**WORKDONE ON**

**EFFECTS OF PARENTING ON THE SOCIETY**

**BY**

**IKUOMOLA DAMILOLA CHIDIEBERE STEPHEN**

**16/ENG06/082**

**SUBMITTED TO THE**

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND MANAGEMENT SCIENCES
AFE BABALOLA UNIVERSITY,
ADO-EKITI, EKITI STATE, NIGERIA.**

**IN PARTIAL FUFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF THE BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING (B.ENG) DEGREE IN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING**

**26TH JUNE 2020**

Parenting is an important part of how society functions. Parents rear the rising generation that will become the political leaders, the work force, and the consumers of tomorrow.

Parents raise children to become successful adults. Laurence Steinberg (2005) states, “Good parenting is parenting that fosters psychological adjustment–elements like honesty, empathy, self-reliance, kindness, cooperation, self-control, and cheerfulness”. Parenting isn’t always easy though; in fact it can be rather difficult. As Francine Deusch (2001) says, “Parenting is created through the accumulation of decisions and acts that make up parents’ everyday lives.” Mothers and fathers constantly act and make decisions that affect how their children interpret and see the society they live in. Actions of parents affect the future actions of children.

If parents fail in their parenting responsibilities, their children, as adults, have a higher risk of becoming a detriment to society. Patrick F. Fagan (1995) says, “Even in high-crime inner-city neighborhoods, well over 90 percent of children from safe, stable homes do not become delinquents. By contrast only 10 percent of children from unsafe, unstable homes in these neighborhoods avoid crime.” Stable families create stable adults. Mothers and children with strong affectionate attachment create the best buffer against a life of crime; while fathers’ authority and involvement are also great buffers for their children. Both a mother and a father are vital in raising productive, lawful individuals.

Fathers are not only important in raising lawful adults, but they are important in creating successful ones. Children without fathers in the home often do not receive the financial support they need resulting with children, on average, not doing as well in school as they have a less educational achievement, an increase in the risk of them committing crimes and becoming involved in delinquent behavior, as well as early sexual activity (Dollahite, 2000). If parents, particularly fathers, provide financial support and guidance to their children, those children won’t become, on average, drop-outs or delinquents which would be beneficial for the society the child-as-adult end up living in.

Mothers are important for raising successful children. Mary F. De Luccie (1995) says, Mothers are influential in helping their spouses maintain their parenting role as a father. As mentioned, fathers help children be good members of society; mothers are a part of encouraging that development. Grazyna Kochanska (1997) says, “Attachment researchers pointed out the associations between maternal responsiveness and child compliance, suggesting that the child’s secure attachment is a mediator of that link.” When mothers are more nurturing, children become more compliant or willing and yielding to parental guidance. Nurturing “refers to a number of parenting behaviours including attachment, warmth, support, recognizing the individuality of each child, and attending to children’s needs” (Dollahit, 2000). Mothers help to shape the child and raise the child to become a competent adult.

In conclusion, mothers and fathers are vital to a healthy society. Children without either a mother or a father struggle to become psychological adjusted adults that contribute to the further development of society. Children become the adults that guide and support the society of tomorrow. Let’s not forget them.