Lecture#11

PARENTING

Instructor:

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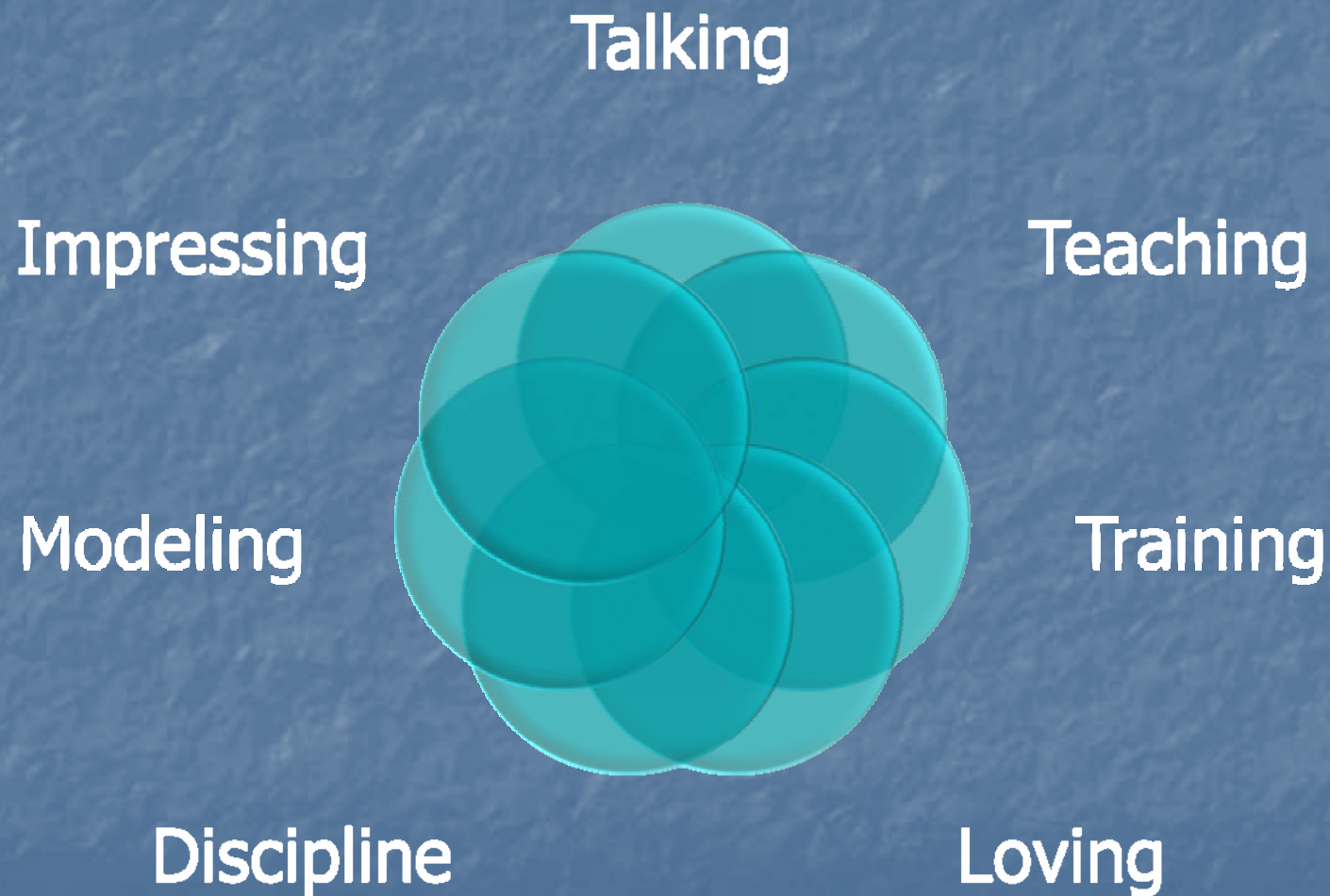
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OUTLINE

1. Parenting Defined
2. Parenting Challenges
3. Parenting views
4. Parenting styles
5. Keys for successful parenting

PARENTING DEFINED

- Parenting is the process of promoting and supporting the physical, emotional, social, spiritual and intellectual development of a child from infancy to adulthood.

PARENTING DEFINED

Talking

Impressing

Teaching

Modeling

Training

Discipline

Loving

4

PARENT'S INFLUENCE ON KIDS

If a child lives with criticism, he learns to condemn.

If a child lives with hostility, he learns to fight.

If a child lives with ridicule, he learns to be shy.

If a child lives with shame, he learns to feel guilty.

If a child lives with tolerance, he learns to be patient.

If a child lives with encouragement, he learns confidence.

If a child lives with praise, he learns to appreciate.
If a child lives with fairness, he learns justice.
If a child lives with security, he learns to have faith.
If a child lives with approval, he learns to like himself.
If a child lives with acceptance, and friendship, he learns to find love in the world.

(Author Unknown)

PARENT'S INFLUENCE ON KIDS

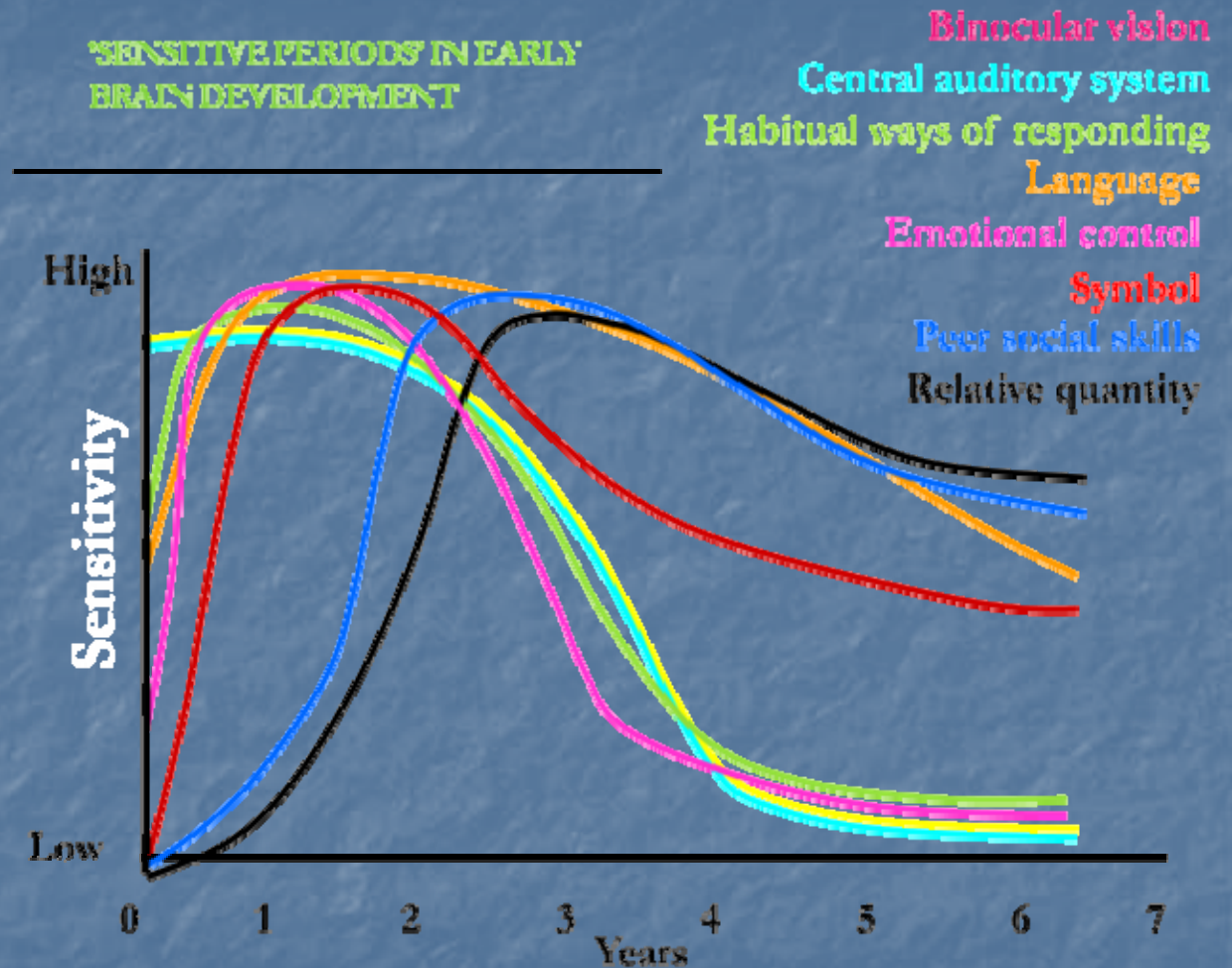You Can Con a Con, You Can Fool a Fool, but You Can't Kid a Kid

Don't Chance it, Plan it

Rules without relationship leads to rebellion

Rules won't work Without a Relationship

THE EARLY YEARS

- Before age 5
- Sensitive period impacts
- Critical for later development

'SENSITIVE PERIODS' IN EARLY BRAIN DEVELOPMENT

Binocular vision
Central auditory system
Habitual ways of responding
Language
Emotional control
Symbol
Peer social skills
Relative quantity

High

Sensitivity

Low

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
Years

HOW TO DEAL WITH CHILDREN'S BEHAVIOR TANTRUMS

Ignore for sometime

Give Child Some Space

Create a Diversion

Find Out What's Really Frustrating the child

Hugs

METHODS TO TRAIN CHILDREN'S BEHAVIOR TANTRUMS

Offer Food or Suggest a Little Recreation

Give Incentive to Behave

Speak Calmly

Laugh It Off

Get Out of There

9

PARENTING CHALLENGES

1. Staying in church and holding on to the faith
2. Socio-cultural Issues
3. Parenting conflicts
4. Marriage conflicts
5. Church and Leadership
6. Media
7. External Challenges/peer pressure
8. Substance abuse related Issues

VIEWS ON PARENTING

1-Traditional View

2- Modern View

3-Biblical View

How old your child should be when you first start to discuss issues such as alcohol, drugs, or sex with your teen?

Age 5

Age 13

Age 15

Age 14

Age 9

HOW DO YOU MONITOR TEEN'S USE OF THE INTERNET?

1. I don't give my child access to the internet
2. I keep the computer in common area so I can be aware of their activity
3. I trust them totally and don't monitor at all
4. I set clear rules about where they can surf, make it clear I will monitor their behavior, and remove privileges if they visit sites that I do not believe are safe
5. I let them have a computer in their room and occasionally look at their history folder to see where they have visited

How often should parents talk to their teens to find out how they are feeling? What might be going on with them? Discuss important issues facing young people.

1. Proactively ask them questions and encourage conversation almost every day
2. Never
3. Wait for them to come to me, and if they don't I'll ask them questions at least on a monthly basis
4. Proactively ask them questions maybe once or twice a week

PARENTING STYLES

COMPONENTS OF PARENTING

1. **Parental Responsiveness (Supportiveness)**
   - The extent to which parents intentionally foster the child's uniqueness, self-discipline, and self-assertion by being connected, supportive, and accepting children's special needs and demands.
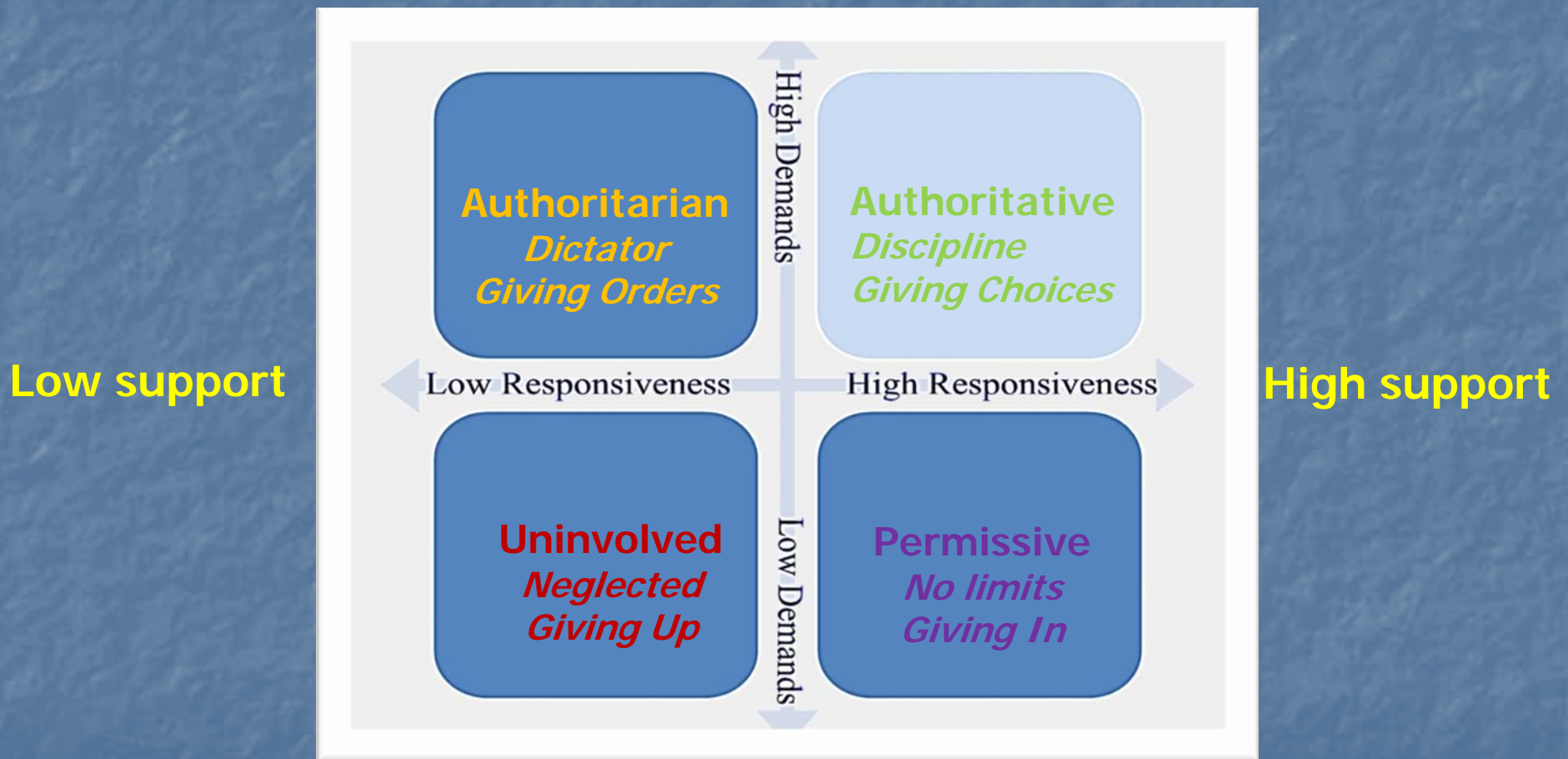
COMPONENTS OF PARENTING

2- Parental Demandingness (Parental control)

- The standards, responsibilities and consequences parents have for their children inside the family, with their peers and within the larger community

FOUR TYPES OF PARENTING STYLE

High Control

Low support   **High support**

Authoritarian
Dictator
Giving Orders

Authoritative
Discipline
Giving Choices

High Demands

Low Responsiveness   High Responsiveness

Uninvolved
Neglected
Giving Up

Permissive
No limits
Giving In

Low Demands

Low Control

T. Idiculla, 1997; Adapted from Circumplex models of parenting style, with four types located (Maccoby & Martin, 1983, p. 39)

1- AUTHORITARIAN PARENTING

- **High demands and low love**
  - Traditional parenting style
  - controlling, strict and demand instant obedience
  - Little open communication
- **Children from Authoritarian families tend to be:**
  - Withdrawn or apathetic
  - shy (girls); hostile (boys)
  - Unmotivated; Incompetent
  - low self-esteem as adults
  - More likely to be lead by others.

Giving orders

2- AUTHORITATIVE PARENTING

- High demands and high loving
- A balance of freedom and responsibility.
- Children from Authoritative families tend to be:
  - self assertive
  - independent
  - Friendly, cooperative
  - Motivated, competent

Giving Choices

3-UNINVOLVED PARENTING

- Low demands and low responsiveness
- Lack of emotional involvement and supervision
- Children from uninvolved families tend to be;
    - Unmotivated, indifferent
    - Destructive, detached
    - socially incompetent
    - little interaction between the parent and child.

Giving Up

4- PERMISSIVE PARENTING

- Low demands and high responsiveness

- Indulgent and tolerant.

- Children from Permissive families tend to be:
    - Impulsive, dependent
    - Undisciplined, immature, manipulative
    - socially competent, self-centered

Giving In

KEYS TO SUCCESSFUL PARENTING

KEY# 1-A SOLID FOUNDATION

KEY#2: CLEAR DIRECTION

KEY#3: BIBLICAL WORLDVIEW

- A mental and spiritual lens through which parents interpret reality

- Parent's best effort to think like Jesus

KEY#4: COMPELLING VISION

Young people should know why they should obey the scriptures:

• the essentials of theology

• the experience of spiritual discipline and community.

KEY#5: A POWERFUL MESSAGE

- Parents need a powerful message that can transform their children to build a generation for God's kingdom

KEY#6: EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION

Positive Communication:

• Components of the communication: Words (7%); Tone (38%); Non verbal (55%)

• Children need to see, hear, and experience love, appreciation, and encouragement

• Parent's heart, character, and love (e.g. I love you, I'm proud of you, You're good, etc.)

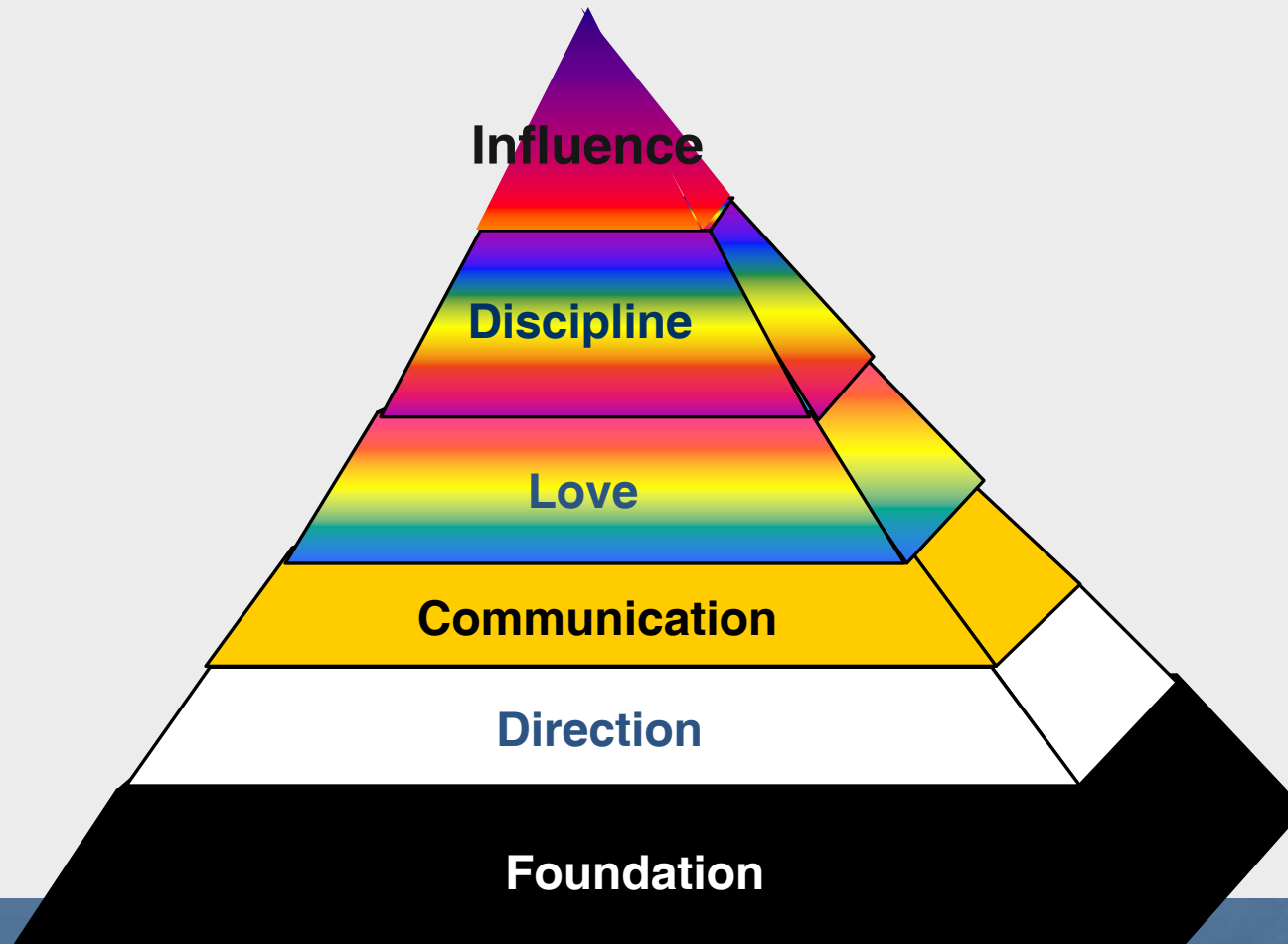# KEY#6: EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION

Negative communication:
- Not calm or confident
- Use "you phrases, instead of "I" phrases
- Give too many orders at once
- Sending vague messages
- Long conversation about one thing
- Not Focus your message and not being specific
- Denying feelings (parents or children's)
- Not listening well paying attention
- Hurting or teasing children on purpose
- Acting in ways that don't match parents words

KEY#6: EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION

Positive Communication Skills

- Give your child your full attention
- Find a time and place to talk
- Avoid interrupting
- Give nonverbal encouragement.
- Focus on behavior rather than personality
- Say exactly what you mean
- Ask questions
- Respond to non-verbal responses
- When there is a conflict, fight fairly

PARENTING= TRUE LOVE + DISCIPLINE

Influence

Discipline

Love

Communication

Direction

Foundation

KEY#7: UNCONDITIONAL LOVE

Shepherding a child's heart

• The way in which parents listen to each other; speak to each other; discipline children, and involve in the lives of children

• Parents must …

- Accept the children as they are
- Believe them as valuable
- Care when they are hurt
- Desire only what is best for them
- Erase all offenses

SIX "A's" TO HAVING POSITIVE INFLUENCE ON CHILDREN

Limits {
- **Accountability**
- **Authority**

Love {
- **Acceptance**
- **Appreciation**
- **Affection**
- **Availability**

What do we need to be mindful…

KEY#8: INFLUENTIAL LEADERSHIP

Discipline (Biblical pattern)

- **Instruction** – Teach the child the right way to go

- **Training** – Working with the child, help him or her to learn

- **Correction** – Change the behavior or response

KEY#8: INFLUENTIAL LEADERSHIP

What the Bible says about parenting (Principles of discipline; Heb. 12:5-13)

- Motivates discipline instead of punishment
- Good of the child, not the parent
- Develop Christian values in the child
- It's not a pleasant occasion
- Produce right behavior
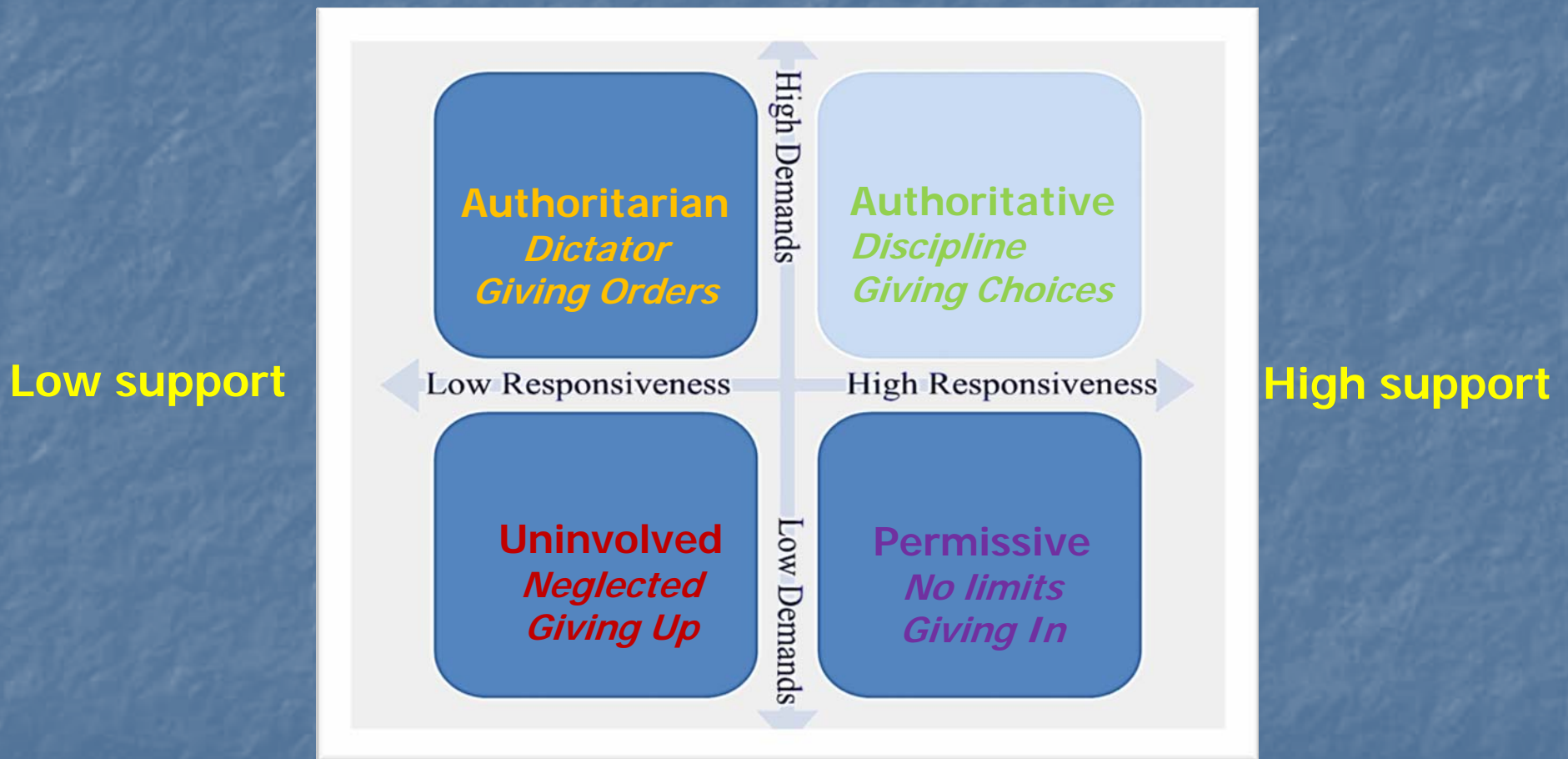- Focus on the weak areas

KEY#8: INFLUENTIAL LEADERSHIP

- Fathers, do not exasperate your children; instead, bring them up in the training and instruction of the Lord (Eph 6:4)
  - inconsistent discipline, unclear expectations, demands beyond their ability, unexpected anger, Undue severity, or partiality
  - Daily fault finding; Ridiculing
  - High on demands; low on praise; or high on control; low on support

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KEY#8: INFLUENTIAL LEADERSHIP

Parents need to…

- Provide clear direction/vision
- Obedience to the Revealed Truth
- Follow the direction
- Practice our Faith, prayer
- Rules with relationship
- Teach, train, model and impress our children
- Unconditional love, prayer, support and care

KEYS FOR SUCCESSFUL PARENTING

1. Solid foundation

2. Clear direction

3. Biblical World View

4. Compelling Vision

5. Powerful message

6. Effective Communication

7. Unconditional Love

8. Influential Leadership

Summary

1. Parenting Defined
2. Parenting Challenges
3. Parenting views
4. Parenting styles
5. Keys for successful parenting

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