

Commentary Note on Child Psychology

Harleyn Matty*

Department of Neurosurgery, University of Manchester, Manchester, United Kingdom

Corresponding Author*

Harleyn Matty,
Department of Neurosurgery,
University of Manchester,
Manchester, United Kingdom
E-mail: Mattyharleyn143@yahoo.com

Copyright: © 2021 Matty H. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Received date: 01 December, 2021; **Accepted date:** 15 December, 2021; **Published date:** 22 December, 2021

Description

Child psychology is the study of subconscious and conscious childhood development. Child psychologists detect how a child interacts with their parents, themselves, and the world, to understand their psychological development. Every parent wants their child with a healthy development, but it's not always clear if a child's behaviour is a symptom of a normal stage in development or a sign of an abnormality. Child psychologists can help you understand the difference. Understanding the abnormal and normal psychological forms of a child can help parents to understand how to communicate and connect with their child, teach their child coping mechanisms for managing emotions, and help their child progress and thrive in each new developmental stage.

Child psychologists can also classify abnormal behaviours in the initial stage; help identify the root of usual behavioural issues such as learning issues, hyperactivity anxiety, and help children work through early childhood trauma. They can also help to prevent, estimate, and detect developmental delays or abnormalities such as autism.

Child psychology deals with the interaction of a few main areas of development:

- Physical development in children is a typically expectable order of events. A child holds their head up, crawls, rolls over, walks, and runs, in that order. Your Child Psychologist can help your paediatrician in observing your child's physical development, and if there are any abnormalities that could designate developmental abnormalities. Child Psychologists will spot a child's development toward the milestones of development to ensure

that the child is physically developing normally. Main delays in physical development may disclose other underlying developmental issues that can then be addressed early on.

- The medical understanding of childhood cognitive development has significantly changed over the current years. We now know that even newborn babies are conscious of their surroundings and are interested in it, even before they have the language to express that.

- Cognitive progress refers to the intellectual learning and thought processes of a child. It includes the observation and understanding of the world around them, memory, language learning, decision making, problem solving, how the child uses basic reasoning and how the child uses their imagination. All of these issues are influenced by a child's environment and genetics.

Emotional and social development is deeply interrelated. Emotional development mentions how the child expresses their emotions, feels and understands. Emotional development is stated in very young children through the expression of basic emotions like joy, fear, anger, and sadness. As the child grows, more complex emotions such as hope, confidence, guilt, and pride emerge. Emotional development also includes a child's ability to understand and feel the emotions of other people through responsiveness. Learning to control and express emotions properly is difficult for many children. Helping the children to make them understand their emotions early can have a potent impact on current and future emotional development. A Child Psychologist can help a child to understand and express their emotions in a positive way healthy.

Conclusion

Emotional development greatly notifies social development. This is true because the way a child feels, understands, and expresses their feelings has a direct impact on how they interact with other people. Social development is about how the child develops the awareness, values and social skills necessary to relate to the people around them; their parents, peers, authority figures, and animals. A child's initial relationships can have a vast impact on their development of age-appropriate social skills. Friendship, trust, conflict management, and respect for authority are examples of social development. The culture a child lives in pays a set of values, shared assumptions, customs and ways of living that influence development throughout the lifespan. Culture may play a vital role in how children relate to their parents, the sort of education they take and the type of childcare that is provided.