

adjust himself with the social environment.

2.10. EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT:

Emotional development means the ability to control emotions and express them in socially accepted ways. Emotions are important in the development of the child. Generally, emotion is a disturbed

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state of the body. When our feelings become intense and excited, they become emotions. Emotions, normally seen among small children are - Love, affection joy, anger, fear etc. Emotions of children change abruptly. They are of two types- Constructive emotion and destructive emotion. Love, affection, joy, pleasure etc., are constructive emotions and fear, anger, depression, jealousy, strums etc. are destructive emotions. Do you express these two types of emotions. Let us see the emotion of children from birth to three years.

BIRTH TO THREE MONTHS **(0-3 months)**

Children at this age feel angry and distressed when they are hungry, get hurt or when wet and starts crying. They feel delighted when they loved and are called in soft tones. This feeling is expressed by smiling. At this age, children express these two types of emotion. Loud voice, harsh and sudden noise can cause the feeling of anger in child.

FOUR TO SIX MONTHS **(4-6 months)**

When little children are hungry and wet, they start crying loudly and shows anger. They also want to draw attention from others by showing anger. Children start showing anger when they donot find their parents or other familiar persons around them.

SEVEN TO NINE MONTHS (7-9 months)

During this period, there is development of bonds between parents, siblings and grandparents. They show love and affection to non living things such as toy, teddy or a doll or with other play items, which the children like very much. They express their emotions (Love, affection) by hugging, cuddling, to the persons especially to mother.

TEN TO EIGHTEEN MONTHS (10-18 months)

Fears arise at this age, when the child is in a new situation or in a new environment. Any loud sound, strangers, new objects, animals etc. arouses fear among children. In the absence of mother, if the child sees strangers, animals etc., he gets scared and starts crying, which cannot be controlled. They hide their faces behind any object or their mother, for fear of strangers.

ONE AND HALF YEARS TO THREE YEARS (1½ yrs - 3 yrs)

When the second child is born in a family and mother attends to the newborn infant, children of this age becomes jealous. Children become aggressive and shows their jealousy by bed wetting, thumb sucking, biting, hitting their siblings, mother and other people. Children often break things and become destructive to attract attention.

2.11. EXPRESSION OF EMOTIONS:

Expression of emotions are important to understand the response of a person to another person. Emotion can be expressed in many ways by speaking, physical expressions and facial expressions. All children express their emotions in this way. Emotional behaviour varies among children. A child may hide behind his mother for fear of strangers, some others may start howling. Children's emotions are short lived. The child may hit his mother or siblings, when he is angry. After sometime, he hugs them to show love. Children becomes emotional to minor situations and this can be seen from facial expressions. For example they smile, clap when happy and becomes sad when hurt or scolded by their parents. Children also express their emotions so overtly that it is easy to know whether a child is happy, afraid or angry. As children grow, they learn to control their emotions. This is because of strict discipline of the parent or social pressure.

2.12. COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT

Cognitive development is the ability of the child to think and find solutions to problems. It also refers to the process of learning and understanding. Cognitive development also connected with different functions of the brain. If we observe, then we will see that a 1 to 1½ year old child

loves to play with things like toy car, doll etc. At 2 years, children play with ball, blocks, 3 years children draw pictures, sing nursery rhymes. All these are examples of cognitive development. Along with age, experiences improves which leads to change in cognition among children.

2.13 CHARACTERISTICS OF COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT

Cognitive behaviour of children is different in different ages. These are discussed below—

BIRTH TO THREE MONTHS (0-3 MONTHS)

The cognitive development from birth to 3 months is very limited. Children of this age spend most of their time by lying on bed and tries to understand about different thing around. They satisfy hunger by sucking their thumbs, keeping their foot in the mouth or by sucking mother's milk. The child cries and the mother feeds the baby. Gradually, the child starts correlating crying by being fed. Thus the child moves his lips when hungry. Two months old child becomes happy by thumb sucking or keeping his foot in the mouth.

FOUR TO SIX MONTHS (4-6 months)

At this age, the child starts sucking any object which is held by him. As age advances i.e. at 6 months, he starts

playing with play items. In due course, the child learns that the play items that he holds, cannot give milk.

SEVEN TO TWELVE MONTHS (7-12 months)

Cognitive development has some effect on changing the behaviour of children. Children of this age tries to understand and adapt certain behaviour from their own experience. For example if a child touches a hot cup of tea or a hot iron and hurt himself, next time, when he sees a cup or an iron, he will stay away from it. Why he does this? He associates the burning feeling with the cup or iron and keeps away from it.

ONE YEAR TO THREE YEARS (1-3 years)

At this age, children understand the existence of any object even if they donot see them. For example if a toy is shown to a 6 months old or 1 year old child, he will be delighted. If the toy is removed from his sight, after sometime, he will forget about the existence of it. In case of a 2 year old child, he will start searching for it and are often able to take out the toy from the hiding place. Children of this age understand that the toy cannot vanish and still exist. The ability of not forgetting the existence of the toy is called 'object permanence'

At 2 years, children learn about

various symbols. Moreover, children of this age can express their feelings, imaginations through language. Have you ever seen children wearing parents dress and role playing? The child tries to immitate the father or mother. They attribute human values to the non-living objects. Have you seen children asking their mother to tie a bandage on the broken part of their toys? At this age, if a child falls down on the floor and get hurt, he asks his mother to hit the floor. Thus, gradually children are able to conserve their experiences mentally and impress the use of sensory organs.

2.14. DIFFERENT STAGES OF COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT :

Cognitive development is the development of cognition of every child towards different objects of the world. The mental abilities of a child expands from new experiences obtained from the environment and from the relationship with different people. Famous psychologists Jean Piaget conducted various research on cognitive development and developed a theory on it. According to this theory, Cognitive development has four stages. They are-

- 1. Sensory motor stage :** From birth to 2 years
- 2. Pre-operational stage :** From 2 years to 7 years.

3. Concrete operational stage:-

From 7 to 11 years

4. Formal operational stage: From 11 to 15 years.

2.15. LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT

Language is the medium to communicate with each other. We are able to express ourselves through languages. We can express our feelings verbally or by our actions. Can a new born infant talk? No, is n't? The little one cannot speak from birth to a few months. Gradually, the child can only produce some sounds, start making short and simple words. Thus the language development begins in small children. Now the question arise- What is language development? It means the ability to communicate through the use of meaningful words and sentences.

It has been mentioned earlier that infants cannot speak soon after birth. Their language develop slowly with age. Characteristics of language development of a child at different stages are discussed below-

2.16. CHARACTERISTICS OF LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT :

Birth to three months (0-3 months)

The child becomes helpless at this stage. They tries to satisfy their various needs though crying. There are several types of cries to express different feelings

like hunger, fear, pain and wetness. Parents can distinguish these cries and as such satisfy their needs. By the time they are 3 months old, they learn to produce coo, ooo sounds. Children make gurgling sounds when they are well fed, happy or when they are with their mother.

FOUR TO SIX MONTHS (4-6 months)

At this age, the child starts producing a -a sound. Gradually the child starts producing various sounds like ma, pa, ba ta, etc.

SEVEN TO NINE MONTHS (7-9 months)

As the age advances, the child can produce and pronounce double flat sounds of the above mentioned words like mama, dada, baba, papa, tata etc. through practice. They learn to say some words which has no meaning. Gradually the child can produce some words which have meaning and learns to associate meaning with any object, and then it becomes a label for the object. For example children of this age will show a ball or a toy car and will say 'ball' or 'car'. It means that the child wants to say- "Give me the ball" or "give me the car"

TEN TO TWELVE MONTHS (10-12 months)

Children of this age now start

speaking in simple and short sentences like babi doll actually means baby's doll and 'Papa office' means papa is in his office etc. These are known as telegraphic speech. Thus children learn to use complex sentences by using one or two words. The language develops well with repeated use of simple words. Children tries to imitate elders while using different words. So it is desirable that parents should not use the baby language while talking to their infants and small children. If parents speak clearly, children will learn the correct use of words.

ONE TO THREE YEARS (1-3 years)

The children now are able to speak three four word sentence. For example - I will have food, 'I want a doll' etc. At 18-20 months child can speak about 50 words. At 2 years, children can use 300 words and at 2½ to 3 years, they can speak about 1000 words. Children of this age have learnt new words and uses them repeatedly. Now they are ready to go to preschool and like to recite nursery rhyme or any other song. A three year old child learns to speak more than one language. Because they use different languages like English, Hindi, etc. while talking with their peers at pre school or learn them from television.

SUMMARY

- Physical motor, social, emotional, cognitive and language development are the different aspects of development of child.
- Changes in height and weight brings about changes in body shape and composition.
- Motor development is the ability to use bones, nerves of the child.
- Changes in Motor development takes place in every 3-4 weeks.
- Some factors affecting in mastering motor skills.
- Social development strengthens the bond of love between child and the parents and siblings.
- Socialization means behaving well in a group.
- The emotions of infancy and early childhood stages are— crying, anger, jealousy, love, affection etc.
- Children can express their emotions in different ways.
- Cognitive development is the development of cognition along with the ability to solve problem.
- Cognitive development has four stages.
- Children learn to speak gradually. At 3 years they can speak about 1000 words.