A General Overview on Parenting Styles and its Effective Factors

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Abstract: The family is the first social institution where the child is upbringing, and specific ways which families apply for upbringing their children is called parenting styles. Families have different cultures and its role in character building of children is more important than other institutions. Parenting styles can be affected by many factors, including: cultural, social, political, economic, etc, therefore it must be admitted that parenting behaviors may change due to cultural, ethnic and economic. Parenting styles are includes two main criteria: affection and accepting includes supportive and nurturing positive emotion between parents and child; and parental control, includes those behaviors that led the child's behavior. Children’s personality is made by media, family, school and other social environments. Based on the research results, the greatest impact on the process of socialization and acculturation is family until the age of six. Many of the behaviors and characteristics of parents are passed to offspring through parenting styles; thus, children doing creative behaviors with confidence and peace of mind, when parents provide a safe and suitable environment for children.

Key word: Parenting, offspring, behaviors, control, encouragement.

INTRODUCTION

The children learn basic notions about the world in the family and grow physically and mentally, learn how to speak and finally their attitudes, moral and spiritual are formed, and in other words, they will be socially. Specific ways which families apply for upbringing their children is called parenting styles. Parenting styles can be affected by many factors, including: cultural, social, political, economic, etc. Attitudes, beliefs and behavior of parents, which are in parenting style, are very important factor in the development of children's moral character and stability properties. Each specific educational practice can have a major role in shaping a child's character and identity. Order of parenting style, is the way that parents apply for upbringing their children and an attitude that they have towards their children. But it must be admitted that parenting behaviors due to cultural, ethnic and economic changes. Parenting styles are includes two main criteria: affection and parental control. Parental Control include those parents behaviors that serve socialization (social values transition from parents to children), the child is located. These also applies to parental guidance, stability, ability to tolerate undesirable behavior (Eg, screaming, excuses, crying, etc.) and are made by use of incentives and strengthening. Affection also is includes intimacy, love, kindness and affection parents. Parenting skills, practices, or procedures that are based on their parents to upbringing their children, such as acceptance and rejection, restrict, free and so on. View that parents exert in shaping their children, child growth and development in early life and later personality traits and behavior are many deeply effect. For example exclusion or lack of child emotional relationship between mother and child, the child plays an important role in the emergence of behavioral disturbances (Sadeghi, et al., 2007).

Parenting Styles:

Humans at birth is like a white paper that has not been written something on it yet, and we read same in the future what write on them; in other words, personality of children are made by the media, family, school and other social environments. The performance of the resources is not the same for individuals; in some members may family, in others media, and in other people school will have the greatest impact. But based on the research results, the greatest impact on the process of socialization and acculturation and resulting in psychological and cultural character is family until the age of six (Monadi, 2005). In the case of families with ties to education, to attract children to the influence of other forces, however, are opposed to families with common culture, will be minimal and if approved will be intensified. If your family members with ties to the child, the repulsion be wrong, of course, other factors associated with children's better education than their parents, it can be significant on personality of the effect. From another perspective, the relationship between families with children is based on democracy and freedom, first, they will show more interest in the family, socially aspect, and secondly, that they will be strong and active role in the community will play. Otherwise, the observations are often isolated individual and the society around you will treat passive (Monadi, 2005). Families have different cultures and its role in character building of children is more important than other institutions. Cultural differences can be found in everyday life and times of the families. On the other hand, male-dominated or female or child-centered democracy and on the other hand, the presence or absence of interactive communication, dialogue, negotiation.
and consultation and guidance to families are the factors causing the difference. These elements in ways that parenting practices parents called parenting style (Khajepour and Athar, 2005). Therefore, attitudes, beliefs and behavior patterns of parents in the family or parenting style finds is very important factor in the development of character, and established moral character of children. Each special education styles can have a major role in shaping a child’s character and identity; so growing in a warm and friendly family environment in a positive is associated with healthy psychological development during adolescence. Many of the behaviors and characteristics of parents are passed to offspring through parenting styles. Thus, children doing creative associated with healthy psychological development during adolescence. Many of the behaviors and problems, regardless of their attitudes, behavior and parenting style is almost impossible. The effects of family wide range of situations and it is assumed that the impact creates an interactive atmosphere. Talk about any shaping a child's character and identity; so growing in a warm and friendly family environment in a positive is.

Parenting style is the way that parents exert over their children and the formation, growth and development in recognition, growth and development of their talents, skills training, familiar with the laws of social norms. Parenting style is the way that parents exert over their children and the formation, growth and development in children and characteristics of their behavior and the effect is profound. Various aspects of relationships with parents and children are not only uniform changes. Parents may love their children and they have rejected them, but love them or you can establish strict discipline. A child is merely one aspect of parent’s behavior or personality it does not connect, it is the combination of different factors. In recent years, some researchers have sought relationships between dimensions of parents’ behavior and its relationship to get together. This research has two important dimensions to consider, these include: (affection - rejection) and (control - freedom). Affection the affection - rejection, love is a positive response to the reinsurance behavior, lack of discipline is encouraged. Next in control - freedom of speech and behavior control means limiting a child, paying attention to cleanliness, precision and care of furniture, silence and obedience. In this case, parents may want their children to calm indifference impose or adopt violent methods. Many studies show that parent’s hostility, lead to aggression and defiance in children. Restrict cause isolation behavior in the children (Dolati, 2010).

Authoritative Style (Decisive And Reassuring Parents (Strong)):

In these families there are reasonable interacting in relationships between parents and children and there is process with participation in decision-making. In this case parents however, exert a strong control but are not limited the capabilities and competencies of children (Sadeghi, et al., 2007). On the authoritative way parents transferred the facts and understanding insights to their children better than others. These parents are good orators and often use of reason and logic for subjugation. Authoritative parents at the beginning of communication with children response in such a way that usually is happy for children (Dolati, 2010). Authoritative parents have a way of stating that the balance between compassion and control of severe acute and growing demands. Children of authoritative parents tend to devote his high rank in the scale of being as active, self-confidence and self-assurance and independence vote. Authoritative parenting style, is recognized with a combination of high-control, emotional support, more appropriate level of independence and mutual relations between parents and children. based on research This style of parenting conducted with positive development outcomes such as higher academic achievement, higher self-reliance, less deviance are related and better relationships with peers (Laali-Faz and Askari, 2008). Parents who have this pattern of parenting make their children independence and freedom of thought and encourage them to have some kind of restrictions and controls imposed. Parents in families with a strong, broad moral comment, communicate warmth and intimacy of the interacting the child and the parents and children is high-level (Mussen, 1990). Children of authoritative parents-oriented, described efficient and pleasing. Authoritative parents are always trying to work in a rational manner and subject children to lead-based. Encourage the verbal relations and child to give the reason and logic behind his methods. Parental authoritative style was associated with high levels of acceptance and demand, and is known as an ideal emotional state for growing. Authoritative parents set limits and standards for their children's behavior that is correct in terms of transformation.

Permissive Style (Permissive Parents):

These groups of parents are always friendly and receptive in their children's demands and actions. Permissive parents avoid of their children control, and have not enthusiasm they obey of standards of definition and acceptable behavior or values of different groups in society. In general, these kinds of parents do not show any reaction than their kid’s actions and hence a range of different behaviors are tolerated in the family
environment. This group of parents used "is not related to me" methods. Children and adolescents have more freedom in making decisions than their parents. This group of parents cannot control their child's behavior properly in childhood. As a result, are incapable the inner portion of the morals and values in their youth. These groups of parents have to work very late. Only adolescence to young controls, to bring order to their behavior, and their late intervention period was divided, lead ill youth towards social and moral deviations (Ghani-Abadi, 1998). Permissive parenting style parents choose, they tend to give more freedom to their children and bring them under control, guidance and they punish. This parents are indifferent toward their children spend less time with them. For example, these parents do not really care about the education of their children and do not encourage them to continue their education. These children have primary and secondary education. Permissive parenting practices of parenting on children's cognitive development have a negative impact. Children in this category, traits like immaturity and impulsive decisions, rebellion, have low self-esteem and attachment to adults (Khosrojerdi, 2008). This appears parents are sensitive to their children but have not expected much from them and avoid the control children (Sadeghi, et al., 2007). These parents have a response of children admitted to the extreme but have not expect your child and are permissive in social education for their children.

Despotic Style (Despotic Parents):
This group of parents trying to monitor and evaluate their children's behavior and attitude according to certain standards of behavior; authoritarian parents encourage children to obey and prefer use of different methods of punishment in order to comply to specified standards. This group of parents avoids of explaining the reasons of their behavior and decisions, and therefore preferred control the type of coercive about children and adolescents. They do not believe to dialogue between parents and children and believe that always right is with parents, and they are true and correct. They do not allow to children and adolescents express their views on parental behavior (Ghani-Abadi, 1998). Authoritarian parenting style is characterized by the features expected of high and low acceptance. The rules parents impose their rigid. In terms of educational are harsh and punishing. To deal with bad behavior, bad behavior, punish their children. Expression of love and intimacy is low-level than children. They do not take into account children's interests and ideas are not asked. Children with such Parents do not have mental and emotional stability and consider themselves unlucky. They are easily frustrated and vulnerable to trauma. These guidelines apply because the parents do not provide verbal responses are rarely encouraged. It is also possible to argue that their children do not shift. Acts of kindness are the lowest. Generally, his indifferent child support and attention of efforts and rarely use of positive reinforcement. They express a little confirm empathy and compassion towards their children. The parties to the hostilities, inactive, isolated, sad, vulnerable to pressure are described. Parents are expected to have an authoritarian style but they are expected to obey, so much so that when children do not have reluctant to obey their apathy towards the show and even dismiss them. Interaction of these Parents can be found in the sentence, "Do it as I say", so have a bit exchange with their children. Obviously, the authoritarian style is based on the wishes of parents choice, freedom of expression is suppressed children (Ghani-Abadi, 1998).

Neglect Style (Negligent Or Inattentive Parents):
This group of parents is very compassion, self-giving and negligence compared with other parents. They have features such as: low control, low wanting, low acceptance and low responsive. It seems they are not concerned about their children. They are so self-involved that do not have the opportunity to create and enforce law and order in their family. Neglect parents are at the lowest level at the dimensions of control and reasonable demands. And they are intermediate in the compassion. Neglect parental during intern while their children are sensitive to the appearance but do not expect much from them. Parental neglect intern as a punishment, children are deprived of the love and the ridicule him (Dolati, 2010).

Conclusion:
 Humans at birth is like a white paper that has not been written something on it yet, and we read same in the future what write on them; in other words, personality of children are made by the media, family, school and other social environments. The family is the first social institution where the child is upbringing, and specific ways which families apply for upbringing their children is called parenting styles. Families have different cultures and its role in character building of children is more important than other institutions. Parenting styles can be affected by many factors, including: cultural, social, political, economic, etc, therefore it must be admitted that parenting behaviors may change due to cultural, ethnic and economic. Authoritative style (decisive and reassuring parents (strong)), permissive style (permissive parents), despotic style (despotic parents) and neglect style (negligent or inattentive parents) are the most important parenting practices.

REFERENCES


