

Positive Parenting & Child Development

Prof Dr Shazia Maqbool
MD Paeds, FRCPCH (Lon)

Chairperson

Developmental & Behavioural Paediatrics

**The University of Health Sciences, The Children's
Hospital, Lahore, Pakistan**

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Child Development & Behaviour

- Know the difference between variations in normal child development & behaviour
- Normal behaviour is determined by the context in which it occurs;
 - by the particular situation and time
 - by the child's own particular family values and expectations
 - cultural and social background
- A fine line divides normal from abnormal behaviour because what is "normal" depends upon the child's level of development, which can vary greatly among children of the same age

Factors Affecting Behaviour

- Expectations
- Influences
- Parenting Styles
- School

Expectations

- Children should do well in studies & have a secure future → Toppers
 - Husbands should earn.....
 - Wives should participate in earning for living + do house work
- 
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graph BT; A[Children should do well in studies & have a secure future → Toppers] --- B[Husbands should earn.....]; B --- C[Wives should participate in earning for living + do house work];
```

# Influences

- Home → Parents & Grandparents
- Friends → Peer Pressure
- Screen based technology (Social media, mobile, tablet, TV, Video games) > Outdoor games & activities
- Food Fads vs Healthy Eating
- Social Pressures

# Parenting Styles

## Classic Parenting Styles

|                        |      | Expectations and Control                                                                                          |                                                                           |
|------------------------|------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                        |      | High                                                                                                              | Low                                                                       |
| Warmth and Sensitivity | High | <b>Authoritative</b><br><i>Respects child's opinions but maintains boundaries.</i><br><i>"Firm but flexible."</i> | <b>Permissive</b><br><i>Indulgent without discipline</i>                  |
|                        | Low  | <b>Authoritarian</b><br><i>"Strict disciplinarian"</i>                                                            | <b>Neglectful</b><br><i>Emotionally uninvolved and does not set rules</i> |

Maccoby EE. In: Mussen PH. *Handbook of Child Psychology*; Vol 4. 4th ed. Wiley; 1983.  
From Rhee KE, et al. *Pediatrics*. 2006;117;2047-2054. Republished with permission.

# School

- Formal learning & testing from a very young age
- Too Competitive
- Shift from emphasis on education than values
- Extra-Curricular → No more fun
- Rapport building → A big issue
- Bullying

*Parents are the ultimate  
role models for children.  
Every word, movement  
and action has an effect.  
No other person or outside  
force has a greater  
influence on a child than  
the parent.*

*- Bob Keeshan*



# Anti-Social



# Provide Positive Attention



# Low Self-esteem



# Show Respect



# Depression



# Encourage Positive Self Image



# Non-Communicative





# Read Together





# School Failure



# Celebrate Little Successes



# Rude & Aggressive



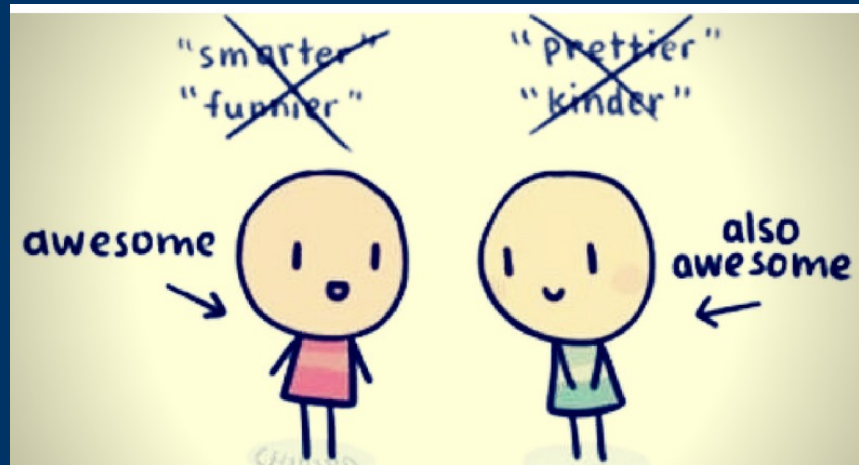
# Talk Eye to Eye



# Problems Maintaining Relationships



# No Comparisons



# Family Time







## Parents Role



# Take Home Message To Give To All Parents

**Spend *time* with your  
*Children***