



Article

**Authoritarian parents,
inflexible parenting style
and its impact on children's
behaviors in the children's
home "la alegría de vivir" in
Lebrija Santander.**



**Padres autoritarios, estilo de crianza
inflexible y su incidencia en los
comportamientos de niños y niñas en
el hogar infantil "la alegría de vivir"
en Lebrija Santander**

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Abstract

This document shows how authoritarian parents and inflexible parenting style affect the behavior of children in the Hogar Infantil "La Alegría De Vivir". It seeks to answer the question: How to exercise authority and the style of integral formation of parents to their children, for the formative development in their daily life? This project has a qualitative approach with an action research design; its general objective is to guide, through training, authoritarian parents in the style of upbringing of the families who are users of the H.I. "La Alegría De Vivir" in Lebrija, Santander. Three fundamental phases were implemented for this project: in the first instance the exploration, whose intention consists of a bibliographic review,

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about the thematic approached in the case of the roles that each one of the parents fulfills; in second instance the description and analysis, to be able to evidence the origin that characterizes the population and it is executed by means of a focal group based on observation; Finally, the interpretation of the processes and behaviors of the parents and the infants is taken; reaching the point of being able to have the necessary data and make its interpretation of the information, reaching the use of didactic strategies based on games, interests and arts to help understand, anticipate and control the behavior of the little ones.

Key words: Authoritarian parents, parenting style, school-family bonding, communication, authority and incidence.

Resumen

El presente documento, evidencia como los padres autoritarios, el estilo de crianza inflexible inciden los comportamientos de los niños y niñas dentro del Hogar Infantil “La Alegría De Vivir”. Busca responder a la pregunta ¿Cómo ejercer la autoridad y el estilo de formación integral de los padres a sus hijos, para el desarrollo formativo en su cotidianidad? Este proyecto dispone del enfoque cualitativo con un diseño de investigación acción; tiene como objetivo general, orientar por medio de capacitaciones a los padres autoritarios en el estilo de crianza de las familias usuarias del H.I “La Alegría De Vivir” en Lebrija, Santander. Para este proyecto se implementaron tres fases fundamentales: en primera instancia la exploración, cuya intención consiste en una revisión bibliográfica, acerca de la temática abordada en el caso de los roles que cumple cada uno de los padres de familia; en segunda instancia la descripción y análisis, para poder evidenciar la procedencia que caracteriza a la población y se ejecuta por medio de un grupo focal cimentado bajo la observación; por último se toma la interpretación en los procesos y conductas de los progenitores y los infantes; llegando al punto de poder tener los datos necesarios y hacer su interpretación de la información, alcanzando el uso de estrategias didácticas basadas en juegos, intereses y artes para ayudar a comprender, anticipar y controlar el comportamiento de los pequeños.

Palabras clave: Padres autoritarios, estilo de crianza, vinculación escuela-familia, comunicación, autoridad e incidencia.

Introduction

The world is made up of countless people, the result of their home and family education, who settle according to the circumstances in which they are born; the whole concept of global exchange is devalued for various reasons given by society, and the above is the case of Third World countries, such as Colombia, there is strong evidence that different behaviors can be observed in the field of education, depending on the environment in which the population lives.

This is the case of the children's home "La Alegría de Vivir", a place of education in Lebrija, Santander, 15 km from Bucaramanga; Lebrija is currently located in one of the rural and urban areas of the city. There are 30,984 inhabitants here (Alcaldía de Lebrija, p. F.).

This is an opportunity to check how students, parents and families of the orphanage "La Alegría de Vivir" behave in order to adjust parenting styles according to what is best for the infant, according to the motive and as encouraged by the American Psychological Association. (2017) perspective on future expectations of human construction. These children will be the protagonists of this qualitative study under an action research approach in which morbidity emerges from the infant's everyday behavior.

The question was posed as a problem: How to exercise the authority and the style of integral formation of parents to their children, for the formative development in their daily life?

This research explored the importance of parenting style, which is considered to be the basis of children's education, so the purpose of this project is to explain the influence of parenting style in authoritative fathers, mothers or caregivers during children's development in infancy. Observations of 4 and 5 year old children, parents or caregivers on parenting styles at this stage of childhood, behaviors that influence the behavior and interaction of achievement in the various social contexts in which they live; including orphanages.

From this research we observed the child's behavior in social situations outside the home, how he/she shows leadership authority, manages parenting, uses it as a norm and is based on the model of family culture and life history. The responsibilities imposed by parents or caregivers who are in charge of children's education

transmit their influence from generation to generation and reflect the way in which people interact to perform in their social context.

This project was developed in the Hogar Infantil la Alegría de Vivir as a strategic ally of the Asociación de Padres de Familia del Hogar Infantil la Alegría de Vivir del Instituto Colombiano de Bienestar Familiar - ICBF, located in the Municipality of Lebrija, Santander.

When the children enter the H.I., they come with habits and customs developed by their parents from their homes and when they arrive at the H.I., it becomes difficult to harmonize the routines proposed by the institution, in the development of daily activities and experience; it should be noted that the characteristics of the beneficiaries of the Hogar Infantil la Alegría de Vivir are as follows: 60 girls and 75 boys from 2 to 4 years old, 5 infants distributed in the countryside, 130 are located in urban areas where their family environment is solitary, nuclear, congregational and/or extensive, who seek the integral development of boys and girls, this is why the problem question was posed: How to exercise the authority and the style of integral formation of parents to their children, for the formative development in their daily life?

Materials and methods

A qualitative research of the action research type was developed. The institution consists of 7 groups of 19 boys and girls each, 2 children per group were selected from the observation made and their parents, to be the sample of the research. The qualitative type of research is applied because, through it, the task is to study reality in the natural context where it is presented.

This investigative process consisted firstly, the research, which aimed to include a literature review of the issues addressed in the context of the role of each parent, and secondly, a description and analysis to show the population. Trait origins and performance using observational focus groups; finally, interpretation into parent-child processes and behaviors; to the point where the necessary data can be obtained and information can be interpreted to the extent that play, interest, and art-based learning strategies are used to help understand, predict, and manage young children's behavior.

Results

In the first phase, it was found that some children were frequent actors of violent behaviors: physical violence (hitting, kicking, neck groping, pulling, pushing, shoving, tugging, throwing paper balls), verbal abuse (children using name-calling, insults, swearing and shouting) and emotional abuse (threatening comments).

Observations revealed different patterns of behavior, such as: children greet each other, children laugh, some children get angry easily, some children talk to each other, some children get distracted very easily, touching when they want to get something but do not get it right away, children make funny gestures, some children expressive.

From this observation, the focus was on some children who exhibited disruptive behavior and others with "appropriate" behavior, and within a week of observation, certain groups of children began to exhibit repetitive behaviors, indicating that some things were not functioning normally. In the second phase, using focus groups and simultaneous meetings with parents in a sample population, it became clear that parents of children who reported "inappropriate" behavior or violence in their orphanages had not set standards and that their guidelines, because parenting was not based on love, were based on their parenting.

However, it is clear that parents of children who exhibit "appropriate" behavior are parents based on the values of love, responsible rules, quality time, respect, caring and respect.

Discussion

After the analysis and interpretation of the results considered, a series of pedagogical actions are proposed as alternatives to the problem from the pedagogical point of view. Exploring and learning new ideas, concepts, using didactic strategies based on games, interests and arts to help them understand, anticipate and control behavior in order to help children.

This section covers the discussion on authoritarian parenting and parenting an environment for the guidance of infants in families with authoritarian parents, children who are fearful and lack involvement are viewed in context, causes increased aggression and low

frustration tolerance. These children have difficulty expressing themselves emotionally, they become obedient. Authoritarian parenting has consequences for children, they demand themselves and others, low self-esteem, withdrawal and rebellion, aggression, emotional problems, juvenile addiction.

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