

# Change in parental behavior can help children to achieve their full potential

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## ABSTRACT

Typically, when we consider how children learn and develop, we consider institutions like schools and day care centers. I think the majority of people will believe that education may help with childhood problems. As a result, both research and policy have lost sight of the importance of parents. However, if you take a look at where kids spend their time, it's in a family setting, especially during

their first and most important years. Compared to their time with their parents and other caregivers, they spend less time in school. Parents have a crucial role throughout the years, even beyond providing care. Although there are certain limitations, parents frequently choose the settings of their kids based on what they believe to be good for them, such as neighbourhoods, schools, etc.

**Key Words:** *Childhood; Child behavior; Parenting*

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## INTRODUCTION

Children model their behaviour after their parents, thus it is feasible that this will not happen if they are raised in homes without routines or with language like, "You need to read today because you're going to kindergarten tomorrow." Children's perspectives may change if they are unable to understand that actions taken now are done in anticipation of rewards in the future. If parent-child interactions affect a child's development, we should be worried if some children gain from parental time while others do not. Low-income parents now spend far more time with their kids than they did in the past. Nowadays, parents with less education spend the same amount of time with their children as parents with more education did thirty years ago. However, parents with advanced degrees have also devoted more time to their children over time, so there is still a gap in parental engagement depending on wealth. Parents in low-income households have exceeded the minimal barrier for time investment, but it remains unclear if there is such a threshold or whether more is always preferable. Knowing that low-income parents have similar goals for their children's growth makes closing these disparities simpler than we had imagined. They still love spending time with their children, and they still have the means to foster their growth. At least a few books are present in most houses. Giving them more books is hardly the solution, though. Some kids who were reared in quite different surroundings might end up having very similar personalities as adults. On the other hand, kids who live together and are reared in the same setting might develop totally diverse personalities as adults.

In this parenting approach, kids are expected to abide by the rigorous guidelines set out by the parents. Usually, breaking these restrictions has a penalty. Parental authorities rarely provide justification for their rules. The parent can simply respond, "Because I said so," when pressed for an explanation. These parents have great expectations, yet they don't pay much attention to their kids. They want their kids to act admirably and not make mistakes, but they don't give them a lot of advice on what they should do or not do in the future. The punishment for mistakes is sometimes fairly severe, yet the youngsters are frequently left wondering exactly what they did wrong.

## Effects of parenting methods

1. Children raised in an authoritative manner are typically competent and obedient, but they score lower on happiness, social skills, and self-esteem.
2. Children raised by authoritative parents frequently grow up to be capable, happy adults.
3. Children raised by permissive parents frequently score poorly on happiness and self-control scales. These kids typically perform badly in school and are more prone to have issues with authority.
4. All life domains get the lowest rankings for detached parenting. These kids typically exhibit poor self-control, low self-esteem, and lower levels of competence than their classmates.

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A certain parenting approach is associated with a particular pattern of behaviour, but other significant factors, such as a child's temperament, can also be quite influential. There is some proof that a child's conduct might affect a parent's parenting approach. Parents of children who displayed challenging conduct gradually began to exercise less parental control. This implies that children may misbehave not because their parents were too indulgent but rather because the parents of rebellious or violent children gave up attempting to rein them in. Parenting practices and child development are significantly influenced by cultural variables as well. In his book *Essentials of Psychology*, author Douglas Bernstein claims that there is no one, "optimal" parenting approach. "Authoritative parenting is not associated with greater academic achievement among African American or Asian American children," despite its strong favorable associations with results in European American households. Sometimes there aren't strong links between parenting methods and behaviour. The predicted consequences for children frequently don't occur; for example, children of authoritarian parents tend to be

disobedient or to act in a delinquent manner, whereas children of permissive parents tend to be self-assured and academically successful. Caregiving needs to follow a schedule since children require constancy. Metaphorically speaking, they need to know where their next meal is coming from to feel secure in their surroundings. Parents should regularly show warmth and compassion to their children. Children's health is a crucial factor that parents must take into consideration. Unfortunately, there are significant differences between high and low income households. According to our study, cavities are the most common illness in kids and are also the easiest to prevent. This is mostly a result of one habit: cleaning one's teeth. The toothbrush most parents have is what they need to stop this. The authoritative parenting style is typically related with good traits like high self-esteem and self-competence. Diverse parenting styles are associated with different child outcomes. However, a number of other crucial elements, such as culture, a child's temperament, how they perceive their parents' treatment of them, and societal pressures, can have a significant impact on how they behave.