



THE INFLUENCE OF EDUCATION, RELIGION AND PARENTING STYLE TO DEMOCRATIC VALUES

DOI 10.5281/zenodo.13909064

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Abstract

This qualitative study aims to investigate the democratic values taught to children among different countries in all continents. Data is mined through internet databases. The study identified three main sub-variables influencing democratic values: (1) education, (2) religion and (3) parenting style. Moreover, a theory was conceptualized explaining the interplay among these variables to democratic values. Furthermore, based on the data gathered, it reveals that parenting style has the major influence in teaching democratic values to children. This is followed by education, and lastly, religion.

Keywords: democratic values, education, religion, parenting style

Introduction

The word democracy has been derived from two Greek roots, 'demos' and 'kratia' which mean 'people' and 'power' respectively. Thus, etymologically or literally meaning of the word 'democracy' is 'power of the people' (Das, 2019). Democratic values majorly concern giving freedom to the people (Bhattacharjee and Bhattacharyya, 2022).

Democratic values refer to the basic principles of democratic governance that allow distinguishing between democratic and nondemocratic processes such as equality, impartial justice, universal suffrage, or freedom of expression (Miklikowska, 2012).

This paper is anchored on the Social Learning Theory by Albert Bandura (1977) which emphasizes the importance of observational learning, where individuals acquire knowledge, skills, attitudes, and beliefs by watching the actions of others and the consequences that follow, leading to the modeling and adoption of observed behaviors. This theory is applied since within the context of democratic values, students learn by observing role models who demonstrate democratic behavior, such as fairness, cooperation and leadership.

Subba (2014) enumerated democratic values in literature as equality, respect of life, justice, freedom, honesty, the search for goodness, cooperation, self-esteem, tolerance, sensibility, responsibility, acceptance of difference, safety, peace, development, perfection, and effectiveness. Establishing democracy mostly depends on the understanding, skills and attitudes of people which would be the primary responsibility of education.

Education is considered as the most potent and dynamic agency to achieve democratic values. The aims and objectives of a true democratic education should be to develop habits, attitudes and qualities of a character. This means that the educational system should make its contribution to the development of habits, attitudes and qualities of character which will enable its citizens to bear worthy responsibilities of democratic citizenship and to counteract all those fissiparous tendencies which bind emergence of a broad nation and secular outlook (Das, 2019).

However, education is not the only source for establishing a democratic culture; family and religion contribute to this process as well. Factors which have been found to alter support for rules of democracy and the system itself are traditionally classified as socio-cultural, political and psychological (Miklikowska, 2012).

Families play an essential role in shaping adolescent's civic development. Parents are principally responsible for teaching their children to respect the rights of others and to distinguish right from wrong. Parent's views may impact how the child attains democratic values. Miklikowska and Hurme (2011) showed that the democratic functioning of families was positively related to adolescent's support for democratic values when controlling for the effects of gender, political experience, authoritarianism, empathy, and political activism.

Researchers have studied democracy in relation to such variables as geography, religion, modernization, and autocratic regimes with the association between culture and democracy (Caliskan, Akin and Engin-Demir, 2020). Hence, religion is crucial in shaping the values of a person as well.



The above-mentioned studies have shown relationships between the factors that play in the development of democratic values of the people. However, there is no consensus on what factor greatly impacts democratic values. This study aimed to establish data on what variable helps in developing democratic values more, i.e. education, religion or parenting style.

Objectives

This study aims to investigate the democratic values instilled in children across continents.

1. What are the democratic values instilled in children across continents in terms of:
 - 1.1 Education;
 - 1.2 Religion; and
 - 1.3 Parenting Style?
2. What variable greatly influences the promotion of democratic values to establish educational and national development?
3. Based on the findings, what theory can be generated?

Methodology

This study uses qualitative research to determine the democratic values instilled in children across continents. The researcher considered education, religion and parenting style as the variables that influence democratic values. Data was gathered through data mining (internet sites).

"The field of data mining deals with extracting new and perhaps valuable information from massive volumes of data. This definition is further expanded to include the field of scientific study concerned with creating procedures for conducting discoveries within the distinct types of data derived from educational environments" (Baker, 2010).

Presentation of Data, Interpretation, and Analysis

This study aimed to gather data about the democratic values taught to the children across different continents. This study further considered education, parenting style, and religion as the factors that influence the development of democratic values on children. Within each variable or factor, the researcher included sub-variables that may also play a role in instilling democratic values.

Democratic Values in Education

Democratic ideals are the norms by which members of society behave in a democratic manner. They are carried out in people's daily lives because they can foster democratic communities. Numerous academics have contended that a democratic education is crucial for forming democratic values, fostering a democratic spirit, and promoting the voices and active engagement of all parties involved, particularly students (Le, Tigelaar and Admiraal, 2023).

Develop self-actualization and a sense of human dignity

The core tenets of humanism are the goal of self-actualization, human relatedness, and human goodness. Humanism, or the idea of holistic development throughout life, is the ultimate goal of education: to arrive at a state in which deeds of love and goodwill are committed in daily life to benefit human society (Neto, 2015).

Table 1. Develop self-actualization and a sense of human dignity

Countries	Reasons
Philippines	From the Philippine government the rights to maintain law and order, to protect life, liberty and property, and to promote the general welfare through lawful education are assured. It commits to protect, promote and enforce the human rights enumerated in many documents entered into internationally regional and sub-regionally. It ensures that no one is discriminated against and that the defense of human rights and the dispensation of justice result to the liberation of the Filipino people and the progress of this nation (Ong et al., 2023).
Netherlands	In the Netherlands protection of human rights is carried out, preserved, and implemented in practice. Law governs people. In the same token, in respecting, protecting and implementing human rights it effectively promotes the interests of society (de Vries, 2021).



The Philippines and the Netherlands both agree that education is important for helping people realize their potential and respect themselves as human beings. The Netherlands prioritizes an objective curriculum that emphasizes critical thinking and personality development, whereas the Philippines places more of an emphasis on values education and has recently modified its curriculum to accommodate greater diversity. It will encourage the growth of intellectual people who also possess a healthy sense of self and civility toward others (Symaco, and Bustos, 2022).

Human dignity and self-actualization help people develop the positive traits required to function in society. Thus, it is necessary to demonstrate to students how to obtain these values. According to Kleindienst (2024), the idea of human dignity assumes that all people are valuable in and of themselves. This implies that addressing the major issue of human dignity will only be possible in the absence of conflict and violence. The foundation of a society's moral worldview is the dignity of the human being. This becomes significant because it teaches students the value of treating everyone with respect, empathy, and compassion, regardless of their sociocultural background or personal beliefs.

Enforce tolerance and respect for diversity and diverse paradigms

In the context of diversity, especially with regard to culture, gender, race, religion, and ethnicity, the idea of tolerance is frequently employed. Tolerance is a philosophical notion that is commonly defined as the inclination to appreciate others regardless of their differences, being receptive to different viewpoints, and appreciating cultural diversity. The formation of principles of peaceful relationships and tolerance that lead to good citizenship is greatly aided by education, which serves as a socialization tool. Education does, in fact, enhance social life and ethical principles to recognize and value cultural diversity and tolerance, resulting in attitudes toward others that are compassionate and understanding despite their differences (Aderibigbe et al., 2023).

Table 2. Enforce tolerance and respect for diversity and diverse paradigms

Countries	Reasons
United Kingdom	Multiculturalism in the United Kingdom nowadays has several facets. It is involved in many current discussions, such as those concerning immigration, court procedures, language policy, racial relations, education policy, religious freedom, and dress codes. Teaching tolerance should be only one aspect of education; another should focus on developing the skills and attitudes that tolerance calls for (Maussen et al., 2012).
Nigeria	Nigeria boasts a rich cultural legacy that allows for the coexistence of various groups, including the majority and minority populations as well as those who are marginalized due to a variety of factors, such as their gender, social class, physical characteristics, or handicap. The government works to ensure that every kid in Nigeria has access to a high-quality education that is in line with the country's economic demands (Okeke, 2020).
Mexico	One of the biggest and most intricate educational systems is found in Mexico. The goal of Mexico's national education system is to promote improved learning and skill development, which is essential to creating a society that is more cohesive, equitable, healthy, and productive. One of the biggest obstacles to developing and providing high-quality education services in the nation is addressing the geographic, cultural, and socioeconomic diversity of the population. Recently, Mexico established five regional blocks that have the potential to enhance the delivery of education services throughout the nation and boost social participation in the classroom (Guthrie et al., 2018).

Education in the United Kingdom, Nigeria, and Mexico is essential for promoting tolerance and respect for diversity. The UK focuses on multicultural education and anti-bullying policies, Nigeria emphasizes cultural heritage and conflict resolution, while Mexico incorporates culturally relevant curricula and human rights education. Together, these approaches help cultivate a sense of community and mutual respect among students, preparing them to navigate and contribute positively to diverse societies (Watson, 2014).

In order to advance both nationally and educationally, it is imperative that tolerance and respect for variety are enforced. Verkuyten, Yogeewaran, and Adelman (2019) claim that this strategy creates an inclusive atmosphere that is advantageous to both people and society at large. It stimulates economic progress, strengthens social solidarity, increases educational opportunities, and advances human rights. Societies can make the future more inclusive and successful for everybody by fostering an atmosphere that cherishes variety.

Build dynamic and engaged participants who create safe communities

Increased family and community involvement in the classroom can assist in incorporating the wealth of community knowledge and experience into plans and decision-making regarding the school. By collaborating, school and community stakeholders can create educational opportunities and provide access to resources that enhance students' growth and learning. Teachers and community school personnel embrace the connection between learning and



community, making ensuring that students and communities may access resources and supports as well as a rich, demanding, and culturally relevant curriculum and pedagogy (Daniel, Quartz and Oakes, 2019).

Table 3. Build dynamic and engaged participants who create safe communities

Countries	Reasons
Nigeria	The standard of education that Nigerian citizens get worries stakeholders in the country's higher education system immensely. Researchers emphasized that higher education institutions must take the initiative to promote improvements in the quality of education at all levels and suggested collaborative action research as a means of enhancing quality. A nation's ability to compete depends critically on the caliber of knowledge produced in its higher education institutions. Only high-quality education can help people develop their minds and contribute to the political, social, and economic transformation of society (Asiyai, 2015).
Mexico	In underperforming schools, empowering parents and making sure they remain involved in their kids' education can be a vital first step toward enhancing student learning. However, a lot of low-income families do not have the resources to learn how to speak up more effectively for their kids. Legislators are looking into methods to enable teachers to do better in the classroom and more successfully engage parents in local community schools (Meyer, 2016).

Education is a potent weapon that both Nigeria and Mexico use to develop vibrant, involved citizens who help to create safe societies. Nigeria places more of an emphasis on inclusivity and empowerment, whereas Mexico places more of an emphasis on encouraging critical thinking and social responsibility. These strategies support the development of law-abiding people who are dedicated to improving community safety and well-being (Banks, Suárez-Orozco, and Ben-Peretz, 2016)

Building dynamic and engaged participants strengthens educational results, boosts safety and well-being, and stimulates civic engagement in addition to strengthening ties within the community. Promoting cooperative action, strengthening public safety, and creating enduring community networks all depend on community engagement. According to Adabanya et al. (2023), active community involvement is essential to an individual's health and serves as a foundation for the advancement of innovative forms of collaborative care. Social cohesion and trust, which are essential for productive dialogue and teamwork among community members, are fostered via community participation, and this atmosphere fosters advancement for both individuals and the community as a whole.

Democratic Values in Religion

Religion is a complex and a multifaceted concept. Essentially, however, it may be regarded as a system of values, practices, and significant conceptions about the character of the universe and being, with tendency towards the existence of one or more supreme beings or forces. Through religion people learn how they should conceive good and evil, afterlife, the meaning and purpose of life. This can also make people have something to do, something to expect and therefore have a feeling of belonging. Since religion gives people answers to questions like the purpose of existence as well as the purpose of pain in lives, it gives people a good purposeful life. Over these different civilizations, religion has played a big role of bringing out moral and ethical beliefs. Some religious leaders have been role models on how to be moral and ethical and religious scriptures contain moral and ethical teachings. It provides a map to the meaning of what is right and wrong, and what is proper and improper, behavior in the society (Elsayed et al., 2023).

Foster ethical virtues, moral norms and standards of life

The concept of religion is intricate and multidimensional, and no single description can fully capture all of its facets. Religion has the power to influence people's ideas about the nature of good and evil, the afterlife, and the meaning and purpose of life. It can also provide people a sense of purpose, meaning, and belonging. In addition to using ritual, prayer, and worship to communicate with the divine or to express one's beliefs, religions may also incorporate a set of moral and ethical precepts that serve as a guide for conduct and judgment. Religion can provide individuals with a sense of purpose, camaraderie, direction, and encouragement that enhances their life and aids in navigating the challenges of the outside world (Elsayed, Lestari and Brougham, 2023).

Table 4. Foster ethical virtues, moral norms and standards of life

Countries	Reasons
Philippines	The core objective of the Philippine Development Plan is to inculcate ideals for the common good in all citizens, which will eventually result in a high-trust society by bringing about the necessary positive and transformative change. Even though there will always be conflicts of interest and variations in values, there are some values that Filipinos share that are crucial for inclusive growth and social cohesion. Discipline,



	tenacity, and grit are among these traits that are upheld by different Filipino groups, in addition to the positive outlook that Filipinos are recognized for (Laureano, 2019).
India	The deep-seated, intrinsic, fundamental convictions that guide a person's behavior are known as ethical virtues. The major religious groups in India are Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, and Hindus. Apart from these faiths, Zoroastrianism is also mentioned. The Quran, Shariah, Sunnah, and the writings of many thinkers serve as the main sources of inspiration for Islamic notions of virtue ethics. Islamic virtue ethics contains ideas like justice, truth, integrity, generosity, patience, thankfulness, and charity. In the meantime, the Christian virtues can be found in the Bible. These comprise the four cardinal virtues (prudence or knowledge, justice, temperance, and courage) and the three theological virtues (faith, hope, and charity or love) (Chan & Ananthram, 2019).
France	France's predominant religion is still Catholicism, which was previously the country's official religion. Parishes were the foundation of communities across the majority of the nation. The local church edifice is now seen as a sign of local identity in many rural areas. French society still places a high value on Catholicism. Many Catholics believe that the church supports authority figures, traditional family values, and a sense of morality in society. However, many prefer to practice their religion outside of religious institutions due to the widespread practice of laïcité in French society. Of individuals who identify as Catholic, just a small percentage regularly attend and engage in collective religious worship. However, after Catholicism, Islam is believed to be the second most popular religion in France. During the decolonization era, the largest number of Muslims migrated to France in the 1950s and 1960s. France is home to one of the biggest Muslim populations in the EU today. Many immigrants to France believe that Islam is an integral part of their culture and identity. In fact, a large portion of the Muslim youth frequently accept Islam as their cultural identity (Scroope, 2017).

Religion plays a major role in the Philippines, India, and France for changes in moral principles, ethical character and moral values and norms. Filipino Catholics learn the virtues of care and responsibility in society from their religion. Unlike the Buddha, the basic moral concept in all the major religions of India is dharma which prescribes the code of conduct in society. French secularism aims at establishing a moral and opportunity-giving citizenship. Combined, these lead to shaping moral standards of societies and encourage people to be useful to their immediate societies (Marquette, 2012).

In that respect, it could be seen that religious teachings according to ethical virtues and moral norms have great implications for national and educational growth. Thus, it develops moral theories, enhances social harmony, inspires people to participate in the decisions that affect their society, and fosters stability. Elsayed, Lestari & Brougham (2023) opine that the religion has been used considerably in the formulation of moral and ethical standards. For most times in human history, different civilizations have anchored the overarching moral principles on religious doctrines. Religious teachings act as a guide that entails a list of principles, and values that are likely to play a central role on how a certain or any person will be likely to feel, believe or act. Many religions support people well-being because friendly treatment might lead to more people doing right things out of the kindness they have been shown.

Advocate civil rights and unite faith

Religious groups act as impartial intermediaries to guarantee the well-being of both people and communities. Belonging to an active religion foster, teaches, and supports values related to global citizenship. Engaging, working, and living in a global society all depend on one's ability to respect others' lived experiences and to comprehend one's own religion. In today's global workforce, when big problems like setting up offices abroad, dealing with environmental concerns, and importing and exporting commodities are resolved through cross-cultural cooperation, tolerance and understanding of others are essential (Scott and Cnaan, 2020).

Table 5. Advocate civil rights and unite faith

Countries	Reasons
Congo	In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, a number of religious groups frequently host lectures and workshops on topics such as coexistence, social justice, gender parity, leadership, responsible citizenship, human rights, social entrepreneurship, economics, environmental education, and, to put it simply, "Do no harm" life skills. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, religious leaders are taking a more active role in promoting economic entrepreneurship among youth, particularly women. Some religious groups mentor these young women in the fundamentals of business and



	provide them with support while they pursue their goals. The political and religious spheres do not separate in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Because it guides the electoral commission and acts as a mediator to resolve the nation's largest political conflict, religion is fundamental to the distribution of political power (Tsongo, 2023).
Brazil	According to Article 5 of the Brazilian Constitution, "freedom of conscience and belief is inviolable, assuring free exercise of religious beliefs and guaranteeing, as set forth in law, protection of places of worship and their religious services," people have the right to freedom of religion or belief. Men and women also enjoy equal rights, and the republic places a strong emphasis on human dignity, sovereignty, citizenship, free enterprise, and political plurality (Rosenn, 2017).

Both in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Brazil religion acts as a civil rights champion and as a force for unity among people of faith. Religious organizations gain support social justice as well as human rights and look for an interfaith cooperation to create solidarity. It thus fulfills the need of society to address problem affecting society as well as details how religious beliefs instills the appropriate moral fabric through encouraging respect for each other's beliefs by both adherents and non-adherents (Witte and Green, 2011).

These values promote harmony, equity and social justice hence, sustainability in societies as a common goal of every human being. Most of the religions in the world are elastic and can easily be practiced in many ways. Razavi (2016) has pointed out that religious doctrines, customs and norms can provide powerful discourses and framings in terms of which marginalization, discrimination and oppression of SOGI minorities, Muslim women, non-Muslims and other groups can be justified and perpetuated. However, where there is struggle for rights, justice, and social justice religion will also provide the calls for struggle and organization.

Develop respect for self and others

Religion offers the young a package of moral codes, values and beliefs that they can use to build one of their own. A worldview of a young person is a primary structure for a young person's concept of self. Religious teens who spend most of their time in religion activities also experience more contact and trust from parents, close friends and the adult that has impacted their lives most. These results suggest that young people experiencing religious affiliation are exposed to interactions within the social context that can be best described as reliable, active, and based on similar values, beliefs, and concerns. Research has shown that trust based and sharing based relationships foster reflection and consequently the integration into Christian identities of the values, convictions, and commitments (King, 2019).

Table 6. Develop respect for self and others

Countries	Reasons
Mainland Australia	Australia is secular with a fully embraced religion freedom practice and a full representation of almost all religious beliefs. Religious bodies remain influential as the society though the state has separated itself from religious bodies. For example, a number of hospitals, elderly care centers, elementary and secondary schools and charitable organizations belong to and are funded by religious organizations (Scroope, 2019).
United States	The significance of freedom that constitutes human rights is proportional to these rights. Human rights can embrace the procedural and possibility aspects of liberty . The freedoms to be preserved or enhanced include some "threshold conditions" of (i) relevance, and (ii) social persuadability to qualify as the basis of human rights (Sen, 2017).

Self-esteem and the esteem of others are clearly developed by the role of religion in the Australian and the American contexts. There are religious practices that serve to promote a culture based on dignity and respect through the teachings of compassion, community service, and promoting interfaith understanding. This approach does not only boost the individual but also the wider society by promoting the self-worth of the member of the society and constructive engagement, resulting in a better and more cohesive society for all (Voas and Fleischmann, 2012).

Self and communal respect engenders an attitude of appreciation and care thereby enhances social bonds, something that is very important in the growth and development of any society. Almost all religious doctrines are based on the understanding of the acceptance of their followers with their differences, which is daily as even Winkler (2009) puts it. Promoting this idea in positive conflict resolution is important especially when there are societal tensions. Religion teaches values such as compassion, understanding and kindness in a way that helps individuals embrace the differences that exist within their communities. Teaching respect for others in schools also reduces courtesy and bullying therefore makes the learning environment healthier and friendly for all the children.



Democratic Values in Parenting Styles

Children’s environment is wide and made up of numerous contributing elements that have their parts to play in the development. For this reason, parents teach values in their children and assist them in understanding their surroundings as a means of preparing them for future socializing outside the family. So as early as infancy, parents set a learning environment for their children by teaching them values that will help them adapt and socialize with the community outside the family (Brighouse & Swift, 2014).

Develop independent, social, autonomous and responsible children

Early habit, skill, and behavior acquisition is greatly influenced by family. Adults are crucial to a child's education, both in the home and in the classroom. Personal development and how people conduct themselves in social situations are greatly influenced by parenting styles, affects, and social skills. Social skills and affects might operate as protective or risk factors for problematic behaviors in adolescence. Growing levels of personal independence, modifications to family dynamics, the move from informal to formal thought processes, changing social interactions, and other elements influence an individual's psychosocial development, with the family playing a crucial part. Adolescents' emotional, social, and personal development is greatly influenced by the family dynamics and parenting practices in their environment (Salavera, Usan and Quilez-Robres, 2022).

Table 7. Develop independent, social, autonomous and responsible children

Countries	Reasons
Malaysia	Malaysia is an Asian collectivist society that upholds values including deference to parents and authoritative figures, cooperation, helpfulness both inside and outside of extended family structures, and positive interpersonal relationships. The child's position within the family is reinforced by all of these attributes. It is required of children to learn moral values, get along with others, and obey and respect authority. Rather than growing into self-aware individuals, they learn how to contribute to the family. The majority of Malay participants described their parenting as authoritative. In the Asian environment, control is characterized by structure and guidance, both of which improve the outcomes for children. Parenting in an authoritarian manner was also linked to protective, nurturing, and child-centered practices. In certain situations, breaking parental norms could have negative effects on oneself and other people. It has been suggested that authoritarian behavior benefits collectivistic cultures because strict discipline was viewed as healthy for kids in these settings and because some parents and kids view authoritarian behavior as a management technique that promotes harmony in the home (Mofrad & Uba, 2014).
Turkey	Parental values like obedience and conformity are valued in Turkish society, which has a reputation for being a collectivist nation. Revisions in childrearing views resulted from modifications in family contact patterns and family structure (from an extended to a nuclear household). Encouraged to retain close-knit interaction patterns while promoting independence, parents felt empowered to do so. According to traditional conceptualizations, urban adolescents in Turkey could be viewed as oriental and collectivist. In late adolescence, parents provide their children permission for some autonomy, and by that time, they should be expected to demonstrate some independence. Families typically have far stricter controls over their members (Celen et al. 2006).

In both Malaysia and Turkey, parenting practices are designed to develop independent, social, autonomous, and responsible children. Malaysian parents focus on fostering independence through responsibilities and social engagement, while Turkish parents emphasize exploration and community involvement. Both cultures recognize the importance of nurturing decision-making skills and instilling a sense of responsibility, ultimately preparing children to navigate the complexities of life with confidence and integrity (Salehuddin and Winskel, 2016).

Children that exhibit high levels of independence are more self-assured, motivated, and confident. Furthermore, a number of research showed that having a favorable self-image and confidence in oneself are indicators that one is working toward success. The youngster should have as much freedom of choice and be allowed to engage in spontaneous activities as feasible (Cerino, 2023).

Value priorities and regulations within the family

One way to think of parenting style is as a global construct that reflects the general emotional state of relations between parents and children. Children's social and cognitive development is greatly influenced by the actions and engagement of their parents. distinct cultures may have distinct parenting practices and outcomes. It implies that



societal culture has an impact on how family members communicate with one another. Every culture and civilization has a set way of raising children, and in some societies, what is considered good or adopting can be seen as maladaptive. Asian culture, for instance, is thought to be group-oriented since people are trained to work together with the greater unit (family, community, country). During a child's socialization process, parents model virtues including helpfulness, compliance, adherence to social conventions, and interdependence with their in-groups, such as family and nation (Keshavarz and Baharudin, 2013).

Table 8. Value priorities and regulations within the family

Countries	Reasons
New South Wales	The socialization, upbringing, and development of children as future adults have always been the main goals of parenting. The parenting literature favors an authoritative parental approach over an authoritarian one. On the other hand, parents employ techniques related to an authoritarian parenting style when it comes to discipline: power-assertive strategies. Australian parents instill in their kids a sense of responsibility through independence and self-sufficiency (Mester, 2012).
Nigeria	Parenting is seen as having many different forms in the African system, all of which can help a child grow up to be a responsible adult. While there are many different parenting approaches, there are certain methods that an African parent raises their child to help them grow up to be responsible adults as well as absorb the cultural values of their community. Folktales, the extended family, customary ceremonies, and a mother's tenderness, love, and care are a few of these parenting techniques (Seidl-de-Moura, de Carvalho, & Vieira, 2013)

Though from different angles, Nigeria and New South Wales both stress the value of rules and priorities within the family. In Nigeria, there is a heavy emphasis on education, respect for authority, and cultural values; in NSW, parenting focuses on fostering independence and open communication. These methods are shaped by the distinct cultural circumstances of each area, which influence how families assist and mentor their kids in developing into responsible, well-rounded adults (Babatunde-Sowole, Jackson, Davidson and Power, 2016).

Parents teach their children to be future leaders and innovators by instilling in them a value for rules and priorities. Youngsters are more likely to acquire critical thinking and problem-solving abilities if they are taught to prioritize their objectives and follow rules. According to Palacios, Garcia, Alcaide, and Garcia's research from 2022, there are two aspects to parenting styles: parental practices, which include warmth and affection, dialogue, the capacity to support children and use inductive reasoning in communication, and parental strictness, which is characterized by tactics like enforcing rules and boundaries that are too strict, using physical or verbal coercion, and having demanding attitudes on the part of parents. The amalgamation of these attributes is invariably linked to teenage adjustment, academic achievement, and psychological development. This results in greater positive health and lower deviance from children.

Develop warm and nurturing environment but having firm limits

The level of care and acceptance that parents show their children, as well as the manner in which they interact and assist them, are all described by the parental dimension of warmth. There are various labels that have been used to the warmth dimension that have comparable meanings, including assurance, participation, responsiveness, and implication. Parental strictness can be defined as the extent to which parents set expectations for their kids' behavior. Other terms like demandingness, dominance, animosity, rigidity, control, limitation, or harsh parenting have historically been used to describe this trait. The authoritative parenting style is characterized by warmth and strictness, both of which have been demonstrated to be essential to children's growth (Garcia et al., 2019).

Table 9. Develop warm and nurturing environment but having firm limits

Countries	Reasons
Philippines	Volunteerism is encouraged among Filipinos whose parents are in charge due to the understanding and values function. Through volunteering, they hope to broaden their understanding of real-world issues that exist outside of the classroom and acquire fresh insights into the lives of their fellow Filipino brothers and sisters. They also place a high priority on preserving their ideals, particularly those of generosity and humanity. Authoritative parents are recognized for enforcing strict and uniform rules while guaranteeing their children's needs and support, creating an atmosphere that is democratic as they grow up. Parents who are able to explain their judgments, norms, and expectations to their children help them better absorb and comprehend the context of the situation, which in turn fosters independence and a broader perspective on the world. Additionally, research has demonstrated that prosocial behavior can result from



	an authoritative parenting style, as was previously noted (Bartolome, Mamat & Masnan, 2017).
Nigeria	Africa views childrearing as a kind of education that includes teaching children life lessons, intellectual stimulation, respect for elders, character development, and physical training. It entails fostering a sense of community and belonging, getting involved in family and community issues, and making an effort to recognize, value, and promote the community's rich cultural legacy. It also involves physical training in the forms of acting out adult roles in activities like boxing, wrestling, tree climbing, dancing, and music. African childrearing practices are centered on character development; their children must be outgoing, trustworthy, brave, modest, and self-sufficient (Akinawo, 2020).
Chile	It has been discovered that mothers in Chile employed more stringent forms of supervision. In order to raise their children with love and affection, parents employ discipline. They favor a well-rounded (democratic) approach to childrearing, which is defined by encouraging autonomy in children, providing emotional support, upholding rules consistently, and having a good opinion of the kids (Castro-Carrasco et al., 2017).
Ethiopia	According to the findings of a qualitative study done in Ethiopia to better understand the attitudes and experiences of parents raising adolescents, most parents place a high value on family, culture, education, respect and communication, career success, and education. The majority of parents stated that they wanted to raise well-behaved kids who embraced their parents' morals. However, independence, self-worth, inventiveness, and initiative are valued in Western civilizations, which are predominately defined by individualistic ideals (Gelan, 2016).

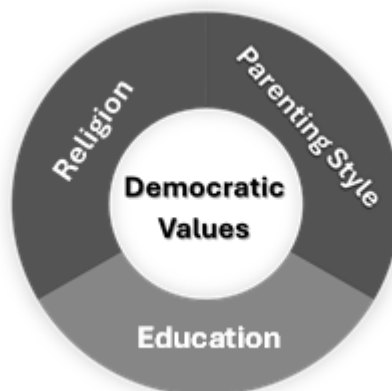
Parenting styles in the Philippines, Nigeria, Chile, and Ethiopia effectively blend tenderness and discipline with strict boundaries. Every culture places a strong emphasis on connection and emotional support, but it also sets boundaries and expectations that are quite apparent. This well-rounded approach aids in children's growth into responsible, well-adjusted adults who see the value of both discipline and affection in their lives (Seward and Rush, 2015).

Fostering healthy kid growth requires parenting that is both warm and loving while enforcing strict boundaries. The use of parental practices based on warmth and affection, dialogue, the capacity to provide support to children, and the ability to communicate using inductive reasoning to correct maladaptive behaviors of children (i.e., strategies of the acceptance/implication dimension) appears to be the most appropriate strategy to achieve greater social and personal adjustment of children, according to research by Palacios, Garcia, Alcaide, and Garcia (2022). Adolescents from authoritative families—those that are warm and strict—are associated with better positive health outcomes, such as fewer behavioral issues, better adjustment, and overall wellbeing.

Findings

This section discusses the findings of the research focusing on the democratic values taught by education, religion and parenting style. These variables are believed to be the major factors that shape the development of democratic values instilled in children. To show the assumed interplay among the variables, a tentative conceptualization is shown in figure 1.

Figure 1. Democratic Values Education Theory: A tentative conceptualization





The data presented revealed a finding that democratic values have three elements to consider namely: religion, parenting style and education.

The democratic values found in education are developing self-actualization and a sense of human dignity, enforcing tolerance and respect for diversity and diverse paradigms, and building dynamic and engaged participants who create safe communities. The democratic values in religion are fostering ethical virtues, moral norms and standards of life, advocating civil rights and unite faith, and developing respect for self and others. The democratic values in parenting are developing independent, social, autonomous and responsible children, valuing priorities and regulations within the family, and developing warm and nurturing environment but having firm limits.

Conclusion

Democratic ideals are crucial for producing law-abiding, civic-minded people, who are vital to the advancement of the country and of education. In order to teach children democratic values, one must cultivate traits and ideas that support democratic ideals like justice, equality, and freedom. Based on the data collected for this study article, the most important element influencing children's learning of democratic principles is parenting style, which is followed by education and religion.

Anchored on the Social Learning Theory by Bandura (1977), the findings demonstrated that children learn the knowledge, skills and values they need in life by observing different people or role models such as parents, teachers and even religious figures. Forming the moral and ethical framework of children begins with providing them with examples of proper values and moral concepts.

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