PARENTAL CONTROL AND THE CHALLENGES OF JUVENILE SOCIALIZATION:

the quest for autonomy, trust and recognition
ATTEMPS TO TRANSGRESS THE FRAMEWORK AND RULES SET BY PARENTS?

➢ To grow, the adolescent must distance himself/herself from the family context
➢ Teenagers choose and adopt new agents of socialization, who are not simply given as parents and families were
➢ Teenagers seek both to recognize themselves in their peers and to be recognized by their peers
PARENTAL CONTROL AND THE NOTION OF TRUST

• There is a narrow relationship between adolescents’ ability to grow and the quality of the trust that is placed in them by their parents.

• Trust placed in a child is a sign of recognition, as it is a statement of the child’s value, as an individual and as a member of society.

• As children grow, they progressively develop their ability to choose the people whom they trust.

• This skill is essential as it enables the child to develop a potential for online self-protection.
WHERE DOES CONTROL BEGIN AND WHERE DOES TRUST BEGIN?

Parental control technologies should be measures of educational support that do not take away from individuals the capacity of demonstrating that they can be trusted.
Its aims to show increased surveillance presence across a child’s everyday activity may be denying children important opportunities both to trust others and to be trusted.

“BUBBLE-WRAPPING” KIDS?

Carol Margaret Barron 2014

‘I had no credit to ring you back’: Children’s strategies of negotiation and resistance to parental surveillance via mobile phones Surveillance & Society 12(3): 401-413.
TWO CHALLENGES EMERGE IN THIS CONTEXT:

1. How to prevent parental control practices from prejudicing the capacity to trust others and oneself?
2. How to prevent parental control technologies from becoming surveillance measures that will consequently be resisted and even rejected by adolescents?
RECOMMENDATION: TO CONSIDER ADOLESCENTS AND CHILDREN AS PARTNERS

The purpose of this inclusion is twofold:

1. To build, within families, healthy relationships based on trust and
2. To involve the children and adolescents in efforts aimed at achieving a suitable degree of self-protection
DECISIONAL PROCESSES THAT INVOLVES CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

- Involving them in determining the duration of use
- Involving them in setting access limits in terms of content
- Providing them with the opportunity of being recognised as trustworthy
- Enabling them to develop their ability to choose trustworthy individuals
- Enabling them to experiment in areas without the presence and control of adults
THANK YOU!

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