psychological development. If childhood

children are in a happy mood, have obvious sense of happiness and high self-esteem, and have good self-control ability, they will also have higher academic achievements and better moral maturity in adolescence. In the questionnaire survey, the authors found that children's enthusiasm for star-chasing under the authoritative upbringing method is relatively low. At the same time, parents also have high and clear requirements for their children, with clear rewards and punishments, and have authority in children's minds.

## 5. Discussion

Parents using different parenting methods have an impact on students' development. Therefore, the author suggests that parents should educate their children with correct education. With the rapid development of the economy and the improvement of material living standards, people increasingly pursue the improvement of spiritual and cultural levels. This phenomenon is more widely reflected in the youth in the pursuit of TV series, variety, and further in the "star". While most adults probably have a negative image when it comes to "star chasing", teenagers generally believe that it is a hobby and should not be demonized. The authors hope to talk objectively and comprehensively about the phenomenon of young people "chasing stars".

Meaningful star worship is to regard idols as objects of worship, learn from them their infinite love for the cause, continuous efforts to improve their own business ability and other positive and excellent qualities, and strive to become like them in their own field of shining heat. There are a lot of young stars learned 18 martial arts: editing, editing, writing, painting, languages and so on. Those who like cross talk learn to turn fans, play allegro and sing beautiful songs. Some people choose to know the history of musicals, the different styles of musicals in different countries and the knowledge of the stage and behind the scenes such as learning from Bel Canto, people can learn foreign languages and vocal music knowledge. This kind of star chasing is actually chasing the better self.

However, the meaningless and even "toxic" star worship is the pursuit of blindly voting for idols, brush volume control evaluation, do the so-called "data workers". Some people do not have a job and throw money at a rescue. Teenagers lack the ability to distinguish, their views have not yet taken shape, and they are guided and exploited by the so-called "big fans" who pursue traffic and interests in the circle [6,7]. They engage in group confrontation, tear each other apart and abuse each other with human flesh search and Internet violence. Such violent behaviours lead to teenagers living in hate and not even knowing it. Such a blind eye to the law and morality of the star-chasing has changed.

However, whether teenagers really need to be to blame for all these negative phenomena is arguable. When the group in a circle reaches a certain size, various people will appear. With the temptation of interests, it is not surprising that the atmosphere of homogeneity and intolerance will appear. The name-calling and cyberbullying of Rice Circle has become an organized business. Under the influence of interests, some people are "doing everything" [8,9]. In such an environment, adults may not be able to stay alone, let alone teenagers.

As today's teenagers inevitably face the Internet, they can be protected and guided in several ways. First of all, parents should pay attention to their children's Internet life, not to say that they must grasp all the trends at any time and anywhere, but to let their children understand the advantages and disadvantages of the Internet, the true meaning of "star chasing" [10]. Also, parents should educate children to not relax the requirements of their own life because of the anonymous form and highlight "do not do to others what you do not want" [11]. Parents should also guide student that if they get hurt in the process, they should not hide it from parents and should actively seek help.

The psychology of idol worship and self-importance in adolescence. In adolescence, with the growing maturity of physical development, individuals begin to mature psychologically and socially, but they are still in the stage of life development. The strong idolatry psychology was one of the outstanding features of people in this period. Idol worship is achieved through the role of psychological self-regard. Those stars who are worshiped are often taken as the model of their life development, the frame of reference and a kind of sustenance of the soul by teenagers. The

characteristics of contemporary pop culture stars -- beautiful appearance, chic demeanor, career success, social fame, rich income, superior living conditions, etc., will strongly attract teenagers. The works of stars, such as songs, can play a unique resonance, comfort, encouragement, guidance, entertainment and catharsis for teenagers to varying degrees. Thus forming the "love me, love my dog" effect.

Worship behaviour can improve people's self-confidence and self-identity to some extent. In a star-loving relationship, this kind of one-sided giving is good for your mood, peace of mind, and health. Continuing to give one way or the other is likely to lead to star worshipers becoming morbid.

## 6. Conclusion

Parenting has an impact on the behaviour of student groups, but because the number of research groups is too small to fully represent the behaviour of student groups. Through the results of this article, it is hoped that parents can treat their children in the correct way. The psychological problem of teenagers is often concerned by people, and it is also because in recent years, more and more young people are addicted to uncontrolled and moderate star-chasing, have frequently appeared on the news hot search, which has aroused heated discussion. The source of anything is not unreasonable, so under the different upbringing methods of different parents, each child makes a different degree of star-chasing fanaticism. This research has found that authoritative parenting can better control the degree of star-chasing and prevent students from conducting excessive star chasing behaviours. On the contrary, under the authoritarian parenting style, children often form rebellious behaviours and ideas, and make more irrational star-chasing behaviours. Under doting parenting, children are freer, but they also need consciousness. In effective parenting, children are often able to reach an equal state with their parents and therefore do not engage in excessive star-chasing behaviour. With neglected parenting, children are likely to engage in crazy star-chasing behaviour because they often lack love and care and pin their emotions on star-chasing.

The current research has its limitation. The research object of this study is mainly aimed at the group of students chasing stars and it cannot represent the star-chasing status for all student groups.

The authors hope that future research can find better parenting methods to support children growing up better under the right parenting.

## References

- [1] Zareian, Alireza & Tajikzadeh, Fakhri & Sarafraz, Mehdi. Relationship between parenting styles, self-compassion and emotional intelligence and antisocial behaviours in Students. *International Journal of School Health*. In Press. 2017.
- [2] Jiang Award, and Lu Zhengrong. Preliminary revision of the Chinese version of the simplified parentalisation questionnaire (s-EMBU-C). *Proceedings of the 2009 Academic Annual Conference of Beijing Social Psychology Association*. Ed., 2009, 64.
- [3] Peng Wenbo, Qiu Xiaoting, Liu Dianzhi, Wang Ping. Revision of the idol worship scale and verification of its theoretical model. *Psychological Development and Education*, 2010, 26(05):543-548.
- [4] Cheung, Chau-kiu & Yue, Xiao Dong. Idol worship as compensation for parental absence. *International Journal of Adolescence and Youth*. 2012, 17.
- [5] Tiwari, Arjun. Authoritative parenting: The best style in children's learning. *American Journal of Education and Technology*, 2022, 1:18-21.
- [6] Xie B., Alismail S., Masood S. et al. Psychosocial adjustment mediates impacts of playmate positive support on body mass index and overweight risk in adolescents. *Public Health*, 2021, 196.
- [7] Anat Talmon, Nofar Shaham Salomon, Karni Ginzburg Differentiation of the self and the body and adjustment to motherhood -A latent class analysis. *Journal of Affective Disorders*, 2020, 276.
- [8] Eikenaar Teun. Relating to moral injuries: Dutch mental health practitioners on moral injury among military and police workers. *Social Science & Medicine*, 2022, 298

- [9] Minwoo Lee, Sunhae Sul, Hackjin Kim Social observation increases deontological judgments in moral dilemmas. *Evolution and Human behaviour*, 2018, 39(6).
- [10] Rosalind Lau, Ana Hutchinson A narrative review of parental education in preparing expectant and new fathers for early parental skills. *Midwifery*, 2020, 84(C).
- [11] Gruchel Nicole, Kurock Ricarda, Bonanati Sabrina et al. Parental involvement and children's internet uses - Relationship with parental role construction, self-efficacy, internet skills, and parental instruction. *Computers & Education*, 2022, 182.