

EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT



IT IS A COMPLEX STATE OF FEELING WHICH INVOLVES INTERNAL RESPONSES AND ALSO STIMULATES ENERGY TO MOTIVATE A PERSON TO ACTION, WHICH HE IS SOMETIMES INCAPABLE OF PERFORMING IN A NORMAL STATE OF MIND.



CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN EMOTIONS

- CHILDREN EMOTIONS ARE BRIEF.
- THEY ARE INTENSE.
- THEIR EMOTIONS HAVE FREQUENT EXPRESSION.
- THEIR EMOTIONS ARE TRANSITORY.
- THEIR EMOTIONAL RESPONSES REFLECT INDIVIDUALITY.
- THEIR EMOTIONS CHANGE IN STRENGTH WITH AGE.
- PATTERNS OF EMOTIONAL EXPRESSION CHANGES.

COMMON CHILDHOOD EMOTIONS



UNPLEASANT EMOTIONS

1. FEAR
2. ANGER
3. JEALOUSY ANXIETY

PLEASANT EMTIONS

1. CURIOSITY
2. JOY
3. LOVE & AFFECTION

1. FEAR

- BABYHOOD – HAVE FEAR FROM LOUD NOISE, ANIMALS , STRANGE PERSON , DARKNESS.....
- YOUNG CHILDREN / EARLY CHILDHOOD – IMAGINARY , GHOST
- LATE CHILDHOOD- FEAR OF DEATH ,



FEAR RELATED EMOTION

- Shyness
- Worry
- Anxiety
- Embarrassment



TO REDUCE FEAR

- Divert the intension
- Explain the situation
- Explain the child about familiar and unfamiliar things
- Explain the child that it is harmless
- Environment should be free from fear.

2.ANGER

- BABIES- Inhabiting child from doing anything
- Preschool- when toys do not work and asked to do something which they don't want to do at times
- Older children- when a child is not able to complete his task, being insulted and punished without fault.



Response after anger

- Impulsive response usually called aggression. It means to show anger
- Inhabited response In this they do not show anger.



JEALOUSY

- It is caused due to loss of parental love.
- Parental favoritism also results in jealousy.
- Jealousy becomes flared up when teachers compare pupils with each other.
- The child is also jealous of other children if they have more material possession.



ANXIETY

- Anxiety is imaginary
- It is developed after a frequent worry
- Leads to generalized feeling of inadequacy in child .
- Anxious children often become nibbers



CURIOSITY

- Babyhood- have tendency to explore anything that seems new.
- Young children – ask more questions .
- Older children – they are less curious than younger ones.



JOY

- Babies – bright color objects and musical sounds give pleasure to them.
- Early childhood – it give's them joy when their achievements in activity is greater than their age mates.
- Late childhood – mocking others, playing tricks, mischievous activities give them joy.



LOVE & AFFECTION

- Babies- by hugging , patting or kissing the loved object or person .
- Young children- they learn to love those who give them pleasure & satisfaction .
- Older children- it is shown by their desire to be constantly with those whom they love , to do things for them or to assist them in anyway.



EFFECTS OF CHILDREN EMOTIONS ON THEIR PERSONAL & SOCIAL ADJUSTMENTS

1. Emotions adds pleasure to the everyday experiences.
2. Emotions prepare the boy for action .
3. Emotions serve as a form of communication.
4. Emotions acts as a source of social & self evaluation .
5. Emotions colour children 's outlook on life.
6. Emotional tension disrupts motor skills.
7. Emotions interfere with mental activities.
8. Emotions effects social interactions .
9. Emotions leave their mark facial expressions.
10. emotions affect the psychological climate .

FACTORS AFFECTING EMOTIONALITY

1. Nutritional status of the child.
2. Environment for growth .
3. Love & parental care.
4. Sex of the child.
5. Age of the child.
6. Ordinal position in the family .
7. Size of the family.
8. Level of intelligence.
9. Social reactions to behaviour.
10. Child training methods.

