

## **Bibliographic Review of the Factors that Influence the Child Development**

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### **Abstract**

An exhaustive research was made on the parental & environmental factors that affect breeding in the databases Redalyc, EBSCOhost, Dialnet & CONRICyt, using the keywords parenting styles, & child development in order to determine what parental, environmental, sociodemographic, temperamental & conditional factors of the child affect the internalized & externalized problems of the children. It was found that different parental factors, environmental, sociodemographic, temperamental & the condition of the child influence in different ways the low school performance, bullying, anxiety, depression, self-esteem & aggressiveness in the boys & girls. It is argued that the study of parenting styles should be approached from multidisciplinary approaches & should be studied among different cultures. Also discussed is the variable temperament of the child & the role of the father figure in parenting.

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**Keywords:** Parenting styles, temperament, culture, paternal figure, multidisciplinary

### **Introduction**

According to the United Nations Children's Fund (2016), 6 out of 10 minors between 2 & 14 years of age (almost 1 billion children) are subjected to physical abuse by their caregivers. Country of Ghana first, followed by Tunisia & Egypt. According to US statistics from the National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention & Health Promotion (2016) (National Center for the Prevention of Chronic Diseases & Health Promotion) it is held that 3% of the population of children Between 3 & 17 years of age presents anxiety, 2.1% presents depression & 3.5 presents behavioral & behavioral problems.

In Mexico, 2 out of 10 students have participated in fights with strikes, 1 in 10 has robbed or threatened another student; Only in Mexico City, 7 out of 10 students report being victims during recess & in the classroom. According to reports from the National Institute for Educational Evaluation, women are less involved; In the case of the blows, only 6.6% have hit & 23.0% have been beaten, while only 26.2% have insulted one of their comrades (Mata, 2016, page 3).

Also in Mexico, 60% of children between the ages of 1 & 14 are victims of various acts of violence that damage their integrity, said the National Human Rights Commission. In Mexico, the number of children reaches 32.5 million. These reveal that 35% of children between the ages of six & nine have been victims of violence by a member of their family & school level (Olivares, 2012). Olivares also refers that international organizations indicate that in Mexico 6 out of 10 girls & boys under the age of 14 suffer violence; & in almost half of the cases (47% the mother was responsible, & 29% reported, the father was).

There are several consequences for children referring to the parenting style of their parents; Rigid, punitive & strictly regulated parents or guardians will have sons & daughters with antisocial behavior, they will be unfriendly & withdrawn. If parents or guardians are inconsistent & undemåing will have children with immature behaviors, temperamental, dependent & low self-control behaviors. When parents or guardians behave in an emotionally detached way towards their sons & daughters & tend to consider that their function is only to provide sustenance & food; there will be minors with behaviors of indifference & with behaviors of rejection towards the others. On the other h&, if parents or guardians are firm, set boundaries, goals, resort to reasoning & promote independence, children will have adequate social skills & will be trusted & independent (Baumrind, 1971).

Achenbach (1978), on the other h&, proposes a classification of syndromes that infants can present in relation to behavioral problems; Emotional reaction, anxiety, depression, somatic complaints, social isolation, sleep problems, attention problems, disobedience, screaming tantrums, fights & aggressive behavior; Divided into internalized & externalized problems. Achenbach also points out that externalized problems are maintained & increased from 3 to 12 years of age & internalized problems occur in pre-adolescence. Achenbach also considers that externalized problems are responsible for several psychopathologies in later stages of the development of the individual, & that aggression & somatic problems show greater stability as time elapses & depending on gender.

However, in order to underst& the dynamics of parenting styles, it is not only necessary to analyze the relationship between parents & children, it

is necessary to investigate the variables that affect one way or another in child rearing (Magaz, Chorot, S&ín, Santed, & Valiente, 2011). In order to underst& explain the components of parenting, different approaches have been proposed such as the biopsychosocial approach (Torres, Ortega, Garrido, & Reyes, 2008) & the use of different models of parenting (Siffert & Schwarz 2011) . Regarding the dynamics of aging, it has been suggested to analyze different areas; The educational area, sociocognitive, self-control, stress management, social area (Azar & Cote, 2002); Self-concept, maternal depression, perceived support of the couple's participation in fostering & fostering the home (Vera, Velasco, Montiel & Camargo, 2000); Family factors & friendships that affect the internalized & externalized problems of minors; The temperament of minors (Betancourt & &rade, 2008); The family structure, the place of origin, the position of the minor relative to his brothers (Franco, Perez, & God, 2014); The psychological-expert aspect, attachment & empathy. (Astudillo, Gálvez, Retamales, Rojas & Sarria, 2010) & institutional resources (Morelato, Giménez, Vitaliti, Casari, & Soria, 2013).

## **I.**

### **Method**

An exhaustive search was made on parental & environmental factors affecting breeding in the Redalyc, EBSCOhost, Dialnet & CONRICyt databases, using the keywords parenting styles, parental styles, parental styles & child development.

### **Results**

The following variables of incidence in the aging were found:

#### **Schooling of the parents**

It was found that parents with a low level of schooling tend to have an authoritarian upbringing style (Aunola, Nurmi, Onatsu, & Pulkkinen, 1999, Espinal, 2004, Jiménez & Guevara, 2008, Santelices et al., 2015). Vite, & Pérez, 2014 found that the cognitive schema of inflexible st&ards causes behavioral problems in the children of people with secondary schooling, & it has also been suggested to analyze the parents' schooling with adopted children to observe if there is a relationship among the variables previously moved. (Salas, García, Fuentes & Bernedo, 2015). It was also found that parents do not promote a relationship between parents & children. This result may be due to a low level of schooling (González, Vega & Cantorán, 2005).

#### **Socioeconomic status**

It was found that children with disruptive behaviors have low socioeconomic status, & parents or guardians with low socioeconomic status

tend to be punitive (Ison, 2004; Jiménez, Concha, Zúñiga, 2012; Leung & Shek, 2015; Lopez, 2007, Maninque, Chesquiére, & Van, 2014, Santelices et al., 2015, Vite & Pérez, 2014, Jiménez & Guevara, 2008). Possibly the relationship between low socioeconomic status & upbringing is that the maturity of the parents has been correlated with a high socioeconomic level, as well as an appropriate parenting style & the parent's involvement in the parenting style. & because the intellect has been associated with a high socioeconomic level & maternal intervention in parenting (Nakao et al., 2000).

### **Divorced parents**

It was found that there is a significant relationship between the parents' level of conflict after divorce as regards the academic part of the children (Valdés, Carlos, & Ochoa, 2010; Valdés, Martínez, Urías, & Ibarra, 2011). The same way was found that there is a correlation between raising parents, mothers, gr&fathers & infants with the parents' marital status. (Li, Cui, & Cao, 2016). As for reconstituted families, parents perceive greater autonomy in decisions about child rearing (Ripoll, Martínez, & Giraldo, 2013).

### **Single parent family**

It was found that single-parent family is different from nuclear in terms of parenting. The higher quality interactions were presented in the nuclear families in the cognitive aspects of the interaction (Olhaberry, & Satelices, 2013). However, children from single-parent families perceive a more negative view of family dynamics in relation to authority, communication, family valuation & academic performance (Sánchez, & Valdés, 2011).

### **Number of sons & daughters**

The number of sons & daughters is a factor that can also affect what is breeding. Girls are better suited than boys for positive parenting & supervision when the family has 1 or 2 children (Pastor, 2004). Dominican women who have more than three children present greater punitive & control problems, use the guilty style, have higher education & are single-parent (Espinal, 2004).

### **Number of brothers & / or sisters**

In a study with a sample of 905 14-year-old Chinese children, there was a positive correlation between parenting, mothers, gr&fathers & infants with whom the child had no siblings. Within the limitations, only the data of the children were taken, the sample of a place of China of high economic

status was regio, can not establish causality since the study was not longitudinal (Li et al., 2016 ).

### **Primary Caregiver**

The main caregiver of the minor was analyzed & physical punishment was found to be associated with emotional & behavioral problems in the minors considering that the parents' commitment to play & sports had a minor association with emotional problems in the minors (Tong et al. Al. 2015).

Participants included 82 parents, 3413 mothers, 21 gr&parents & 572 gr&mothers who were the primary responsible for Thail&'s 6-month-old infants, to examine parenting styles in the first year of life. The descriptive study yielded the following results: the overprotective style was the most common, after the style characterized by reasoning, the controlling style & the negligent were the least used (Phphaibul, Wittayasooporn, & Choprapawon, 2012).

### **Consumption of drugs**

In a study of 263 children between the ages of 10 & 12, we sought to determine the parent's association with substance use disorder & the type of discipline in the children & their neurological behavior of disinhibition, which Predicts the early use of substances from children. It was found that the mother's discipline predicts the father's discipline, the neurological behavior of disinhibition, predicts the mother's guilt positively & the father's beating negatively (Mezzich, Tarter, Kirisci, Day, & Gao, 2007) .

In one intervention, 300 participants from 18 entities of the Mexican Republic who attended primary care of addictions were studied, the participants went to a positive parenting program. Subjects had children between 2 years & 12 years of age. The objective was to analyze parenting styles related to aggressive or aggressive negativistic behavior in children through a descriptive correlational study. More children were found with challenging negative behavior than with aggressive behavior. It was found that giving clear instructions, setting rules, solving problems & interacting positively are reliable parenting styles to diminish the challenging negativistic style & aggressiveness (Morales, Félix, Rosas, López & Nieto, 2015).

### **Antisocial behavior of the parents**

There is evidence that violence received by minors from their parents has a direct effect on the behavioral & psychological problems of minors, which in turn have an effect on school performance (Frías, & Gaxiola, 2008). Likewise, the father's psychopathology is positively associated with

antisocial behavior with the parenting style (Vera, Granero, & Ezpeleta, 2012). In addition, children who have antisocial parents have a high degree of predisposition to antisocial behaviors & more when accompanied by neglect, prolonged separation from their caregivers, & parents' non-affective (Torry & Billick, 2011) .

### **Personality of the parents**

There is evidence that parental control & parenting attitudes are linked to the development of obsessive-compulsive disorder & depression with obsessive behaviors (Yoshida, Taga, Matsumoto, & Fukui, 2005). It has also been found that extroversion is negatively associated with overprotection & with the mother's participation in parenting. (Nakao et al., 2000).

### **Self-esteem of the parents**

There is evidence that the self-esteem of the parents has been associated with the style of authoritative breeding (Aunola et al., 1999).

### **Parental stress**

It is an influential factor in parenting, as it has found a positive correlation with the authoritarian parenting style (Carroll, & Hamilton, 2016). Parental anger & aggression are also a predictor of disciplinary practices (Solís, Medina, & Díaz, 2015). In a research, measurements were made to predict what the behavior of parents & children in a stressful event will be, since few investigations have been done to predict parent-child behavior; In which it was found that minors with parents who left high in avoidance had less stress compared to parents who had low avoidance; In addition parents who went high in avoidance were less sensitive when their children were not stressed, this pattern was vice versa when parents had less avoidance. Finally, the behavior of the parents & the non-stress of the minors are independent of the temperament of the minors & the personality of the parents. (Eldestein et al., 2004) in the same way, we have evidence that the stress of the mother is related to the weight of the minor, but the father's stress is not (Stenhammar et al., 2010).

### **Parental anxiety**

Parents' anxiety-related rejection & parenting style was found to be associated with internalized & externalized child problems (Laskey & Cartwright, 2009; Roelofs, Masters, Ter, Bamelis, & Muris, 2006) . It has also been found that the use of physical strength is associated with lower parental warmth, a higher incidence of generalized anxiety, & a higher frequency of attending religious practices (Wade & Kendler, 2001). & that

the anxiety of the mother is associated with the anxiety of the minors (Beato, Pereira, Barros, & Muris, 2015, Esbjørn et al., 2013).

### **Parental depression**

A correlation was found between the type of style to give advice to sons & daughters & depression (McDowell, 2003). As well as an association between the mother's depression & the emotional problems of the sons & daughters (Ebeyeynin, 2011). This can be corroborated by a study carried out in Kawasaki, Japan, with a sample of 91 mothers who belonged to the experimental group & 24 to the control group, to measure the effectiveness of a treatment called Positive parenting program. Significant effect was detected after the intervention; Mothers' depression decreased, difficulties perceived by mothers, confidence in parenting only increased significantly in the experimental group (Fujiwara, Kato, & S&ers, 2011).

### **Farming style**

Parenting styles can be seen as a complex process, since they vary according to the number of children, between the father & the mother, vary according to the age of the children, the personality & level of schooling of the children. Parents (Roskam, & Meunier, 2009).

Family involvement in religious services significantly predicts the health & social skills of children & inversely predict internalized problems (Schottenbauer, Spernak, & Hellstorm, 2007).

It was found that parental acceptance is a positive predictor of creativity, that discipline is an inhibitor of the creative process & that pathological control was negatively related to creativity. (Krumm, Vargas, & Gullón, 2013).

González, Ampudia, & Guevara, (2014) carried out an investigation in children with different social conditions. Institutionalized orphans had little assertiveness in social skills, their response style was aggressive, showed little ability to relate to others, low self-esteem as well as anxiety levels & a high level of depression. In the abused children who lived temporarily in a shelter they differed from the previous group in they showed more aggressiveness than the previous group & a low self-esteem but within normal, in the other variables they were equal to the first group. In the group where the children lived with their families, they found that they had few social skills, had an aggressive pattern, a more assertive pattern of behavior compared to the other two groups in anxiety, self esteem, anxiety & depression Normal levels were found. It was concluded that the two groups of children living in shelters have problems of psychological adjustment in all variables.

We analyzed the dimensions of marital conflict, the safety emotions of children related to parental conflict, & the parenting style were analyzed as mediators of dysphoria & adjustment of infants. Parental dysphoria was found to be related to the adjustment of infants specifically in marital conflict & parenting. The safety of infants in the context of marital conflict mediates the relationship between parental dysphoria & the problems of minors. The correlations found in this study were very low (Du Rocher, & Cummings, 2007).

Social withdrawal (which refers to behaviors of inhibition, shame, loneliness, passivity & social disinterest) of children & the parenting styles of the parents in the social-emotional development of the children has been analyzed. It was found that children who presented social withdrawal were vulnerable to the negative effects of poor maternal affection in terms of outsourced behavior. Psychological control predicted high levels of internalized problems, while maternal control predicted high levels of prosocial behavior & low levels of externalized problems. The results were only analyzed in preschool children, there were few parents who participated, few social withdrawal factors were measured (Zarra et al., 2014).

Fostering styles also vary from culture to culture: A sample of 76 mothers from southwestern Ontario in Canada with children between 30 & 70 months of age was analyzed to analyze the contexts of parenting styles that may be moderating styles Parenting, beliefs & emotional responses. In situations where minors have negative behaviors, authoritarian mothers were less empathic & attributed child aggression & bad behavior to external sources than to parenting styles. Authoritarian mothers also tended to respond with more anger & shame at parenting styles. (Coplan, Hastings, Lagace & Moulton, 2002).

Other research speaks of the following: Negative parenting behaviors were compared between different regions & the mental health of children, since in France 1 in 10 residents have migrated from North & East Africa. , The sample was 1106 mothers & their children between 6 & 11 years of age. Care & punitive attitudes were found to be different among mothers, ranging from region to region & ethnic origin, punitive mothers came from the Caribbean & Africa, Maghreb mothers were similar to French mothers. Maghrebian minors with punitive parenting styles had more problems internalized, the previous association was lower in smaller descendants of Africa or the Caribbean. In the limitations it is assumed that the place of origin was taken by the mothers, the results were taken from autoreportes (Kovess, et al., 2016).

In an investigation the relation between the styles of aging & the social skills of the sons & daughters was studied; A sample of 202 infants



between 7 & 10 years old who attended public schools in Sao Paulo, Brazil were taken. It was found that positive parenting styles are preachers of altruism, while negative styles are predictors of assertiveness, communication, & social trust. The variables that probably explain the model are positive monitoring, a not so severe discipline, moral behavior & physical abuse. It was suggested that the observation be included to take the data, the study was not longitudinal, the results of the parents with the children were not compared (Bartholomeu, Montiel, Flamenghi, & Machado, 2016).

In China, 217 children between the ages of 6 & 12 from two cities were examined in a cross-sectional study to study perceived parenting styles, socialization emotions, & parental emotional irregularities (parents only). Parents' perceived parenting style, especially overprotection, was found to be related to non-support responses in the negative emotional responses shown by the children (Yan, Han, & Li, 2015).

In Hong Kong, 283 children were investigated to analyze their orientations towards the achievement & perception of parenting style. It was found that students in this study tended to be more performance oriented than learning, further studies would be needed to understand if there is a correlation between these two results. Regarding the parenting style, it was found that the mother is the most influential in the sons & daughters, perceive the authoritative style of parenting as the most common, then the permissive & finally the authoritarian. We found a small correlation between authoritarian style & performance orientation. It was suggested that future research should focus more on this relationship & that results can not be taken as generalities (Kwok, & Siu, 2006).

In another study cross-sectional research was conducted in different cultures to analyze the breeding styles of Baumrind. Data were collected from 1523 mothers & their children, indulgent style (high in emotional involvement & low in parental control) was found to predominate in German mothers (43%), negligent (low in emotional involvement & low in Parental control) in the Turks (30%), & the authoritarian (low in emotional involvement & high in parental control) predominated in the Vietnamese (54%) (Nauck, & Lotter, 2015).

In Mexico, 34 mothers & 6 parents from the urban area of San Luis Potosí participated in a study, with the objective of evaluating the parents' conceptions of parenting. The results indicate that the parental model is a bargaining pattern, a bond of close attachment & a pattern of promoter success, it was concluded that parenting conforms to their knowledge, beliefs & attitudes influenced by the close social context, culture Dominant & inherited family culture (Infante y Martínez, 2016).

However, similarities have also been found between cultures in terms of parenting styles: A longitudinal study was conducted in which 425 minors with a mean age of 7.7 years from Beijing, China, participated in a first study, after 3.8 years were performed New measurements in a sample of 382 minors with an average age of 11.6 years; With the aim of analyzing the relationship between the expressiveness of parents & the psychological adjustment of Chinese children; This is because the Oriental cultures in this context have been little studied. Similar results were obtained to those obtained in studies in Europe & America; The negative expressiveness of the parents is related to externalized problems of the minors. It was found that parent expressiveness & parenting style did not predict social competence. The limitations refer to the sample taken from Beijing, an industrialized city & with middle-class families, data can not be generalized since the data were taken from self-reports, potential relationships between expressiveness & parental styles in problems were not examined Outsourced (Chen, Zhou, Eisenberg, Valiente & Wang, 2011).

Researches have also been carried out, among which there have been interventions in the parenting styles variable: In Mexico the effectiveness of a behavioral training program was tested in parents with children between two & twelve years of age, children presented problematic behaviors . After the training the parents changed their behavior & as a consequence the children did. Correlation of behavior, praise, clear instructions, rule-making, problem solving, social interaction, & reduction in the use of punishment were the components that most influenced the change (Morales & Vazquez, 2014).

Regarding the health habits related to upbringing we have the following: In a sample of 1451 primary school students in the city of Toluca of the fourth, fifth & sixth grades along with their respective parents, we measured the actions they take In terms of health habits, it was found that although minors review health information; While they are advancing of grade school their actions are diminishing in the care of their physical & mental health. It was also found that girls have better health habits.

In parents it was found that parents do not care about the habits of their sons & daughters & do not take actions to prevent poor health, it was found that fathers & mothers have less concern about food consumption Junk, addictions & excessive use of electronic media (Armeaga, & Ruiz, 2014).

In a study carried out in a sample taken in Belgium, Germany, Greece, Hungary & Sweden to examine the association of parental rules & the communication styles with which their children are in front of a monitor. Participated 3038 parents & 3325 minors with an average age of 11.2 years. It was concluded that the style of communication of autonomy & support in

the use of television, video games, use of the DVD, computer, correlated negatively with the time that the children use these devices. Unlike the controller style that is the infants spend more time using these devices (Bjell& et al., 2015).

Finally, a systematic review was carried out in which 30 articles were found that fulfilled the criteria to investigate influences in the children to have physical activity or to spend time in front of a monitor. Five important aspects of parenting were covered: parental practices, parental modeling, minors' perception of physical & sedentary activity, parental efficacy & general parenting style. The results found suggest that motivation & support from parents increases physical activity & reduces time in front of a monitor, using appropriate parenting styles promotes physical activity. The results should not be interpreted as conclusive (Xu, Wen, & Rissel, 2015).

Consequences in children regarding the factors that affect the upbringing.

It was found that underachievement is one of the consequences in children under a dysfunctional parenting style (Cueli, González, Álvarez, García, & González, 2014; Gordillo et al., 201; Ramos & Santoyo, 2008); As well as bullying is a consequence that can be provoked by the parenting style (Georgious, Fousiani, & Michaelides, 2013), the anxiety of the minors (Beato et al., 2015, Betancourt & &rade, 2008, Couoh, Góngora, (Greening, Stoppelbein, & Luebbe, 2010; Richaud, 2006), low or high self-esteem of the child (Couoh et al., 1999) (Ramos, Pino, & Herruzo, 2009), as well as in the case of children & adolescents (Hernández & Fajardo, 2008, Ison 2004, Morales et al. Sánchez et al., 2009, Tur, Mestre, Samper & Malonda, 2012, Villalobos, Chaves, & Pérez, 2013, Wahl & Metzner, 2012, Franco et al., 2014).

## **Situations outside parents & minors**

### **Minors with some developmental disorder or problem**

In a study that analyzed the conversive disorder, it was found that children with the disorder reported worse perception in the parental practices of both parents; Higher levels of low self-esteem & depressive symptoms than the control group. (Imran, Hussain, & Amjad, 2015).

Research was carried out in Scotl& on minors with problems in their development; Fathers & mothers with sons & daughters between 9 & 11 years of age used more authoritative style than parents with children between 3 & 5 years of age. (Woolfson, & Grant, 2006).

### **Child adopted**

In a study of adoptive families, the results indicate that the role of affective relationships & parental discipline are indicators of problems in adopted children, the type of parenting & the type of affection are predictors of future problems in the minor. Criticism & rejection increase the problems in the self-esteem of the child & in which care is a burden of caring for the child. Salas et al., 2015).

### **Quality of life**

In a research on quality of life, a sample of 721 boys & girls in the fifth & sixth school years of 7 different primary schools in the state of Coahuila was found. Quality of life was found to have a positive effect on family life, Performance at home & school, & leisure activities (González & Sánchez, 2013).

### **Temperament of the child**

The temperament needs to be more studied, it has been proposed to carry out more studies to know if it is a mediating variable between the familiar factors & the problems of the minors (Betancourt & &rade, 2008; Santelices et al., 2015). Although it has been previously concluded that parenting styles are involved in social adjustment differently depending on the child's temperament (Ato et al., 2007), results have been found that indicate that parenting style does not moderate the association between temperament Of the child, nor the anxiety (Lindhout et al., 2009) & that the behavior of the parents & the non-stress of the minors are independent of the temperament of the infants & of the personality of the parents (Eldestein et al., 2004) .

However, it has been found that the temperament of the child & the social context contribute to the frequency use of the discipline, but the characteristics of the parents are the ones that most influence the discipline (Wade, & Kendler, 2001).

### **Conclusion**

It has been found that most research is based on the theory of parenting styles of Diana Baumrind. Given the characteristics of the phenomenon described above, it is important to use different theories & explanatory models for their analysis & comprehension, since the consequences on children are serious (Siffert & Schwarz, 2011). In addition, differences between cultures, parents, mothers & children have been found (Espinal, 2004; Pastor, 2014); In parental interaction; Specifically between the type of interaction & the baby's age (Guerrero, & Alva, 2015); In the family type, in the aspect that the higher quality interactions occur in the

nuclear families (Olhaberry, & Satelices, 2013) & the economic stress conditions, the emotional instability, the perception of the difficulty of the management (Aracena et al., 2000). Therefore, it is suggested that the study of parenting styles has to be carried out from the perspective of the child, A multidisciplinary approach & also analyzing in each culture that variables really affect the breeding, using representative samples under longitudinal & experimental designs to arrive at conclusions of cause & effect between the variables described above.

Most of the research done around the world in terms of parenting has been on mothers, sons & daughters. More recent research has included the paternal figure because the number of primary caregiver parents has grown in recent years &, in turn, because the father is more involved than in the past (Fitzgerald, Mann, Cabrera & Wong, 2003), so researchers are encouraged to conduct studies on parenting taking into account the paternal & maternal figures.

It has also been found that parenting styles intervene in social adjustment differently depending on the child's temperament (Ato, Galián & Huéscar, 2007). Nevertheless; There is also research where it has been confirmed that the temperament of the child is not a variable that influences the upbringing (Jungert et al., 2015), so that the incidence of the child's temperament is subject to debate within the theme of parenting .

It was generally found that parental, environmental, sociodemographic, temperamental & conditional factors of the child affect school performance, bullying, anxiety, depression, self-esteem, & aggression in children. Finally, it is added that to study the styles of aging it is necessary to use a biopsychosocial approach since there are many variables involved in the subject & that the factors that influence & the way in which they affect these factors varies from culture to culture.

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