



## Parent's pursuit of making a Pollyanna Child

M. Rosary Kiruba Alexy  
Assistant Professor  
St. Xavier's College of Education (Autonomous)  
Palayamkottai-627 002, Tamilnadu.  
[rkalex@rediffmail.com](mailto:rkalex@rediffmail.com) & 9524435119

### Abstract

Today's world is a competitive world; hence an individual has to be competent with others in every situation. This article concentrates on the growth and development of an individual at the childhood stage. The childhood is the primary level which is more perceived by the child from the surroundings. They learn how to move, act, and respond and other things from different stages. Here the parent's role is vital in the development of the child; they have to concentrate on their early stages particularly in the behavior of the children. Because they learn everything from the adults, though they are all brought up from the different families, their characteristics differ from each other. The major component in their development is the emotional balances. This should be clearly comprised during parenting which was currently needed for the post developmental period. Thus to make a child to be a successful person throughout his life is in the hands of the parents.

**Keywords:** Behavioral habits, childhood, emotional development, parenting, relationships.

### Introduction

It is crucial for all the parents in the overall growth of children to hold them, and this support cultivates confidence and growth in many areas. Parenting not only comprises the requirements for meeting the basic survival needs of the child, but it has considerable sway on making them complete in their personality, emotional development, and behavioral habits, and also in other related factors. A study examines the bond between parent's venture and children's ability advocates that the emotional attachment of parents influences and have an effect on the result of their child's emotional competency (Volling, 458). Parents should aware of spending the time with their children, if it is not possible for them their time and commitment into

pouring emotionally, then the child will face a great effort to learn how to normalize his emotions and act together with others suitably.

Besides, how such parents deal with the emotions of their children and react to them influences how communicative childhood experiences. Channelizing the children's emotions helps them the ways to express it in a healthy approach persists in adjusting their responses to challenges and even aids their academic and social competence. This way of regulating the emotion reaches to a great extent in dropping the problematic behaviors among the children.

### **Growth and Development: Emotional**

Nobody can count the number of emotions can a person have, they are inborn or instinctive when a child is born.



An individual was denied when such emotions had grown and this will lead to the disparaging conditions that cause them to be unstable with society. Individual's adjustment with other individuals in society and his conduct towards them is determined by the emotional influences perceived by them. A man's conduct is determined by his emotions and instincts since man is a rational animal. Hence the development of an individual is considerably manipulated by the emotions. In different situations, different emotions may be aroused in the mind of an individual.

#### **Emotional development: Childhood**

Emotional development during childhood is more susceptible to the influence of friends than the family. Friendship among peers may play a vital role since they all belong to the neighborhood or to the school. Thus it is essential for parents to create a congenial atmosphere for their wards. This will make the child have a sense of belonging and should not feel a stranger in school.

Expressing emotions becomes more definite and accurate in the childhood period. During infancy, the child does not show any reactions but on the other hand, they react violently as they are grown up. At that stage, they do not show any anger while bathing or dress up and also they don't have any fear of strangers. Habitually the child is almost the member of someone or the other group, in the activities of which he takes part actively in this stage. The atmosphere in both the school and home should be as free and independent as possible since the child can freely manifest his emotions if he is free. And only if there is no willful repression on the part of the child can the teacher and parents understand and help him. The satisfactory state needed for the natural

development of laudable emotions of a child both in the school and the society is the existence of good principles.

For handling the emotions, children's pick up the tactics through the surveillance from the adults. The care is taken by the affectionate and enduring parents who used verbal assistance to help children understand and control their feelings, including suggesting and explaining strategies, strengthen the child's capacity to handle stress (Gottman, Katz & Hooven, 1997).

#### **Reinforcing Emotional Habits**

**P.T.Young** has defined emotion, 'is an acute disturbance of the individual as a whole, psychological in origin, involving behavior, and conscious experience and visceral functioning'.

The prime foundation for the children's emotional habits is the parents. It forecasts, thwarts, or organizes for scholastic satisfaction just as they build acceptable or let down the relations with the external world. The occurrences of the children have promotes the hopefulness which leads them to success into the school room.

Parents can help children by reinforcing positive emotions through some principles of good practices. They are given below.

**Prompt motivation** – Inspiration which is driven from self-reliance which cultivates the ability or skill of the children. It helps break the challenges into handling the parts.

**Spark curiosity** - Curiosity blooms on opportunities to take possibilities on novel ideas and creations.

**Nourish intellect, talent, and power** – Locate the proper channel for the child that helps them in spending the resources for time, money, and psychological power for the good stuff.



**Encourage connections** - Parents can thwart by helping kids associating the knowledge with words, words with pictures, pictures with music, and by weaving ideas and occurrences into a web of life.

**Accept special considerations** - Parents must help them in their weaknesses, mirth for the good of the soul, executive support, and opportunities for the enhancement of capacity and strengthening the character.

The above- mentioned principles will help the kids to face the challenge with confidence and energy and respond with sincerity and cheerfulness.

#### **Relationships in Child development**

The Firmness of families depends on the relationship between the parents' with their children is significant for their wards cognitive and emotional development. Excellence in relationships between parents and between parents and their children can make a considerable difference to young people's contentment with their family circumstances. By knowing more about the preeminent plans that work best for children could lead to superior child wellbeing.

#### **Parent-Child Relations**

The basic relationship of parents and children represents reciprocity from which, if satisfactory, both gain something rewarding. If the relations prove satisfying we have a kind of complementing of needs which contends is a fundamental feature of this type of reciprocal contact. Within the social situation of any given family, the first learning takes place, and the development from original nature to human, socialized nature will be marked by certain stages or signposts of advancement. One of the most important considerations is that this development

does not proceed too rapidly or too slowly. The learning, as we know, must at all times keep pace with the bodily maturation itself.

#### **Parenting in Early Childhood Learning**

Approachable parenting means developing the child with cognitive and social skills for their progress in learning through the support of parenting style. Openness is an aspect of supportive parenting portrayed as an important role in providing a strong basis for children to develop most favorably. A young child's signals are the affective-emotional aspects of a responsive manner because of the parenting which provides positive affection and high levels of warmth. These features, in association with behaviors that are cognitively responsive to the child's needs, including the stipulation of rich verbal input and maintaining and swell on the child's significance, provide the choice of support necessary for the variety of aspects of a child's learning.

Recognition of the child's curiosity with reactions that is prompt and reliant to what the child signals sustain learning, in part, by assisting the child's progress mechanisms for managing with stress and uniqueness in his or her own environment. A hope and attachment developed between the child and parent because of the repeated positive experiences help the child to internalize this belief and then generalize their learning to new experiences. The child has a continued commitment with his or her parent due to the insightful support and thus encourages them in to taking part in the learning activities. The parent's concentration and recognition, promoting self-regulation and collaboration, are conversed due to the affective-emotional behaviors which are critically important behaviors for



efficient learning. Cognitively receptive behaviors are needed to smooth the progress of superior levels of learning because they afford an arrangement or scaffold for the young child's immature skills, such as developing awareness and cognitive capabilities. In this framework, the responsive behaviors enhance a joint commitment and the behavior of exchanging ideas or information in the parent-child communication and help a child learn to imagine a livelier and finally it makes an autonomous role in the learning process. Parental ways of giving instructional techniques and responsive support makes the child become dynamic in solving problems, and it is the major input for facilitating children's progress of self-regulation and managerial skills, behaviors that assist the child to know the responsibility for their well-being.

#### **Home Environment in the process of learning**

In early childhood developments, the role of home learning, family practices, and psychosocial environmental aspects are probably essential in closing income gaps. Regarding the other environmental factors, recent studies have shown that parenting approaches and activities and the parent-child association manipulates early child development. Researchers scrutinized data on socio-emotional imbalances, cognitive abilities and, family income as well as a range of indicators looking at the home environment for children at ages of three and five, including learning at home, routines and psychosocial environmental aspects.

"There is a space for widening the guidelines intend to close the disparity gap in the growth of the child, and to do these programmes need to be more efficient in the developmental

outcomes in disadvantaged children in contrast with their advantaged peers," says Professor Yvonne Kelly.

#### **Conclusion**

This study can swell a deeper understanding of child development. Parents influence in childhood education acts either positively or negatively towards their children. This faith predicts parenting behavior because they indicate the emotional environment in which children and parents manage the health of the relationship. Hence, the observation of parents through a sort of conscious and unconscious reflections, beliefs, and outlook, and these can guide the children's action in the way they perceive it. The positive thoughts imbibed in a child helps to achieve the things in a positive way. Though the normal and high-risk children get assistance from the approaches that are provided in terms of effective and cognitive responsive support, their responses show the effectual understanding of the concept in a broader construct.

A Decision of the parents may have an effect on children to turn out physically, socially, and emotionally, but that is not to say parents should be infatuated with following certain steps to have a perfectly well-adjusted child. We agree that there is no ideal principle for parents to represent the behavior or speak to children in certain ways to make them have a perfect emotional development practice, and that places a boundary on our discovery of this subject. To develop the child emotionally stable, parents can help them by giving them a compassionate environment, positive opinion, role models of healthy behavior and dealings.



**Reference**

Berk, Laura E. (2007). Child development, New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India.

Gottman, J.M., Katz, L.F., & Hooven, C. (1997). Meta-emotion: How families communicate emotionally. Mahwah NJ: Erlbaum.

<https://www.kidsmatter.edu.au/mental-health-matters/social-and-emotional-learning/emotional-development> 22  
November, 2018.

<https://www.greatschools.org/gk/articles/the-role-of-emotions-in-learning/> 22  
November, 2018.

Kelly Y., Sacker A., Del Bono E., Francesconi M., Marmot M. (2011). What role for the home learning environment and parenting in reducing the socioeconomic gradient in child development? Findings from the

Millennium Cohort Study, Archives of Disease in Childhood, vol. 96: 832-837.

Landry, Susan H., Smith K.E., Swank P.R., Assel M.A., Vellet S.(2001). Does early responsive parenting have special importance for children's development or is consistency across early childhood necessary? Developmental Psychology,37(3),387-403.

Sharma, R.N. (2007). Advanced educational psychology, New Delhi: Surjeet Publications.

Volling, B., McElwain, N., Notaro, P., & Herrera, C. (2002). Parents' emotional availability and infant emotional competence: Predictors of parent-infant attachment and emerging self-regulation. Journal of Family Psychology, 16, pp 447-465.

Young, Kimball (2007). Personality and problems of adjustment, New Delhi: Surjeet Publications.