



Cognitive Development in Children's Behavior during Growing Stages of Children

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Abstract

Children do not develop in stages as traditionally defined. That is, their behavior changes gradually not abruptly, they develop at different rates in different domains rather than showing synchronous change across domains, and different children develop in different ways [1]. Cognitive development does show, however, a number of weaker stage like characteristics.

Keywords: Cognitive Development; Behavioral reorganization; Memory

Introduction

First, within a domain, development occurs in orderly sequences of steps for relatively homogeneous populations of children. That is, for a given population of children, development in a domain can be described in terms of a specific sequence, in which behavior a develops first, then behavior b, and so forth. For example, with Piaget and Inhelder's conservation tasks involving two balls or lumps of clay,

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mental schemas, and subsequent actions. Situations learned through experience. Another important area of cognitive development is called executive function. This is a set of important cognitive skills including working memory, mental flexibility, and self-control of a person [9]. For example, the ability to switch attention between tasks as needed to complete successfully (called cognitive flexibility) is an important skill associated with executive functionality¹. Babies are born with a brain architecture that prepares them to perform executive function, which needs to develop throughout childhood.

Relationships (eg, relationships with parents and teachers), activities (eg, developmentally appropriate play time), and locations (eg, safe home environment) are the main factors that shape the development of executive function in early childhood. Executive function can be adversely affected by trauma, stress, and so on. Healthy development of executive function can lead to better results in later years, such as improved school and job performance.

Attachment is an important concept associated with a child's emotional and social development. It is defined as an emotional attachment to others. The development of attachment is a biologically-based human need and is essential for the healthy emotional and social development of children. Attachment affects a person's development and ability to build relationships with others from childhood to adulthood. Attachment develops primarily through upbringing from parents or other important persons [10]. Children use their parents as a safe haven and explore the world around them safely. This means that the child needs emotional safety from their parents. This can be nurtured by providing emotional comfort when parents are always there and need to interact with the outside world³. Evidence of positive attachment can be seen through the behavior of the baby. For example, it's common to play with toys and look back at parents to see if they're still there.

How to Support Emotional and Social Development in Early Childhood

Self-Control

An important aspect of early childhood emotional and social development is the development of self-control. Self-control is defined as "the ability to manage strong emotions and prevent them from doing what they want to do". This is the ability to develop over time through interaction with others and direction of action. You can learn.

This ability can begin to develop in infancy and there are ways in which adult caregivers can help them [11]. The table below summarizes the development of self-control from birth to the age of three and how adults can easily support that development.

Tantrum

Another important aspect of early childhood emotional and social development is the development of temperamental tantrum. These

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