

Immigrant Parents And Children Relationships

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Introduction

Relationships between members of the family are very important, and every behavior, good or bad, will be heritage from generation to generation. Parenting style plays the most key role in family relations and will affect everything behavioral and developmental. Immigration to the United States is a typical case of such inclusion in culture when young girls are required to behave differently from the behavior typical of the culture of their parents. In the post-figurative culture, “young girls can turn their back on the weaknesses of the elderly. They may be eager to master the wisdom and power that they personify, but in both cases, it will eventually become what the parents are now. Immigrant parents should adapt their parenting style to a new culture to steadily increase healthy relationships with their children because their cultural heritage and education are different.

Analysis

Culture is the pattern of customs, beliefs, behavior and social organization that a country chooses for the way of life, and parenting styles are not the same in a different cultures. So, immigrant parents have the challenge to choose their way and adjust themselves to a new culture, known as acculturation. The parents want to make sure that their children develop a sense of connectedness with their families. However, the challenge is that they sometimes force their children to speak their language or dress and behave like them. Children are expected to obey and respect authority, get along with others, and learn good moral character. Differences between the two cultures can cause cultural confusion and children will be faced with the challenge of acculturation with the culture that they live in. For example, Puerto Rican girl's case, one who moved to the United States at age three, her mother tries to reproduce island life where she used to live with the family. This causes her to be surrounded in her apartment by odors, images, language and cultural practices of the island, while in a Catholic school is forced to integrate with the North American educational system with the children of immigrants. On the other hand, her father, Rafael, is a white-looking sailor who usually wears his uniform even in his leisure days to distinguish himself from other Puerto Ricans in the neighborhood. His attitude clashes with the girl's mother's efforts to maintain a link with the island, and this conflict contributes to the formation of her, whose name is another derivation of the female prototype “Mari,” but also incorporates the contradictory influences of his sailor father (sea) and his tropicalized mother.

Parenting is the most difficult responsibility and challenge that I'm facing now in my life, so I'm trying to know more about myself, my personality and my childhood to choose the better way and decision as a mother can make when the challenge is with her children. I grew up in a culture in which children must obey their parents without exception, and the community believes kids should be seen and controlled in detail and never heard, especially girls! They have to follow the rules and respect their parent. Unfortunately, most parents use a punishment system when their kids break the rules instead of encouraging them to do good things; moreover, in school, teachers use a punishment system for students, too. Now I know those are authoritarian parent styles, and they don't allow their children to make a decision, so children don't have the freedom to choose their way and will rise with low self-confidence. Before my first girl was born, I read a lot about nurture and educated myself to improve my knowledge about parenting style, but I sometimes think my childhood experience and culture affected my personality. In some situations, I overprotected my girls, and I didn't give them the freedom to choose their way.

Girls in Islamic culture have different values as compare to the culture of modernized countries like the U.S., and so is the parenting style in Islamic culture I belong to the Iran. Iran has a very different culture purely based on Islamic values. In my country, girls have a different set of values as compared to boys; girls have to be polite, patient, and respectful and hide their emotions; in modernized countries like the U.S. little difference between boys and girls. After migration, I have so many challenges to be faced in a new culture while parenting my children. In slowly developing societies, small, fixed behavior changes that distinguish the older generation from the younger can be interpreted as a change in fashion, that is, as non-vigorous innovations introduced by the youth into clothes, manners, types of recreation, innovations for which the parents do not have a basis for excitement.

People regularly borrow new styles of clothing from each other or even trade them; all women of one tribe, young and old, can adopt the newly fashionable style of the grassy skirt, making it long in front and short behind (instead of short in front and long behind). The old woman, continuing to wear old-fashioned, out-of-fashion skirts, would be branded as old-fashioned. Small variations within the dominant culture style do not change the character of post-figurative culture. In any case, the girls know that they will have to act in the same way that their mothers worked. When they become parents, they will either adopt new fashions or they will provide young girls with the opportunity to follow the changing trends. Behind the idea of fashion is the idea of the continuity of culture. Stressing the modesty of something, they want to say that nothing important is changing.

Conclusion

In a rapidly changing culture in a new country or a new situation, men and women can respond to him quite differently. New ways of generating income can radically change the position of the men who pass on, an example of the full communion of all life in the rural community or from the tap, are strictly controlled life-arenas to an anonymous life of the urban unskilled people. But the conditions of

life for girls at the same time may change very little, as they continue to prepare food and upbringing vat children in much the same way as did their mothers. In such on-circumstance is part of the culture that is transmitted woman-mi in the course of formation of the child's personality in his first years, could remain intact, while the other part, con-associated with a sharp change in the operating conditions of men, me-are radically and, in turn, lead to changes characterized for children. Culture can be distinguished from each other not only concerning the importance of the roles played by the older generation and other relatives but also by how unchangeable odds-ma that is transmitted from one generation to the children.

Works Cited

Cofer, Judith Ortiz. "Casa: A Partial Remembrance of a Puerto Rican Childhood." (2003): 60-66. Print.