

FACTORS HINDERING SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF LATE CHILDHOOD CHILDREN

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ABSTRACT

The family plays perhaps the most dominant role in the individual's socialization. The child finds much to learn in the behaviour of his family members, parents, relatives and friends. He imitates them in their mannerism, behaviour, clichés etc. He tries to avoid such activities which results in punishment or which are considered bad in the family. It is the family environment which forms his good habits and it is in the family that he acquires criminal tendencies.

Key words : Child, Hindering, Development, Late childhood

Emotion and feeling plays a great role during infancy and childhood. Individual emotional development has a profound influence on his effectiveness and happiness as a person. Emotions are both constructive and destructive. Excessive emotion disrupts action, it also leads to destructive actions. It makes a person restless and acutely uncomfortable. But emotions also give zest to life. One of the aims of child rearing is to produce individuals who can meet the pain, sorrow and frustration that are inescapable in life without being overwhelmed by them and who appreciate all the joys that life can offer. The well-developed personality should be expressive and emotionally responsive in a disciplined manner.

METHODOLOGY

The study was conducted in Muradabad district. Two blocks were selected namely Chandausi and Bilari. Four Hindi medium and four English medium schools were selected. Thus, total 160 children, males and females both were selected. The statistical tools were used in this study area such as correlation and rank.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 shows that factors affecting social development of working women and non working women children, 90.0 per cent working women's children have feeling inferiority complex and physique and health. 92.5

per cent children have affecting to peer group because they have lived alone. More than 90.0 per cent non-working women children have affected physique and health whereas 87.5 per cent from family. More than 80.0 per cent children of non-working women have faced inferiority complex and peer group of friends. Parents in the childhood is later on converted into the identification of the individual with the leads. The children who have good physique and personality they attain a good place in their group and society. In different circumstances they are able to adjust themselves.

Table 1 : Factors hindering social and emotional development of children

Factors affecting social development	Children of WW	Children of NWW
Physique and health	72 (90.0)	74 (92.5)
Family	68 (85.0)	70 (87.5)
Neighbourhood and school	52 (65.0)	58 (72.5)
Recreation	49 (61.2)	59 (73.7)
Personality	64 (80.0)	62 (77.5)
Inferiority complex	72 (90.0)	64 (80.0)
Peer group	74 (92.5)	66 (82.5)

Table 2 shows that more than 85.0 per cent affecting factors of children working women intelligence, personality, self confidence and parent child relationship. Intelligence is found to be directly related with emotions

in children due to intelligence they visualize the emotional situations and then express their reactions. It was analysed that feeble minded children have less emotions for fear while more intelligent ones are highly sensitive for fearful condition. In non-working women children, factors affecting more 80 per cent are intelligence, sex, social

Recommendation :

(a) An investigation into the attitudes of the mother towards her work keeping in view the possible circumstances which led her work outside the home²⁵

(b) Longitudinal study to determine the possible long term effects of maternal employment on the child.

Table 2. Factors affecting emotional development of WW and NWW

Factors affecting emotional development	Children of WW	Children of NWW
Intelligence	72 (90.0)	70 (87.5)
Sex	64 (80.0)	68 (85.0)
Social environment	54 (67.5)	66 (82.5)
Family size	58 (72.5)	65 (81.2)
Socio-economic status	48 (60.0)	62 (77.5)
Personality	69 (86.3)	59 (73.7)
Self confidence	68 (85.0)	62 (77.5)
Parent-child relationship	70 (87.5)	76 (95.0)

environment, family size and parent child relationship. The parent who are crazy about the caring and over protective of their children, the children are more dependent on parents. There is a difference between emotions in girls and boys. Boys are comparatively less fear than girls. In same way girls are more jealous.

CONCLUSION

Affecting factor of children of working women are intelligence, personality, self confidence and parent child relationship. Intelligence is found to be directly related with emotions in children. Due to intelligence they visualize the emotional situation and then express their reactions. In non-working women children, factor affecting more 80.0 per cent are intelligence, sex, personality self confidence and parent child relationship. Children may not show their emotional reactions directly, but they show them indirectly by restlessness, day dreaming, crying, speech difficulties and nervous mannerism.

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