

THE INFLUENCE OF PARENTING STYLE ON CHILD DEVELOPMENT

Marilena Ticusan, Assoc. Prof., PhD, „Spiru Haret” University

Abstract: Parenting is based on the natural interaction between the child and his parents. Such interaction is a fragment of a natural process and lengthy, involving and influencing each other at least two independent persons, parent and child. They are equally important. In a qualitative paradigm attention should be *focused on parenting styles and their consequences on child development. Some of the problems stem from the fact that people belong to families excluded data forgetfulness, single parent or reconstituted - although apparently it's called normal families. Sometimes it is not so, we encounter attitudes to assign greater value good parent or the child welfare is more important. There are times when parents devote their entire working life and social welfare of the child, or situations when parents continue to live by their own rules and rarely saw him. Parenthood consists of care, education and learning, extending influence on children spontaneously, whether intentionally or unintentionally. In our society, parents often are based on school or kindergarten to educate children, but the education system is not enough and many times, it is even deficient at their child's needs. Therefore, there should be in schools outreach programs for parents and more psychologists in an education that focuses on the child's orientation towards what characterizes him and not imposed by a parent domain.*

Keywords: parenting, style, welfare

Introduction

Parenthood consists of care, education and learning. Adults often deceiving when trying to implement their own child mentality, instead of making an effort to understand their mentality. The child lives in a world of miracles, everything is animated. He gradually gets used to the reality that it appropriates and by a double process of assimilation and accommodation. In this sense education is the means to drive the baby in the dream world to the real world. This passage for many children may constitute a serious crisis with implications on development and mental health.

Some of the problems stem from the fact that people belong to families excluded data forgetfulness, single parent or reconstituted - although apparently it's called normal families. There is a correlation between the way a parent teaches a child how that child will turn into a competent adult, adapted and balanced. Parents do not always fall between child discipline

rules of social behavior. Although parent-child interaction occurs outside the disciplinary process, essentially influence the measures taken by parents in order to discipline the child. The good results in this area accurately reflect the quality of parents and mother-child relationship. Each individual is unique in its own way, every being is a person who has accumulated information in their own way, feelings, understanding, language, expressiveness. Even in the same medium, grown in the same conditions, children do not show the same temperament, the same skills, the same degree of intelligence and so on. As parents ideal in life is to see that their child is doing, face successfully all the obstacles remaining upright, intrusion and which in turn will not injure others. Therefore it should be considered harmonious development in a family environment based on trust, affection, realism and not least on mutual respect.

Theoretical approach

Often, many things related to child depends on the attitude we have toward it and how we talk. The same can say a parent and the other, but one to guide him well and another to hurt one to win the child, and another to lose one to encourage him, and another to trauma causing him to make him suffer more. Disciplining has mental and moral aspects. Regarded as action is to educate, to control, but also includes notions of protection, prevention and discipline. The child's parents is not a tool, not an object of their world does not come to bring comfort to parents. Many parents, perhaps because of that lack certain knowledge, not outwardly affection that normally should and a show, relying on small capacity of understanding of children.

Being a parent means to go beyond the ideal of what makes a good parent to be: love, support and education. It means that the parent should think a little more and at another level beyond ordinary care. It means to know how their children think and how best to cope with their behavior and our own. Parents normal sense, with an optimal interaction with the child style, combining authority and firmness in making decisions with a way to whom cultic relationship with the child and recognition of independence. These parents respond positively and meet the reasonable demands of the child. Because of bilateral interest is child discipline, will appeal to rational means and not restrictive, the rejection of coercive measures and in particular the violence.

Children learn a lot working alongside his father, helping him or just simulating it works. Working together is a wonderful opportunity for interaction between parents and children, with significant cognitive benefit and enrichment of vocabulary knowledge and mutual benefits. Parents should retain authority with the child, to be just, firm and equal respond in equal circumstances. Maturity is not just a matter of biological order, but also social, here it is possible to affirm that respect for parental authority and respect them is the ABC of the child becoming an adult, then it will provide social authorities. Respecting since he was borned, by persuasion and self-conviction the rules of the coexistence into the family, the child learns to respect the rules imposed by the community.

Parental overprotection arises in cases of excessive contact between mother and child, the age at which ought to be installed its relative independence. Particularly close interaction between parents and child exclude its other relationships. The super protected child is usually anxious and mothers assuming the attitudes of super protection. Mothers of these children are restrictive and limits the child's tendencies to gain autonomy. This dependence mother of the child will be protected from attachment distinguished selectively discussed above. Emotional attachment selectively express the emotional security and social autonomy, while the maternal protection principle generates absence of autonomy.

The child victim is most often pretentious maternal protection. Usually it was born after a long period of sterility or after repeated abortions and mothers have done a long time pro-conceptual treatments. Protective mother is usually the last thirty years and has (and probably will) one child. Single child has the greatest risk of becoming overly protected.

In contrast with overprotective parents who dominate the child's activity and limit its initiative and autonomy, are the indulgent parents. They succeed appropriate control activity of the child, accept and obey his demands indiscriminate. This attitude encourages the development of aggression and negativity parent to child. It is a disruptive aspect of the relationship between parents and children and family disharmony appear in situ for a parent-child attachment inadequate. Crises are angry behavior disorders arising from the conflict between the child's personality, in full affirmation and permissive attitude of parents.

Parents very harsh authoritarian or apply a pattern of domination completely different from the one described above. They leave no child and initiative obliges them to obey without commenting on the harsh education measures, sometimes verging on the absurd. Parent-child

relationship does not have the character of a dialogue. Father unilaterally decides what to do and not aimed at developing self-discipline, self-esteem and awareness of the child. These measures of severity obvious without an increase in benefits on child discipline, coercive acts repeated, sometimes illogical (or equivalent logic warped) or social motivation, leading also to increased aggression and disobedience child, causing tension and conflict unnecessary in parent-child relationships.

For children, parents are the model. Relations between parents and their behavior are limited to children in the family. The attitude of parents towards children vectorializează attitude of children towards their parents as well as children between them within frații.

Parenthood is done with a partner who is not yet adult and incomplete format, which is in a state of dependence physical, mental and formal. The parent-child relationship, it first performs the role as long as the child lives and do not deprive parental authority.

Research data

The purpose of research is exploring the impact of parenting styles have on the psychological health of the child.

The research method chosen was the survey research conducted by questionnaire and was aimed at gathering information in order to interpret the results before the sample subjects to highlight the advantages and disadvantages in terms of statistical analysis used. Also, it has been used as a direct observation method of analysis.

Worrying was the fact that most parents did not know the concept of parenting and were not aware of the errors they can commit education of too much indulgence or too much rigidity. Often the parents' attitude is often motivated by the success at school, getting good grades and getting a vantage point in life. Involving teachers in this study correlated with intense desire-positive parents to get in touch with the genuine wishes of children and helping to transform the ideals of life.

Following the investigation, we have identified four types of parents, identification was based on clear criteria shootout. It has been seen that mothers surveyed higher level of affection, emotion and addiction that made over protected becoming mothers while fathers are more authoritarian and cerebral questioned in decisions concerning the child's education. Also effect that has on the child's parenting style is readily apparent in a direct and unbiased observations.

Conclusions

This research is very important that drafted to think how often parents yell at a kid, what you say when you yell and what other events are happening in his life.

Such feelings of anger that sometimes accompanies yelling, the most important effects on children who were the words spoken and also any action that regularly affects children's self-esteem can be harmful. Children's ability to cope with loud noises and cries differ from one case to another. While some children seem to simply overlook the screams, others wince when they hear loud voices and are obviously bothered them. These children may become anxious if the scream in the home. It is important to analyze the reaction of the child and not continue the behavior that scares him and makes him feel insecure. In conclusion, following this research has shown that social skills parent's parenting style influences. Culture also influences the parenting style that the family will adopt. The research conducted was concluded that child and parenting styles influence the behavior of its present and future. A parents should watch his own child more in terms of behavior and should find solutions for improvement are targeted primarily at their attitude and behavior as they are directly proportional to the attitude and behavior of children. It could also notice that the super protective parent generally tends to over-protection which has an impact on his child that needs constant attention and quickly becomes anxious. Every parent should introspect in order to discover what parenting style you adopt, what kind of mistakes they do and how should straighten to obtain an optimal result. Emotions have shown, acknowledged by all family members, so regardless of problematic situations can contribute to a better approach to religion, to a belief that the family has nowhere else can find understanding, support, love and comfort.

The family will thus reveal child a few rules that it will valorize later:

- To be honest, open, fair;
- To share equitably duties and responsibilities of the relationship;
- To provide support and empathy;
- To communicate with your partner;
- To dialogue, that is to say not only, but also to listen to what you say;
- To provide action and love;

- Do not wait to give help only when you are asked, but to intuit when any family member needs help, and give it unconditionally;

- Encouraging achievements of a family member and his support; support in any event.

It is appropriate to repress all indications, all charges to be willing to see first whether he has inclinations towards what we want. If these skills are proving suitable for choosing another domain is better to revise our attitude, our cooperation to ensure unconditional and reciprocal moments to guard against undesirable. What really matters in the end is to see permanent enthusiasm, satisfaction through his labor, the ability to maintain optimism, frustration and lack of ability to prove in turn fairness, honesty, love etc. Eventually parents always knows what's best for their own child? Remains open challenges? To what extent? When? How? We will pursue these issues in the future.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

1. Briers, Stephen. (2008). *The psychology of great parenting and happy children*. Marea Britanie: Pearson Education Limited.
2. Ciofu, Carmen. (1989). *Interacțiune părinți-copii*. București: Editura Științifică și Enciclopedică.
3. Crotti, Evi. (2010). *Desenele copilului tău. Interpretări psihologice*. București: Editura Litera.
4. Houdé, Olivier. (2007). *Psihologia copilului*. București: Editura Cartier
5. Kraiopoulos, Simon. (2005). *Părinți și copii*. București: Editura Bizantină
6. Langis, Robert. (2010). *Când să spunem nu copiilor*. Iași: Editura Polirom
7. Piaget, Jean. Inhelder, Bärbel. (2011). *Psihologia copilului*. București: Editura Cartier
8. Sargent, Emma. (2011). *Părintele perfect*. Iași: Editura Polirom
9. Schützenberger, Anne, Ancelin. (2014). *Psihogenealogia și rănila din familie*. București: Editura Philobia