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Family is the most important among all the factors that influence the child’s psychological state, behavior, character and social status. Families often face some problems due to a generation gap. For example, teenagers prefer not to share their personal life when it comes up to the opposite sex attraction. Such situations cause conflicts between the parents and their child. Analyzing and investigating the parental control, Diana Baumrind described three main types of parents. Thus, the permissive parent has a loyal attitude towards the child, accepting his desires and actions. Such a parent does not require to be respected as a role model, moreover, can easily discuss the family policies with the child. Despite this easy-going process, his children have certain tasks around the household, and not following the rules brings them to responsibility and further explanation, though, not punishment. In such case, a parent would leave the child alone with his issues if he does not wish to share his, or ask the parent’s opinion. The authoritarian type of parents is strict about his beliefs. There is no way that he can support the child’s opinion unless it matches with his own. Obedience is highly appreciated, and forceful measures are not taken as long as the child appreciates his parent’s absolute standard and authority. Nevertheless, this parent does his best to teach the respect for work and older people’s statements. It is understood, many unpleasant and problematic situations occur on this matter.   
The last type is the authoritative parent. He seems to have similarities with both types. At once, this parent can reasonably support his views with the proper arguments, and considerably value the child’s opinion. He motivates the child to implement his parent’s ideas, however, tries to understand when they differ with the child’s plans. Therefore, most likely the in-deep conversation would take place and the corporate conclusion as a follow-up.   
Speaking about the effect of parenting styles on intimate relationships we can refer to the research of Donna Frick-Horbury. The initial attachment to the parents makes the child learn different things as to the parenting style he experienced. Thus, children who were behaved by the authoritative parents are more likely to understand other person’s feelings, and stay in the long-term   
relationship. Unlike, those whose parents were permissive or authoritarian types. Often they have a low self-esteem and feel insecure in any relationship (Donna Frick-Horbury, 2001) To support the point, we can remind the stages of moral development according to Kohlberg. Parental control directly makes an impact on the child’s moral judgment. The way it forms depends on the child’s current stage. He accepts anything the adult says in order to avoid the punishment at the first stage. At stage two, the child evaluates other people’s opinions mostly because of the interest. At the third stage, he becomes a young individual with his own principles, and at stage four, he tries to fit them in the society’s ones. During fifth and sixth stages, he is concerned about the healthy society, and follows only the rules preferred. In conclusion, we can say that all the parents are in between third and six stages depending on the life experience. Thus, we cannot directly relate each parenting style to the theory of moral development.   
ReferencesThe Effects of Parenting Styles and Childhood Attachment Patterns on Intimate Relationships.. (n. d.) > The Free Library. (2014). Retrieved Dec 16 2014 from http://www. thefreelibrary. com/The+Effects+of+Parenting+Styles+and+Childhood+Attachment+Patterns+on-a079370572