

Children Social, Emotional, language Development:

Ananda Majumdar

University of Alberta/ Antarctic Institute of Canada /Brendar Garden after School Parents Association

Key Word: Development in Child Mind, Stages of Development, Family Discipline

Abstract: Purpose of this article is to explore child mind through their various stages of development, from birth to age eight children's need immediate development of social, physical, emotional, psychological, moral to avoid challenges in their life, without these development children's can be unsocial, violent, harsh, misbehaved, physically disable and due to those challenges they will not be able to independent in their life and finally an incomplete human being without social value, we see violent, killings people by teenagers and so on, this is because of improper development in their childhood which is crucial stage in their life for rest of their life, therefore families, caregivers, teachers, peer groups, media need to be very careful on their society, civilized community and about their children's. Children's are the future of community, society and the country, if they are properly developed then it is good for overall scenario but if they are not get proper training, treatment then it is a problem and it can be violent for the society, community and for the country.

Social –Emotional Development is the process of gaining self awareness, ability to express feelings verbally and non verbally, learning about themselves, gaining confidence, becoming independent, learning how to deal and understand emotions, develop trust others, gaining self esteem and thus they solve problems, play by themselves or with others, co-operate and make peers. Early childhood developments starts from the toddlers, pre-k, kindergarten and elementary and thus they learn their behaviour, interaction with family members, portent's, teachers, peers and thus turns into a complete personality which guide them for their future path as a social human being. Every parent wants his or her children to be happy and a social kids and it is for everyone, no matter children have disability, Autism Spectrum Disorder, RAD or other challenges but they learn new things through to social and emotional developments. Social and emotional development and their behavioural adjustment helps children to have a good academic performance in elementary school and once they are used to it they can continue their good performance in their life. Interaction with caregiver, adults is part of infant's daily life and through social and emotional developments which is established by caregiver or adults children can develop the ability to respond adults and engage with them first through interaction in close relationship with parents and other adults such as their elder siblings or outside adults such as friends, and thus children involve with teachers, relatives through their social exchanges such as storytelling with a care giver. Relationship with adult provides nurturance strengthen children's capacity to learn and develop which provides the key context for infant's social and emotional development. Children's social and emotional development is to identify themselves who they are, they can respond by their name when asked, self esteem or self efficacy is another form social and emotional development, something they can do it which has value and they are recognized for their achievements, they can say " I am good at drawing." Expressing emotion by facial expression, vocalization or by body language is another pat of their development which helps them to get support from others such as from caregiver, parents, teachers, siblings or other peers if necessary. "Young children's expression of positive and negative emotions may paly a

significant role in their developments of social relationship. Positive and negative emotions appeal to social partners and seem to enable relationships to form, while problematic management or expression of negative emotions leads to difficulty in social relationships.”(Denham and Weissberg 2004). Empathy is another form social and development and through creating a culture of caring in the early childhood development can nurture children to develop caring other children’s or adults. Children’s can start understand during their infants or toddlers years to responses, communicate or showing their emotional expression by crying, tears in their eyes etc., this is one of their social and emotional development that they can learn how much expectation they can appeal from other, how to engage in back and forth social interaction and which social scripts are to be used for which social stimulations. Erik Erikson is one of the early childhood scholars who divided the stages of child social and emotional development, which helps us to understand a stage that a child will go through in this process. We already discussed on trust, awareness, recognition, self-esteem, self-efficacy, expression of emotion as child’s social and emotional developments those developments has specific age of stages such as Erikson mentioned from birth to age two children are developing a sense of trust surrounding them, about the world, they know that if they are unhappy, somebody will come to comfort them, if they are hungry, somebody will come to feed them, they learn that they have power to influence the world, their care taker and they cry when they are hungry or feel uncomfortable, this kind of response learn to have faith, Ericson called this stage “Trust versus Mistrust.” From age two to age three children try to do independently such as they walk by themselves, dress by themselves, play by themselves etc. caregiver helps them to set-up things, this is their self-esteem and they feel proud of it, children doing thing by themselves with support helps to enhance their self esteem but doing thing without support ashamed of themselves, Ericson called this stage “Autonomy versus Shame and Doubt.” From the age of four to five they learn something new which is their intellectual development such as their plan, goal, initiatives etc. they need to be supported and encouraged by adults such as from caregiver as their follower or friend, non judgmental through open ending process and thus their intellectual development will reach higher, otherwise children’s feel guilty. Ericson called this stage “Initiative versus Guilt.” From five to six year old children’s are willing to play by co-operation, take turns, sharing, show jealousy, understanding their own feeling, sometime enjoy playing alone, can dress themselves, able to use words for their own description. From seven to eight years old children’s show their competitive spirit when playing, like to be friend of opposite gender, show interest in joining a club or any sports team, enjoying telling jokes, can differ between fantasy and reality, help out with chores at home such as cleaning the table after a meal etc. Children’s social and emotional developments depends on various things such as how can adults approach with them, interact with them, it is something that listening to what the child wants to say, taking time with them even busy, playing with them, recognized child’s accomplishments, showing interest in their projects, making eye contact, respect their privacy, encouraging their independence, recognize them as an unique individual, calling them by their name, not to interrupt them, no judgment etc. are those behavior that adult can approach children to be trusted person and it is something learning for the children’s as well through which their social and intellectual development grows higher. Role of caregiver is a key point for children’s social and emotional developments, they need to create an trustworthy environment where children can feel secure, they can develop their minds, mentality through play and through caregiver’s support and encourage, caregivers need to allow children’s opportunities to make choices and become independent which is an opportunity for children to develop themselves, they need to support children’s initiative, they need to be children’s role model, they need to provide a safe environment and access of space where children’s can play enough within bigger space, they need to provide various child minded games, books to develop their language development as well as book helps children’s for their language development through vocabulary, they need to follow child lead , allow the child to set the tone and direct that play experience. Same like

caregiver, parents can take care their children's for their development such as; teach and encouragement their child to express their feelings, praise their child, encouraging their child to play with other children, establishment of clear family rule such as; no hitting, no jumping on the bed or furniture. These are process for children's social and emotional development from their birth to five years and then later stage in their life continuous by the support, encourage of parents, care givers, teachers etc. With Social and Emotional development, children's language development is also important for their future path of success, it involves their increasing ability to express themselves through words and sentences, time between infant gurgling and preschooler's fluent speech is important due to change. Children's are born with the ability to learn language but they need to practice their language skill and sharp their abilities continuously, they have series of stages of language development and through their stages they learn two types of language receptive which is understanding and speak which is expressive. We human being has language accent but during childhood we all are sounds the same wherever we born and raised either in China or in Canada. Play is an important source of language learning, their experiment with sounds as they shake toys when they are children; they imitate sounds and gesture. Toddlers add new words and names for things they play with, preschooler's learn a massive increase in their vocabulary and grammar. Learning language through play helps children's to express their feelings and thus they become more confident. They can learn language by interacting with adults such as caregiver, parents, and other sources of adults who provides information and questions, when children's incorrect language adult can correct it as a model, however it depends on the trusted relations between adult and children and their fun. Toys, Books and Props also promote conversation and experimentation with language, learning song, finger plays and poem also encourages language development. Adults such as Caregiver has an important role for children's language development by listening them, experimenting with sounds, take time to listen children's questions, demonstrate complete words, asking open ended question following children's interest on what topic, book or words they like to read, listen, using language that is clear and grammatically correct, and by using song, finger play, poem, engaging conversation with children's. Children's from around the world are coming to Canada with their parents for their livelihood, they admit to school, day care etc. adults need to respect their language during English language learning and grows respect, values of different languages, culture and understanding children's whose first language is not English.

Conclusion: Children social, emotional and language development is important for their rest of the life journey which they learn from the beginning of their various age stages. Make sure they are given importance during their learning stages as an unique individual from adults such as care giver, teacher, parents who are their supporter and thus make their life prosperous.

References:

1. www.aboutkidshealth.ca
2. www.cde.ca.gov
3. Orientation course for child care – language Development (Chapter 8), Social & Emotional Development (Chapter 9)
www.childcare.basecorb.com