Research on Influencing Factors of Children’s Rearing Style Change Based on Big Data Analysis

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Abstract. Anxiety caused by education is spreading in society. Through big data analysis, educational anxiety comes from the competition for high quality educational resources, which is manipulated by the market. Markets need to create demand and anxiety about scarcity, and then provide solutions. The invisible market and benefit chain outside the education system have existed for a long time, and the core of which is the fairness of education. Mothers' anxieties stem from fears of scarcity and injustice of upward mobility.

1. Introduction
Almost all the mothers I interviewed were very anxious. Their minds were about the situation of elementary school in each school, the rate of elementary school in each junior high school and the rate of elementary school in each high school. They inquire from various channels which teacher is good for extra-curricular tutoring and which tutoring is of great help to children. They fear that they will lose their children’s childhood today and their adulthood tomorrow.

2. How to look at the starting line: When will children be educated and nurtured consciously?
The author designed a questionnaire Pingma, how do you spell? which was distributed in the circle of friends. A total of 300 questionnaires were received, including 45 males and 255 females. In Question 19 of the questionnaire, the author sets the question。“Now there is a sentence, can’t lose in the starting line, you consciously to the children’s education and training at what stage?” 11.19% chose to start education and training from pregnancy, 16.42% from 0-3 years old, 34.44% from 3-6 years old and 20.15% from primary school.

![Fig. 1](image-url)
3. Different families have different ideas and actions to achieve competitive upward mobility.

In the questionnaire survey, the fifth item of the survey on the basic situation of families is the survey of annual family income. Most of the families belong to middle-income families. I set the average annual family income as five levels, the first level is below 150,000, and the second level is 1. Between 50,000 and 300,000 people, the third layer is between 300,000 and 500,000 people, the fourth layer is over 500,000 people, and the fifth layer is over 1 million people. Families with annual income of more than 1 million account for 0%, families with annual income of more than 500,000 account for 2.24%, families with annual income of between 300,000 and 500,000 account for 8.96%, families with annual income of 150,000 to 300,000 account for 57.46%, and families with annual income of less than 15 account for 31.34%.

In Question 28, I set up a question. There is a saying that Give him childhood and lose his adulthood. So now parents are urging their children to strive for success in an arms race. What do you think?

A. It’s like fishing in the dry, killing chickens and laying eggs. Children lose their enthusiasm for learning too early, but become learning machines. I don’t agree with it.

B. Children in the B-China circle are inevitably under intense competitive pressure, and no one wants to move downwards. Children’s education is an important part of family reproduction.

C. I am also confused and helpless. On the one hand, I disapprove of putting too much pressure on children, on the other hand, I do not want children to fall behind in learning.

D. other

Among them, 21.64% of the respondents thought that giving too much pressure to their children was like killing chickens and fetching eggs, drying up water and fishing, which made them lose their motivation to learn too early. 57.46% of the respondents thought that they were very confused and helpless. On the one hand, they did not want to put too much pressure on their children, but on the other hand, they were afraid that their children would fall behind. The other 14.93% thought that competition was inevitable and that no one wanted to move downwards. Through the survey, we can know that more than 94% of families think that education competition is the most important part of the competition. Education competition is inevitable, but in the face of competition, different families have different strategies to achieve competitive upward mobility.

Through the cross-analysis, we found that 66.67% of the mothers who earn more than 500,000 yuan a year believe that competition is unavoidable, and children’s education is an important part of class reproduction. And 83.33% of the mothers of 300-500,000-year income families feel confused, neither willing to lose their children’s childhood nor willing to leave behind, and 8.33% of the mothers think that competition is inevitable, giving up competition is tantamount to giving up class.
At present, the division of social strata is mainly based on economic income, socio-economic and social status and education level. 30% of mothers with master's degree or above think that competition is inevitable. To abandon competition is to abandon the rise of social strata, while 13.11% of mothers with bachelor's degree think that only 11.11% and 11.36% of mothers with senior high school or junior college degree agree with each other, which is much lower than that of mothers with master's degree.

Among them, 33.33% of men thought that too fierce competition was drying up and fishing, 50% of men felt confused, only 5.56% of men thought that competition was inevitable; while women thought that fierce competition was drying up and fishing was far lower than men, only 19.83% of women thought that fierce competition was drying up and fishing, 58.62% of women felt confused and helpless, and 16.38% of women thought that competition was inevitable. Apparently, women are more anxious than men.
From the survey, we can see that middle-class mothers feel more pressure to compete. Middle-class mothers all attach great importance to their children’s academic performance. Children from middle-class families need to compete for superior resources through examinations. The children of the middle class are not the second generation of the rich, nor the second generation of the officials, but the second generation of the students. The middle class consists mainly of white-collar professionals, such as teachers, medical professionals and employees in professional services. Members of the middle class, unlike the working class, usually have higher educational diplomas or technical qualifications, enabling them to sell both their intellectual and physical labour. In middle-class families, most families tend to aim at the upward mobility of their children and ensure their future survival opportunities, educational opportunities and occupational security through education. However, some middle-class parents are more inclined to diversify their education rather than only take achievement as the only channel, because they see that their children’s education is not only the current school ranking, but also the current school ranking. The future achievement rankings are not only the cultural achievements of primary and secondary schools, but also the overall quality of the whole people. They not only focus on domestic competition, but also have parents who look at the world, aiming at "international competition”.

Families whose family income is less than 150,000 will be encouraged when they see people around them struggling. No more poverty, no more education, no more suffering, no more children. As a family’s future, children bear the expectations of the future, which actually surprises me, because Xuan usually dresses well and spends a lot of money. Xuan Ma told me I worked from the countryside to the city, and then married Xuan Dad and stayed in Nanjing. When I was a child, I lived very hard and had to go to the fields with my parents. Now I’m selling goods in the mall. I get up early and come back late every day. I hope she’s good. Although our family is not very rich now, but also everything to let her learn, dance, singing anything to let her learn, my child will be different from me later, she grew up in the city, can be as good as the children in the city. My hope lies in the children. I hope the children are better than me, happier than me and happier than me.

4. Conclusion

Social status is a key concept in the study of social mobility. Status is customarily defined as a person’s position in the social hierarchy in a particular social stratification system. The highest or lowest social rank in the social pyramid is mainly related to the hierarchical system. Through the hierarchical system, the social status of individuals can be determined. In highly dynamic and industrialized societies, personal status is based on performance criteria, i.e. characteristics acquired by individuals through their life experiences such as education, occupation and knowledge. The middle class is closely related to education. It is a class defined by education. Its market power is mainly based on all kinds of educational qualifications (Giddens, 1973). They are the main consumers of education. Education is also the key way for them to obtain their professional status. In order to obtain and maintain their social status, the middle class must rely on the various certificates obtained by the education system. (Bohr, 2000) For example, unlike the working class, teachers, medical professionals and employees in the professional service industry usually have considerable educational diplomas or technical qualifications, enabling them to sell their intellectual and physical work at the same time. Most of them rely on the economic, social and cultural capital they have laid down to help their children achieve their goals through examinations and other means. On the other hand, the upper class can help their children break through when they encounter difficulties in entering higher education through their own economic, social and cultural capital, such as offering to study abroad and inheriting family business.

As mentioned earlier, in the reproduction of family-school-society in the social stratum, the access to education is the decisive factor for the access to social stratum status. In this book, the access to education is particularly emphasized on the role of cultural capital, especially family cultural capital. Education itself is not only the acquisition of diplomas, but also the cultivation of various abilities in the process of education. Compared with economic capital, social capital and political capital, cultural capital, especially family cultural capital, may be the easiest to acquire and accumulate. The family style, family education, family training, family rules, family heritage and
family background of Chinese families are typical family cultural capital. It can explain why some children of similar origin and IQ can enter university, while others can not Up.

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